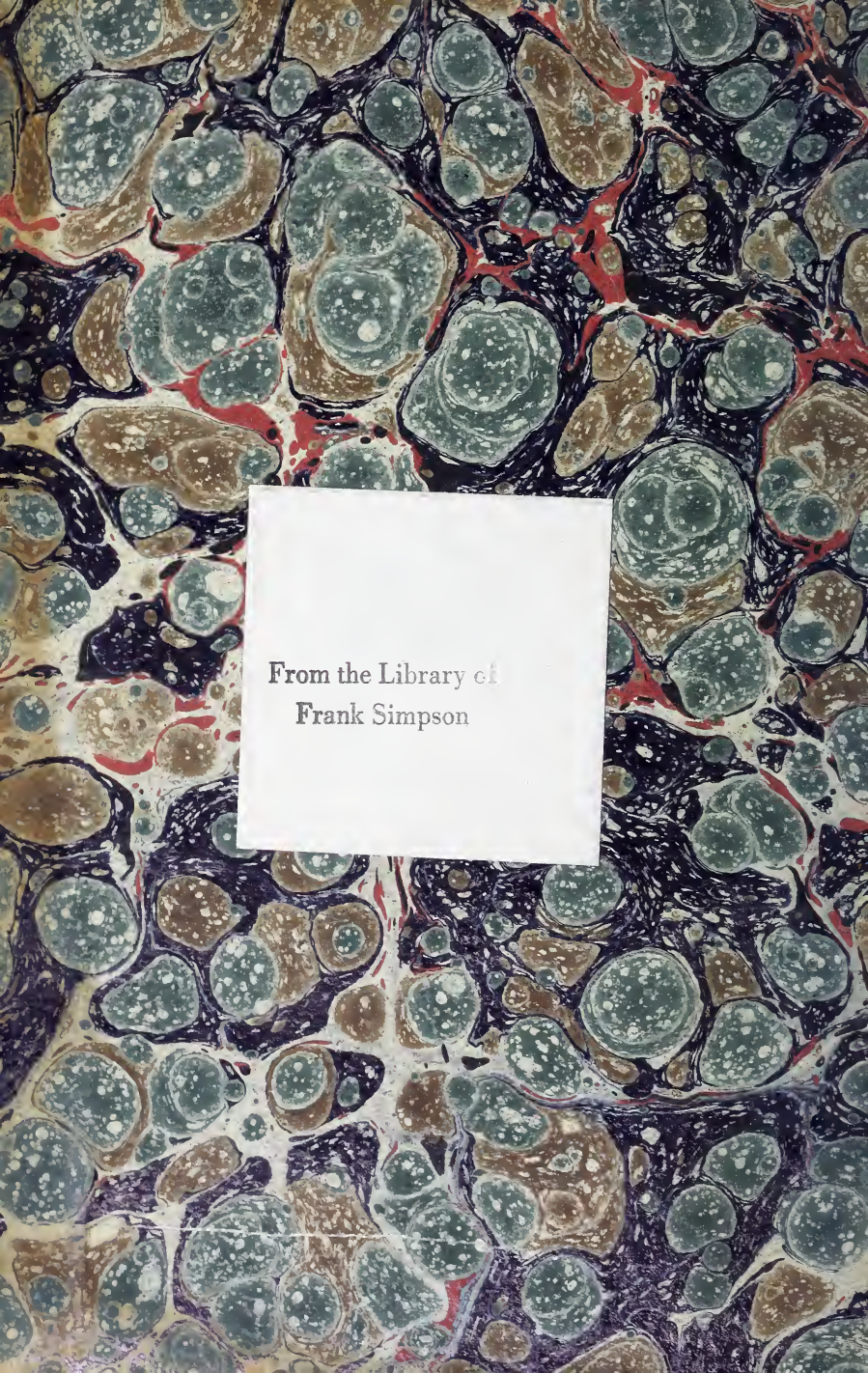
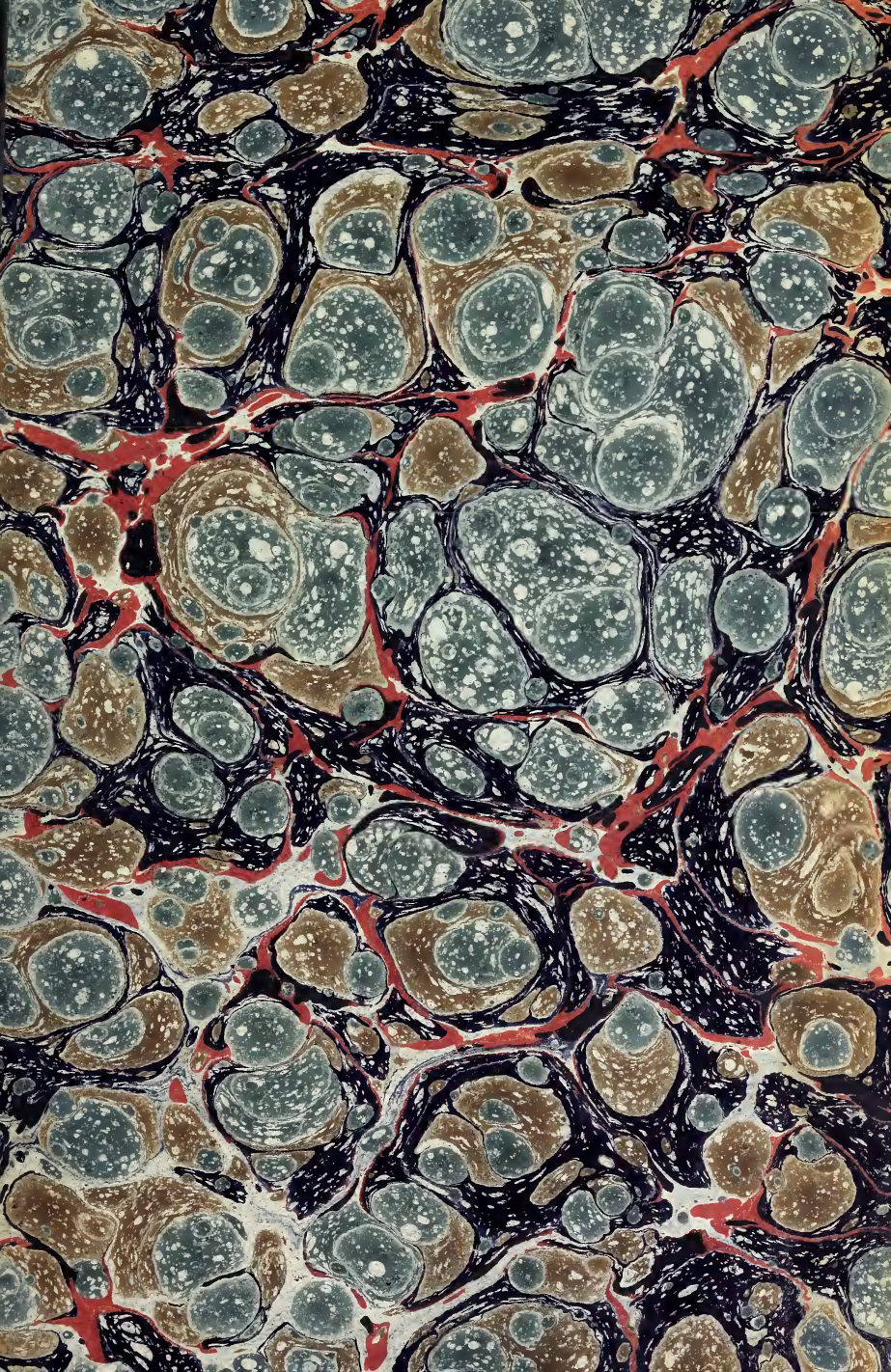
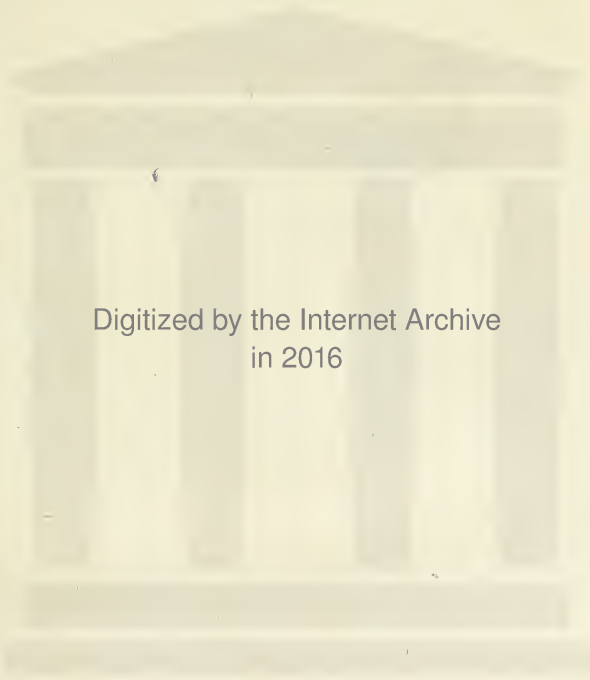




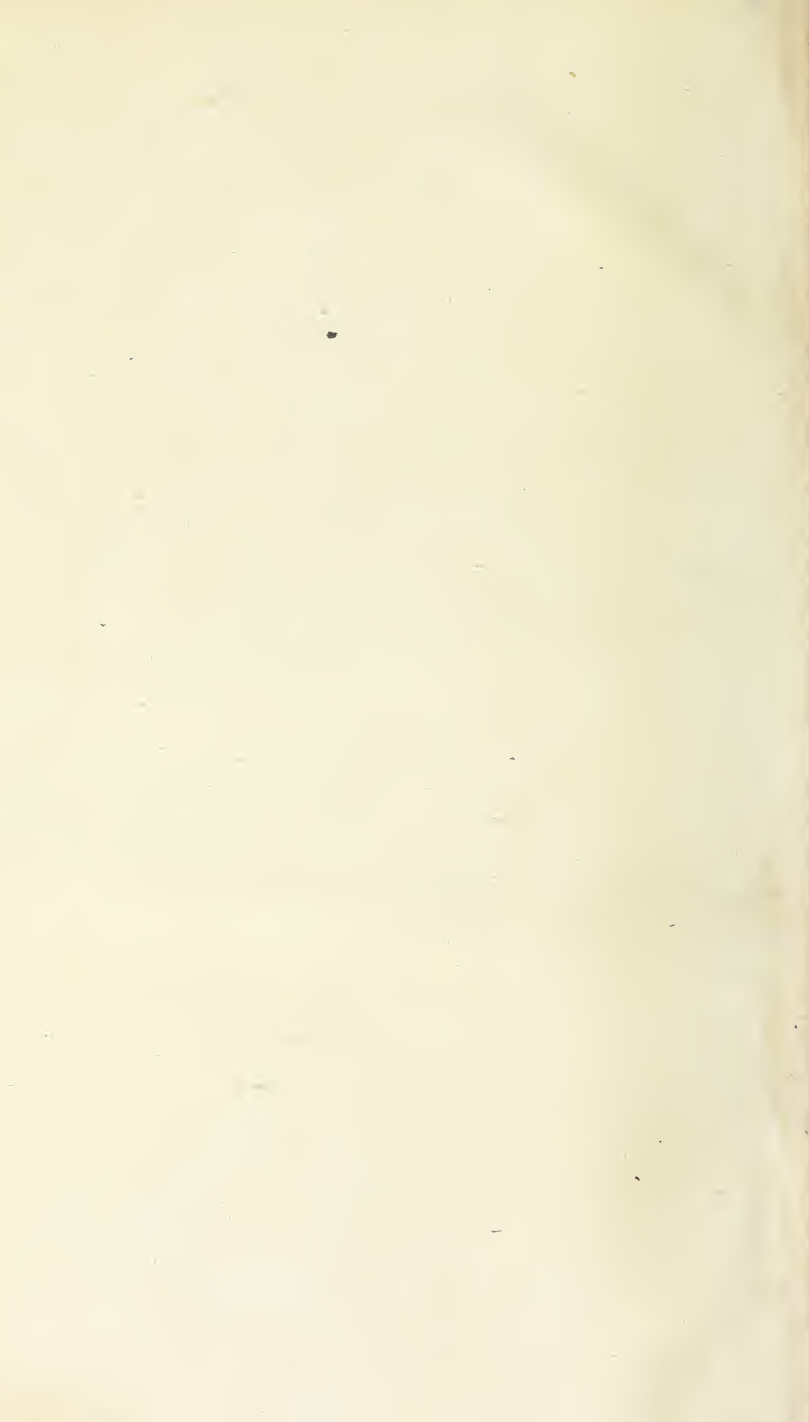
The background is a traditional marbled paper pattern, often called a 'stone' or 'shell' pattern. It features large, irregular, rounded shapes in shades of green, brown, and tan, set against a dark, swirling background of black and deep red. The overall effect is a complex, organic, and visually busy texture.

From the Library of
Frank Simpson

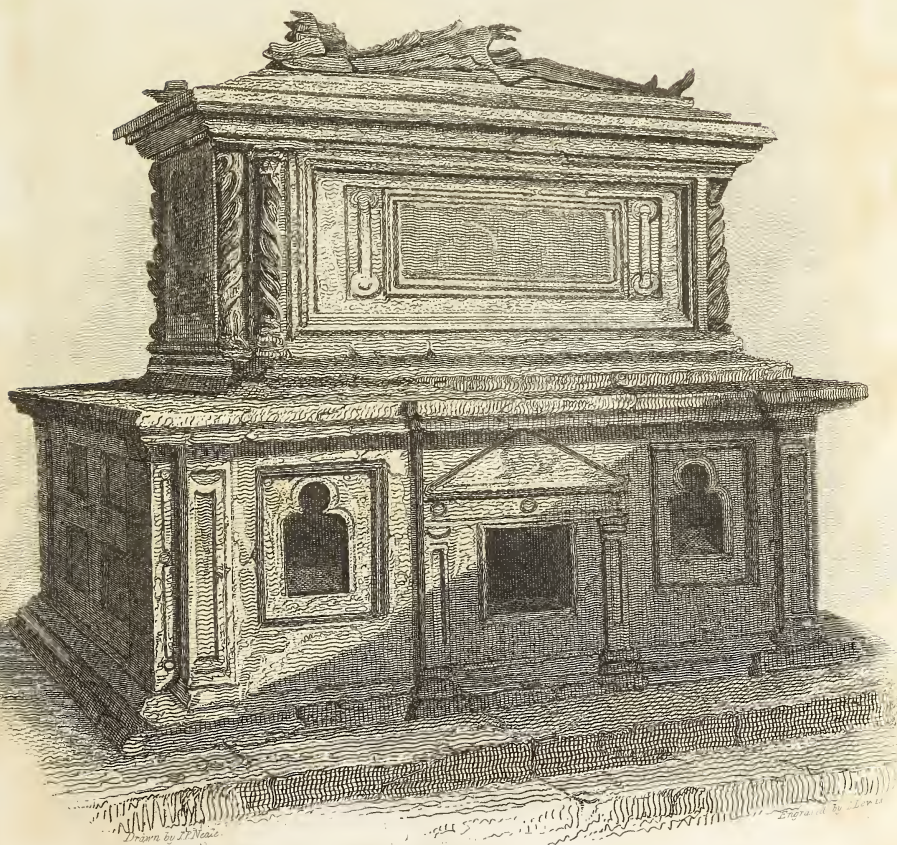




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THE
Beauties
 of
 ENGLAND AND WALES ;
 OR
DELINEATIONS
 TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORICAL
 and
 DESCRIPTIVE .
 Vol. X. Part IV.



THE TOMB OF HENRY THE THIRD,
 Westminster Abbey.

THE
BEAUTIES
OF
England and Wales:
OR,
ORIGINAL DELINEATIONS,
TOPOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE,
OF
EACH COUNTY.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

BY
THE REV. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE.

VOL. X.

CONTINUATION OF
PART III.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. HARRIS; LONGMAN AND CO.; J. WALKER; R. BALDWIN;
SHERWOOD AND CO.; J. AND J. CUNDELL; B. AND R. CROSBY AND CO.;
J. CUTHELL; J. AND J. RICHARDSON; CADELL AND DAVIES; C. AND
J. RIVINGTON; AND G. COWIE AND CO.

1815.

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LONDON AND MIDDLESEX;
OR, AN
HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL, & DESCRIPTIVE
Survey
OF THE
METROPOLIS OF GREAT-BRITAIN :
INCLUDING
SKETCHES OF ITS ENVIRONS,
AND A
TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES IN THE ABOVE
COUNTY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

VOL. III.—PART II.

CONTAINING
THE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY AND LIBERTY
OF
WESTMINSTER.

BY
THE REV. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. HARRIS; LONGMAN AND CO.; J. WALKER; R. BALDWIN,
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J. CUTHELL; J. AND J. RICHARDSON; CADELL AND DAVIES; G. AND
J. RIVINGTON; AND G. COWIE AND CO.

1815.

TO

The Right Honourable

CHARLES ABBOTT, M. P.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

SIR,

THE exertions which you have made, during the exercise of your important functions, to preserve and renovate the ancient ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTIES OF WESTMINSTER, induce me to hope, that a volume devoted to HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, and DESCRIPTIVE DELINEATIONS of that CITY and its LIBERTY, may not be deemed unworthy your notice and regard.

By this hope I have been animated in the collection and arrangement of my materials, whilst the condescending politeness which you have
shewn

shewn in permitting both myself and Mr. J. P. NEALE, our Artist, to enrich and embellish the Work with views and descriptions of your own House, and of such other places as are immediately under your care and government, have heightened that hope into an assurance, that your wonted liberality will be exercised in excusing whatever imperfections may appear to your cultivated taste.

The HISTORY and ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES of WESTMINSTER are closely connected with all that is great and durable in the British Constitution. May I venture to presume, that this humble delineation of them will be acceptable during the leisure hours of a Statesman, whose life has been devoted to the preservation of that Constitution ; and who, in the midst of contradictory opinions and sometimes jarring interests, has constantly obtained, from all parties, the appellation of an honest, upright, and impartial Servant of the State ; alike faithful to his trust, as a Representative of the People, and as Speaker of the House of Commons, and dignified in his support
of

of the Crown, as a loyal subject of a virtuous and beloved Monarch?

In perfect reliance on your candour,

I remain,

Right honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble

Servant,

JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE.

*Skinner Street,
July 28th, 1815.*

THE
BEAUTIES
OF
England and Wales.

WESTMINSTER.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES OF WESTMINSTER
ABBEY, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE history of this City is involved in that of the venerable Abbey from which it derives its name. To the zeal of English monachism, now so much abhorred, are we indebted for some of the finest remains of Gothic architecture, and one of the most ancient and valuable edifices in Europe; but, unfortunately, like all other similar relics of the piety, taste, and skill of our forefathers prior to the Reformation, the iconoclastic zeal and mistaken policy of a purer faith, have involved much of its earliest history in obscurity. The furor of two state ecclesiastical Reformations has lessened the evidence of its former magnificence, by ravaging its archives, and committing to the flames, as records of popery, many documents which are now required in the elucidation of its history. The wonder is, that the last of these religious commotions did not destroy the Cathedral itself: the ignorance of puritanism, combined with the mad and rebellious zeal of its votaries, had doubtless done much greater mischief of this kind, if the head of that regicide sect had not himself secretly aspired to regal grandeur; and like the strutting Daw of the Phrygian fabulist, have hoped to decorate his own aspiring wings with the splendid

splendid plumage of royalty. Oliver, like Napoleon, in our own times, “loved the arts,” not for their own sake, but because he looked forward to a time when the skill of the artist might be necessary to support and perpetuate the splendour of his usurpations: there is always much more of cunning than of courage in these mock monarchs; of whom, however, fortunately the modern world has not had many examples. Would to God that he may be the last who has now come to the end of his career, a prisoner in that very country which he had so often sworn to annihilate; whose inhabitants he had designated as every thing base, sordid, and vile—“a nation of shop-keepers,” unfit to exist in the presence of great, enlightened, all victorious France; but on whose honour, generosity, and mercy he has now cast himself, after having violated every engagement; every sacred as well as political obligation, and by the madness of his ambition, and the faithlessness of his character, been the willing cause of the destruction of millions! May no other Cromwells, no other Bonaparte—rise to “foster the arts,” and destroy and demoralize mankind *

From the roof of the Northern Tower of Westminster Abbey the eye may distinctly trace the ancient *Isle of Thorney*. Following the winding of the Thames round Milbank, we perceive it ends in a marsh, filled with reeds and aquatic plants, at the extremity of Ranelagh Gardens. From that place to Chelsea Water-Works is equally low and wet, exclusive of the creek, or canal for

* The reader need not be informed, that Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor of France, is above alluded to. I would not let this opportunity escape me, of being the first to record, in a work of magnitude, and I may, perhaps, venture to add, of some national importance, in which whatever concerns the history and greatness of our country is necessary and appropriate, the final subjugation of one of the greatest generals, the most powerful of tyrants, and most successful of warriors the world ever was fated to witness. Perhaps at the moment I am writing this, Bonaparte is on his way from Torbay to the Island of St. Helena, probably destined, during the remainder of his wretched life, to be an exile and outcast on that remote rock. July 26th, 1815.

for barges. This brings the eye almost to the gates of St. James's Park, where a valley, nearly in a line with the marsh contains the canal. Allowing these probabilities, and for filling inequalities in the streets, an angular island is formed.

But a question naturally occurs: whence was made the embankment, known by the name of Milbank? And where would high-water mark be found, supposing it away? It is to be feared the Island of Thorney would be reduced to a very narrow compass. Possibly the tide passed, in very ancient times across Parliament Street, through the Park, and over all the ground south-west of the abbey, leaving on its return the whole a mass of filth. Such, generally, are the observations and conjectures of an antiquary to whom I have before been frequently indebted. The necessity of thus endeavouring minutely to ascertain the situation and boundaries of the little Island of Thorney arises from the ancient assertion that the Abbey of Westminster was erected on this real, or imaginary insulated spot of ground, which was called the *Island of Thorns*, or *Thorney Island*, on account of its being overspread with thorns.

After all, however, much is left to conjecture on this subject, and as much to the imagination, in support of this ancient tradition concerning Thorney Island.

But if the *site* of the City of Westminster is involved in almost impenetrable obscurity, what antiquary or historian shall remove the thicker veil that hangs over the *date* of its erection?

Its name certainly imports a time subsequent to the building of the original St. Paul's Cathedral; but the true period of its erection probably will not ever be discovered, and very little, indeed, is known of it previous to the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Widmore, who had access to all the records belonging to the Abbey, and who was, moreover, a man of learning, fixes the foundation of this venerable pile between the years 730 and 740; but he does not inform us who was the founder. The monk Sulgardus resided in this building, and devoted all his leisure time to writing a history of it; but nothing authentic concerning him

him now remains. If, however, Widmore is correct, the traditions concerning Sebert, king of the East-Saxons, are all erroneous. Pennant, and almost every other modern writer, have given the honour of its erection to this pious monarch; but Sebert died in 616, the same year, or shortly after his uncle, Ethelbert, King of Kent, who, about the year 604, erected a cathedral church on the site of St. Paul's.*.

The account which has been given us respecting Sebert, as the founder of this abbey, is nearly as follows:—About the year 610, King Sebert founded this church on the ruins of the Temple of Apollo, which was flung down by an earthquake. The king dedicated his new church to St. Peter, who descended in person, with a host of heavenly choristers, to save the Bishop, Miletus, the trouble of consecration. The saint descended on the Surrey side, in a stormy night; but prevailing on Edric, a fisherman, to waft him over, performed the ceremony; and, as a proof, left behind him the chrisms, and precious droppings of the wax candles by which the astonished fisherman saw the church illuminated. He conveyed the saint safely back, who directed him to inform the bishop that there was no farther need of consecration. He likewise directed Edric to fling out his nets, who was rewarded with a miraculous draught of salmons: the saint also promised to the fisherman and his successors, that they would never want plenty of salmon, provided they presented every tenth to his church. This custom was observed till at least the year 1382. The fisherman that day had a right to sit at the same table with the prior; and he might demand of the cellarman ale and bread; and the cellarman again might take of the fishes' tail as much as he could, with four fingers and his thumb erect.† From such ridiculous mummerly and barbarous practices the Reformation has in a great measure delivered us; but such fabulous stories as this are very often the only records of the primitive monasteries and their usages.

One

* Bede, Eccles. lib. II. c. 3.

† Pennant, London, pp. 51, 52.

One of our best writers on this subject continues the history of the Abbey in nearly the following terms:—having found the ground for the monastery, alluding to the Thorney Island, and supposed a founder, though we know him not, and fixed a date when it was probably built; we must imagine it to have been destroyed by the Danes, rebuilt through the influence of St. Dunstan with King Edgar, and appropriated to the order of St. Benedict, and twelve monks, with endowments sufficient for their maintenance.

The monastery continued unmolested till Edward the Confessor piously resolved to thoroughly renovate and improve it, which he did, probably entirely in the Norman style, as would appear from the fragments a few years ago standing, and comparing them with the buildings still extant at that period.

Edward began the work in the year 1049, completed it, in a most magnificent manner, in 1066, and endowed it with the utmost munificence. But, as Pennant observes, an abbey is nothing without reliques: accordingly, here were found the veil and some of the milk of the Blessed Virgin. In this latter relic behold a triple miracle: Virgin's milk; milk that lost not its humidity during ten centuries and a half; and, lastly, the milk of a woman who never travelled beyond the boundaries of the Holy Land found in the City of Westminster! The other relics were the blade-bone of St. Benedict; the finger of St. Alphage; the head of St. Maxilla; and half the jaw-bone of St. Anatasia.

A more substantial and less dubious relic which afterwards honoured this church, was the body of the pious Edward himself. William the Conqueror bestowed on his tomb a rich pall: and, in 1663, Henry II. lodged his body in a costly ferretery, translating it from its original resting place.

In addition to the munificent gifts of the king, the courtiers, following his example, endowed the monastery with large revenues.

Subsequent to the year 1159, in the time of Abbot Lawrence,

the out-buildings of the monastery, being greatly decayed, were repaired, and their roofs covered with lead.

On the site of the present Henry VII.'s chapel, once stood a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the first stone of which was laid by Henry III. on the Whitsun-eve of the year 1220.

Three years after this the monastery was considerably damaged, and the steward's house entirely pulled down by an infuriated rabble of London citizens, who had a quarrel with the people of the abbey about who was the winner at a wrestling-match.

Henry III. with a great shew of piety and zeal for the interests of the church and the priesthood, as would appear by his gifts to the abbot and convent, by his will, and by the translation of Edward the Confessor's body, was, nevertheless, most artful, rapacious, and tyrannical to the priests in general. He instigated or encouraged the most shameful exactions from the priests, by the legates and nuncios for the Pope. Honorius III. demanded that a tax, amounting to the sum of the portions of two prebends and two monks, should be paid by every cathedral and monastery to the holy see. To these most enormous exactions the Parliament strongly objected; yet the king, who so often stood in need of the Pope's protection, encouraged the legates in their demands; and this monastery suffered considerably. While, however, Henry allowed the monastery to be drained of its revenues, he resolved, in the year 1245, to take the abbey down and rebuild it. The king died in the year 1272; and it is not known what progress had been made in the church at that time. Fabian informs us, that the choir was not completed till thirteen years afterwards. This much, however, is certain, that Henry lived long enough to attend divine service in this church; and himself actually assisted the king of the Romans, and other great personages, to remove the coffin of Edward the Confessor to its present situation. Mr. Malcolm, on whose authority I have stated this, but who does not inform us whence his authority was derived, imagines, as well he might, that

that this ceremony of removing the coffin of St. Edward must have been grand and impressive. It is an easy matter to fancy this scene: the new shrine, covered with riches and sparkling mosaic; the exquisite carving, fresh from the sculptor's hands; the superb dresses of the religious; and music to fill the measure.

A short time previous to the rebuilding of the church, Abbot Richard de Crokesley had erected a chapel near the north door, and dedicated it to St. Edmund. It was taken down with the rest by Henry III. Shortly after this the pavement before the high altar was laid. Ware, who died in 1283, was buried under it.

A dreadful fire, in the year 1297, greatly damaged the Abbey, and also destroyed part of the palace adjoining: these damages were, however, shortly repaired; and in the year 1376, the Abbot Langham, extended the church westward very considerably. This worthy Abbot was succeeded by Nicholas Litlington; he also made additions to the Abbey to a great extent: this he did partly by the sums of money left by Langham. "He built the present College hall, the kitchen, the Jerusalem Chamber, the Abbots's house, now the Deanery, the Bailiff's, the Cellarar's, the Infirmary, and the Sacrist's houses; the Malt-house, afterwards used for a dormitory for the King's scholars, and the adjoining tower, the wall of the infirmary garden, and a water mill; and finished the south-west sides of the cloisters." *

Abbot Litlington died in 1386, consequently the buildings still remaining are, at least, about 430 years old.

The rebuilding of the Church, &c. was carried on during the whole of the reign of Richard II.; and continued by the Abbot, William of Colchester, who died in 1420. He was succeeded by Richard Harweden, who zealously proceeded with the nave. Abbot Estney, who died in 1498, did a great deal towards the finishing it, and made the great east window.

The last abbot was John Islop. During his time many additions

* Widmore, who quotes from the Abbey Records.

ditions were made to the Church; but the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. put a stop to all farther improvements; and it remained unfinished till Sir Christopher Wren completed the towers.

In the 8th and 9th years of William III. the House of Commons granted an annual sum for repairing it; and in the 9th of Queen Anne an Act passed allowing 4000*l.* a year towards the same excellent purpose. The like sum was afforded by Acts of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th of Geo. II. In the year 1738, however, the works were at a stand for want of money; and a petition was presented, which was referred to a Committee of the whole House. The assistance, however, which was granted, was inconsiderable, and that even was not paid till some time after.

It appears, says Malcolm, that the Dean and Chapter had, from the time of their foundation to 1733, expended 20,912*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* out of their dividends on the church and its dependencies, and applied the fees for monuments and burials to the fabric. The sums received from shewing the tombs are divided among the gentlemen of the choir and officers of the church. The repairs of Henry the Seventh's Chapel are out of their province, and belong to the office of the King's Board of Works.

Of the great repairs at present making in this venerable abbey, I will speak at length when I come to describe its various architectural beauties and general character.

The Chapel of St. Mary, commonly called Henry VIIIth's Chapel, was built in the reign of that monarch, when Islop was abbot of the monastery, who, assisted by the king's ministers, laid the first stone of that "wondrous building" on the 24th of January, 1502.* It was designed by Sir Reginald Bray, and built under the direction of the prior of St. Bartholomew's, as master of the works.

The

* Malcolm: but Pennant says, the first stone was laid on the 11th of February, 1503.

The king intended this magnificent Chapel not only for his own place of sepulture, but also for that of Henry VI.; but whether the latter monarch was buried there is not absolutely known.

The Chapel of the Virgin and an adjacent Tavern were destroyed to make room for this building. The tavern bore the sign of the White Rose. No expence was spared in the erection of this royal foundation, intended only for the royal blood. The expence was 14,000l.* at that time a most enormous sum.

Let us, before we describe the external character of this "wonder of the world," as Leland hyperbolically calls it, enter within, and attempt a delineation of the vast store of ancient and modern beauties which pervade every part of this great structure. Following the plan laid down by one of our ablest antiquaries, I begin with

THE CHOIR. The altar-table is of oak, perhaps nearly as old as the Reformation. It is covered with dark purple cloth, fringed and tasseled with a lighter purple. The eastern side of it is raised for the support of the great candlesticks. A large tablet above is covered by a cloth of the same kind as the table. *The Altar-piece* is a stately and beautiful piece of white marble, faintly veined with blue. It formerly stood in Whitehall Chapel, and was removed from the stores at Hampton Court, in the year 1707, and was presented by Queen Anne to this church. It consists of a Tuscan basement, in three compartments; the middle one is semicircular, and largest. It is formed by twelve pilasters, their architrave, frieze, and cornice. Over the altar, on a slightly projecting frieze, is the following inscription:—
 "ANNA REGINÆ PIA, FELIX, AUGUSTA, PARENS PATRIÆ, D."
 On each side are doors leading into the Chapel of St. Edward, where the king retires to refresh himself on the day of his coronation. The spaces of the doors and under the architrave are filled by *alto relievo* figures of children on clouds, beneath glo-

PART III. CONTIN.

B

rious

* Henry VIIIth's Will, Preface, p. iv. as cited by Pennant, p. 64. fourth edit. 1805.

ries, in the attitude of adoration. On each side of the table are empty niches; and above them a child with the thuribulum incensing the altar; and another on one knee, bearing the paten, on which are two cruets.

On the cornice is a tablet, the base of which is exquisitely carved, with representations of grapes, flowers, and fruits. Within a frame of black marble is a glory of gold, and these words: "Glory to God in the highest; and on Earth peace, good-will towards men." Two palm branches enclose the following: "Do this in remembrance of me."

On this tablet is a pediment, having a crown in the tympanum. Over it is another tablet, with four pilasters, and a circular pediment, containing a basso relievo of ten cherubim surrounding a glory of gold, on which is painted *יהוה*. On the apex of the pediment are three boys supporting the bible; the middle one waving a branch of palm over it.

Six beautiful variegated marble columns, of the Corinthian order, extend over the centre compartment to the great tablet, adorned by kneeling angels, bowing to the altar below. Festoons of flowers hang in the open intercolumniations, and round the upper part of the altar-piece.

This was a most magnificent gift, and worthy of a queen to present; but not very creditable to the Abbey to receive, as it spoils the keeping of this exquisitely fine temple. Few antiquaries of taste will admire the discrepancy of a fine piece of Grecian architecture, of white polished marble, made an essential portion of the furniture of an ancient Gothic Abbey, whose decayed stones and mouldering walls surround this modern altar-piece.

The pavement is modern, and is formed into squares, lozenges, sexagons, stars, and crosses of rich white and coloured marble.

This choir, with the pavement, is perhaps altogether one of the finest pieces of mosaic work in the world. Mr. Malcolm, whose taste could justly appreciate its various beauties, thus describes it: "Descending two steps of white marble, which
cover

cover part of the grand mosaic platform, we tread on the wreck of the most glorious work in England; venerable through age, costly in its materials, and invaluable for its workmanship. What must have been the beauties of this holy place soon after the completion of the church! the altar-piece, resembling in workmanship its transcendant back in Edward the Confessor's Chapel; the shrine of that saint beaming with rich jewels, gold and silver statues, and other offerings; the sides of the choir shewing glances of the numerous altars in the chapels, with the rich tombs on the right and left; and this pavement, sparkling with the bright rays of vast tapers, and ever-burning lamps!

And hither did Henry the Sixth, after making a public entry into London, come,

“ Where all the convent, in copis richely,
 Mette with hym, as of custom as yen ouzt;
 The abbot aft; moost solempuely
 Among y^e relikes, y^e scripture out he souzt.
 Of Seynt Enward, & to the y^e kyng he brouzt,
 Thouz it were longe, large, and of gret weizte,
 Zit on his shuldres, y^e kyng bar it on heizte
 Ex duaßr arboribr vr Sçi Edwardi et Sçi Lodewyce
 In the mynstre, whiles all the belles ronge
 Till he com to y^e heize auter,
 And ful devoutly Te Deum yⁿ was songe.”*

The Pavement, already mentioned, called Abbot Richard Ware's Pavement, is separated from the modern one by a skreen of iron rails. The materials are lapis lazuli, jasper, porphyry, alabaster, Lydian and Serpentine marbles, and touchstone. It was made at the charge of the abbot, whose name it bears, and is said to have been purchased by him in France. An admirer of the arts must view it with the deepest regret. It was injured, no doubt, at the Reformation, when the high-altar was removed, at its restoration by Queen Mary; and afterwards almost demolished.

* MS. Harl. No. 565.—Lidgate, ap. Mal. 88.

lished. The most irreparable attack was made by the workmen at erecting the present altar-piece.

The centre of the design is a large circle, whose centre is a circular plane of porphyry, three spans and a quarter in diameter; round it stars of lapis lazuli, pea-green, red and white, which, being of most beautiful colours, was much depredated; those enclosed by a band of alabaster; and without a border of lozenges, red and green; the half lozenges contain triangles of the same colours. A dark circle held brass letters, whose places may be seen; but are now reduced to six: R, E, W, N, T, A, in the Saxon character. The extensive lines of this great circle run into four smaller circles facing the cardinal points; that to the east, a centre of orange and green variegated; round it a circle of red and green wedges; without that, lozenges of the same colours, and completed by a dark border. To the north the centre has a sexagon centre of variegated green and yellow; round it a band of porphyry, and a dark border. The west circle nearly similar. The south, a black centre within a variegated octagon. A large lozenge incloses all the above circles, which is formed by a double border of olive colour; within which on one corner only, are one hundred and thirty-eight circles intersecting each other, and each made by four oval pieces inclosing a lozenge. The other parts vary in figure; but are equally rich in ornament and device.

The above lozenge has a circle on each of its sides, to the north-east, and south-east. The first contains a sexagon, divided by lozenges of green; within which are forty-one red stars. In the intersections are red triangles. Green triangles form a sexagon round every intersection. The second contains a sexagon; within it seven stars of red and green, forming several sexagons, containing yellow stars. The third has a sexagon, formed by intersecting lines and triangles; the latter sixteen smaller triangles of red, green, and yellow. The last a sexagon with thirty-one within it, filled by stars of six rays, green and yellow. The spaces within the great lozenge round the
circle

circle is composed of circles, stars, squares, lozenges, and triangles, whose component parts are thousands of pieces of the above shapes. The whole of the great lozenge and circles is inclosed by a square; the sides to the cardinal points. It has held other parts of the inscription: of this O and E only remain on the eastern side, N O on the south, none on the west, and E on the north.

The four outsides are filled by parallelograms and circles of considerable size, all divided into figures nearly similar to those described.

The design of the figures that were in it was to represent the time the world was to last; or the *primum mobile* according to the Ptolemaic system, was going about, and was given in some verses, formerly to be read on the pavement, relating to those figures:

“ Si lector posita prudenter cuncta revolvat
Hic finem primi mobilis inveniet.

Sepes trina, canes et equos, hominesque subaddas,
Cervos & corvos, aquilas, immania cete,
Mundum; quodque sequens pereuntes triplicat annos
Sphæricus archetypum monstrat globus hic microcosmum
Christi milleno, bis centeno, duodeno
Cum sexago, subductis quatuor, anno,
Tertius Henricus Rex, Urbs, Odoricus, et Abbas
Hos compegere porphyreos lapides ”

Of these, and they seem to need it, the following explication is given: * The threefold hedge is put for three years, the time a day hedge usually stood; a dog for three times that space, or nine years, it being taken for the time that creature usually lives; an horse in like manner for twenty-seven; a man eighty-one: a hart two hundred and forty-three: a raven, seven hundred and twenty-nine: an eagle, two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven a great whale, six thousand five hundred and sixty-one: the world nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-three:

B 3

each

* Biblioth. Cotton. Claudius, A, VIII. ap, Mal. 190.

each succeeding figure giving a term of years, imagined to be the time of their continuance, three times as much as that before it.

In the four last verses, the time when the work was performed, and the parties concerned in it, are expressed; the poet seems under some difficulty to express the time. By the rest was meant that the king was at the charge, that the stones were purchased at Rome, that one Odorick was master workman, and that the abbot of Westminster, who procured the materials, had the care of the work.*

Much of this exquisite work is lost, and a great portion is hidden by the steps. The north and south sides are replaced by lozenges of black and white marble. It was laid in the year 1272; and must have been the work of many years, as several of the pieces of marble are not more than one-fourth of an inch in length, and the largest not more than four inches, except those particularized.

This fine pavement is inclosed by a rich scroll-work ceiling; and, upon descending two steps, we come to the lozenged black and white marble surface of the choir, made by Dr. Busby, the celebrated prebendary of Westminster, and master of the school, whose rigid discipline has damued him to fame throughout all generations. At the east end of it are engraved the names of Richard Busby, 1695, and Robert South, 1716.

All traces of the interments beneath this part of the church are now gone; and are succeeded by the pews for the Westminster scholars, and nine or ten private pews.

The pulpit stands opposite the north-west pillar of the tower; and is supported by a clustered column, spreading into a sexagon. On each corner is a small pillar, terminating in a cherub. Within the pannels is a flower of twelve leaves. A palm-tree, of exquisite workmanship, supporting the sounding-board, whose top and sides are pinnaced. The lower is richly inlaid with dark wood.

The sides of the choir are of wood, and divided by slender columns with tasteful capitals into arches, adorned with foliage
and

* Widmore, pp. 72, 73. ap. *Mal.* I. 91.

and pinnacles. The transepts are entered by a door on each side of the choir.

The enriched canopies of the stalls render them extremely beautiful. They are thirty-two in number, besides those of the Dean and the Sub-Dean at the West end, higher than the rest, and hung with purple cloth. Lower than those are the seats of others of the Westminster scholars, who, during divine service wear surplices.

Almost under the organ, by a descent of three steps, we find a door on each side in the wainscot, with niches in the sides, and quatrefoils over them; together with pillars, arches, and pannels. Under the projection of the organ gallery are Grecian dentels and lozenges, with quatrefoils between them.

Directly under the organ is a pure Gothic ceiling. The centre is a Rose surrounded by a quatrefoil. From the four corners rise quarter circles, meeting a great circle round the quatrefoil; the quarters divided into rays.

The organ case has nothing to recommend it to particular notice: it is very plain and capacious.

The choir commences at the fourth pillar from the east, and extends in length to the eleventh.

The roof is camarated, and very richly adorned with bright gilded ribs, key-stones, all varied in complicated scrolls; so also are the capitals of the pillars in the row of windows. The surface is coloured and at irregular intervals crossed with grey. Round the key-stones are painted roses.

Mr. Malcolm, whose description I am here abridging, with such alterations and corrections as my own observations have furnished me with, very justly remarks, that notwithstanding the strong bars of iron which cross the intercolumniations near the great pillars of the tower must greatly contribute to their support, they are not sufficient to prevent those vast clusters, from each tending to a point in the centre of the space under it. Possibly as they have thus bent by some unknown cause many years past, they may not for many ages fail; "but," continues this judicious critic, "if I dare prophecy, this will be the spot were

this venerable pile will rend asunder, and the adjoining parts accumulate in one dreadful ruin on that centre.

There are already several fissures in the ceiling of the choir; and, what is of more importance, the centre rib, east and west, is very far from a straight line.

These alarming symptoms of decay and ruin are sensibly, though very little, increased within these few years; but I should think Mr. Malcolm did not need to have alarmed himself on account of the weight of stones, marbles, and metals, which this piece of ground, small as it is, has to sustain. *

The four sides of the tower, over the points of the great arches, have blank windows, nearly triangular; and each side two small pointed windows. The ribs of the roof terminate in a circular recess. On the outside of this is a square, with blank shields on the sides. These ornaments are highly gilded. The capitals of the great pillars have projecting heads,

Behind the altar, is THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. It extends to the fourth western pillar, and is formed by the circular sweep of the east end of the choir.

This chapel is ascended by ten wooden steps. The pavement was at one time of exquisite workmanship; but the constant tread of visitors, the depredations of idle persons; and, as a modern writer supposes also the "depredations" of "weak devotees," have almost worn away, in many places, the stone from the marbles inlaid upon them. Of the latter cause of ruin no fear need now be entertained; we live in more enlightened times, wherein devotees are neither so numerous nor so weak as formerly.

The ground-work of this fine pavement consists of large irregular dark stones, cut into circles, intersecting others, triangles, within triangles, and many other geometrical figures, which are all filled with thousands of pieces in the above shapes, of the same valuable materials that compose the pavement above the altar.

In this chapel is the ancient shrine of St. Edward, once the glory of England; but now neglected, defaced and much abused. A few, hardly perceptible, traces of its former exist. Only two
of

* Mal. Lond. Red. I. 93.

of its spiral pillars remain (and one of these in a very precarious state): the western; and a capital at the east. The wooden Ionic top is much broken and covered with dust. The Mosaic is picked away in almost every part within reach. The inscription on the architrave is partly legible as under:

“ OMNI—INSIGNIS: VISTUTUM: LAUDIBUS: HEROS:
 SANCTUS EDWARD.—” On the south side: DIE——”
 On the east side: — MORIENS——” 1065 ———SUPER
 ÆTHERA SCANDIT——SURSUM CORDA.” on the north side.

The letters of this inscription are gradually becoming more indistinct, and some of them are discernible with the greatest difficulty.

This shrine was the production of Pietro Calvalini, who invented the Mosaic species of ornament. It is conjectured that the Abbot Ware, when he visited Rome in the year 1256, brought this artist to England back with him. Weaver * says that Ware brought with him “ certain workmen and rich porphyry stones, whereof he made that singular, curious, and rare pavement before the high altar; and with these stones and workmen he did also frame the shrine of Edward the Confessor.”

This shrine was erected by Henry III. upon the canonization of Edward. This king was the last of the Saxon race. He was canonized by Pope Alexander III. who, causing his name to be inserted in the catalogue of saints, issued his bull to the Abbot Lawrence, and the convent of Westminster, enjoining, “ that his body be honoured here upon earth, as his soul is glorified in heaven.” He died in 1066, and was canonized in 1269.

Before this shrine, says Pennant, seem to have been offered the *spolia opima*. The Scotch regalia, and their sacred chair from Scone, were offered here; and Alphonso, third son to Edward I. who died in his childhood, presented the golden coronet of the unfortunate Welch Prince, the last Llewelyn.

Fourteen legendary hieroglyphics respecting the Confessor, appear round the freize of the chapel screen: they are extremely rude
 pieces

* Funeral Monuments, p. 485

pieces of workmanship. They describe, respectively, The Trial of Queen Emma; The Birth of Edward; That Monarch's Coronation; The Story of his having been frightened into the abolition of the *dane-gelt*, by seeing the Devil dance upon the money bags; The Story of his winking at the Thief who was robbing his treasury; The miraculous appearance of THE SAVIOUR to him; The Story of the drowning of the Danish King, by which the Invasion of England was prevented; The Quarrel between the boys Tosti and Harold, predicting their respective fates; The Confessor's Vision of the Seven Sleepers; His Vision of St. John the Evangelist in the habit of a Pilgrim; The story of the curing the eyes of the blind by washing in the Evangelist's dirty water; The Evangelist delivering a ring to the Pilgrims; The Pilgrims delivering the ring to the King, which he had unknowingly given to St. John as an alms, when he met him in the form of a Pilgrim; this was attended, continues the legend, with a message from the Saint, foretelling the death of the King; lastly, "the consequential haste made by him to complete his pious foundation." *

These basso-relievos were between fifteen quatrefoils, but one is gone; every other with a shield, has a blank label along the bottom.

The screen, containing these whimsical memorials, is ornamented with deer, and swans chained to a beacon, a female figure with an animal on her knees, and painted shields of arms, but they are obliterated. Several iron hooks are left, from which, it is probable, lamps were formerly suspended. From this part buttresses ascend; between them canopies (three of which are destroyed) of exceeding richness. The niches vary in size. Seven are for figures as large as life. The middle statue is removed. The others, a man kneeling at his devotions, a King erect praying, St. George in armour, piercing the dragon's throat, a female seated, with her hands crossed, another monarch, and St. Dionysius, who carried his head after decapitation, as his mistaken friends and sneering enemies have kindly related.

Directly

* These several legendary stories are engraven and explained in the First Volume of Carter's Antiquities. Pen. 56.

Directly over the tomb of St. Edward, was *The Chantry*, which had an altar-piece of fine carvings. Two steps are still in being, and the marks of its back against the wall, with a square niche on each side. Two other recesses remain on the north and south walls of the chantry, which have had shutters that have been wrested from their hinges, now broken in the wall.

Over the place, where stood the altar, are thirty statues in four ranges; they are greatly broken and decayed. Round this oratory once hung the armour of Henry V. Some few, and very few, relics of this armour still remain: a plain rusty iron helmet, part of the saddle, and a shield without any symptom of royalty, are all that is left of this monarch's armour.

Ascending the parapet, facing the tomb of St. Edward, still lies the stony coffin of that saint. It is firmly bound with iron, covered with dust, and about the depth of the frieze of the monument.

Near this part of this venerable church, are several curious and interesting models of churches. The best of which is Sir Christopher Wren's, for erecting a tower and spire to the Abbey. This design was never executed, owing to the great columns having given way in their shafts. The other models, thirteen in number, are very fine; but the attendants can give no account of any but two: St. John's, Westminster, and St. Mary's in the Strand.

On the south side of the shrine just described lies Editha, daughter of Goodwyn, Earl of Kent, and Queen of St. Edward. She died in 1118.

The next monument to be described in this chapel is that of HENRY III. a correct view of which the reader will find in the Vignette on the title page of Vol. *Part IV.* of the present work. It is another effort of the skill of Cavalini, or some of his pupils. It is placed between the second and third pillars on the north side of the chapel, and is of exquisite workmanship and materials. It was originally extremely splendid; but is now mutilated, and most infamously destroyed, by the custom of breaking
away

away the inlaid pieces of red glass, and white, gilt next the mortar with gold. The pannels are of polished porphyry*, which have one or two cracks, and a small piece broken off the W. corner of that inside the Chapel, otherwise perfect, the Mosaic work round them of gold and scarlet.

The table of brass on which the effigies lies, which is nearly as perfect as when first made, except that the rich gilding is covered with dust, was supported by three twisted pillars at the four corners; but now, except at the N. W. corner, one of the three pillars are gone.

The effigies of Henry III. which is of a height from the floor, and of a size and materials to resist attack, is still perfect. It is of gilt brass, and is finely executed.

That part of the tomb next the north aisle within reach has shared the same fate as the rest; but towards the top, much of it is perfect. Two lozenges of verd antique, and a square of porphyry, are left on the side. The paint on the wooden canopy is nearly blistered off.

Henry III. died in the year 1272, after a troublesome reign of fifty-six years, aged sixty-five, and was buried by the Knights Templars, of whose order his father was the founder, with such splendour, that Wykes, the Monk, says he made a more magnificent figure when dead, than he had ever done when living. This is supposed to have been the first brazen statue cast in this kingdom.

On the sides of this monument are engraven the arms of Castile and Leon, quarterly, and those of Ponthieu, hanging on vines and oak trees. Round the copper verge is the following inscription in the Saxon character: "*Icy gist Aleanor, jadis Reyne d'Angleterre, femme a Rex Edward Fiz.*" "Here lies Eleanor, formerly Queen of England, wife of Edward the First." Though the body of this queen lies interred in this chapel, her heart was buried in the choir of the Friars Predicants, in London.

Between

* Dart. tab. 85. Vol. II. See also Sandford's Genealogies, 92; and Gough's Sepulchral Mon. I. 57, tab. XX. XXI.

Between the western pillar next to the tomb of Henry III. lies his son, Edward I. the husband of the above queen. It is a very plain tomb; and has sustained very little injury.

Rymer's *Fœdera* discovered to the Society of Antiquaries that this renowned monarch, surnamed Longshanks, was interred in a stone coffin, enclosed in a tomb, in this chapel, and that he was enclosed with wax, and a sum of money allowed to preserve the tomb. The Society determined to gratify their curiosity, and accordingly applied to Dr. Thomas, Dean of Westminster, for leave to have the tomb opened. The Dean being desirous to give all encouragement to curious researches, readily complied with their request. In the month of May, 1770, the time appointed for opening the tomb, the Dean, with about fifteen of the Society, attended, when, to their great gratification, they found the royal corpse as represented by that faithful annalist.

Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. whom Mr. Pennant very justly calls an able and worthy antiquary, has furnished almost every particular of this business.

On lifting up the lid of the tomb, the royal body was found wrapped in a strong thick linen cloth, waxed on the inside: the head and face were covered with a *sudarium*, or face-cloth of crimson sarcenet, wrapped into three folds, conformable to the napkin used by our Saviour in his way to his crucifixion, as we are told by the church of Rome. On flinging open the external mantle, the corpse was discovered in all the ensigns of majesty, richly habited. The body was wrapped in a fine cere-cloth, closely fitted to every part, even to the very fingers and face.

The writs *de cera renovanda circa corpus regis Edwardi primi* being extant, gave rise to this search.* Over the cere-cloth was a tunic of red silk damask; above that a stole of thick white tissue crossed the breast; and on this, at six inches distant

* *Archæologia*, III. 376, 398, 399. Similar writs were issued on account of Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV. A search of the same nature lately took place on account of Charles I. but without the authority of such a writ: a simple exercise of the royal authority being deemed sufficient,

tant from each other, quatrefoils of filligree-work, of gilt metal, set with false stones, imitating rubies, sapphires, amethysts, &c.; and the intervals between the quatrefoils on the stole, powdered with minute white beads, tacked down in a most elegant embroidery, in form not unlike what is called the true-lovers' knot. Above these habits was the royal mantle of rich crimson satin, fastened on the left shoulder with a magnificent *fibula*, of gilt metal, richly chased, and ornamented with four pieces of red, and four of blue, transparent paste, and twenty-four more pearls.

The corpse, from the waist downwards, was covered with a rich cloth of figured gold, which falls down to the feet, and was tacked beneath them. On the back of each hand was a quatrefoil like those on the stole. In the king's right hand was a sceptre, with a cross of copper gilt, and of elegant workmanship, reaching to the right shoulders. In the left hand was the rod and dove, which passed over the shoulder and reached his ear. The dove stood on a ball placed on three ranges of oak leaves of enamelled green; the dove, white enamel. On the head was a crown charged with trefoils made of gilt metal.*

The head was lodged in a cavity of the stone coffin, always observable in those receptacles of the dead.

The Archæologia gives many other minute particulars of the dress of the royal corpse. It was habited in conformity to antient usage, even as early as the time of the Saxon Sebert. The use of the cere-cloth is continued in our days: in the instance of George II. the two serjeant-surgeons had 122*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* each for opening and embalming; and the apothecary 152*l.* for a fine double cere-cloth, and a due quantity of rich perfumed powders.†

Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Edward I. was deposited here in the year 1290: she lies between the first and second pillars from the east on the same side. This meek and beautiful figure of a most amiable and affectionate queen, is of brass, double gilt. This
gilding

* Archæologia, Vol. III. p. 402.

† See Sandford's Genealogies, p. 129, (ap. Pen.) where this dress is represented on a seal, with tolerable accuracy.

gilding is only perceptible on the nose and garment on the right arm, which have been robbed by curious visitors, till the soil of ages is taken off; and there the gold is fresh and perfect. The figure rests on a tablet of the same metal, placed on an altar of Petworth marble. Her head is supported by two pillows of gilt brass, once richly ornamented. The gilding is still visible on the sides, which have been often rubbed. The figure is nearly perfect, and is very fine; but the joining of the thumb to the right hand is extremely clumsily executed.

Close to the pavement, under the feet of the corpse, is the end of a leaden pipe, little more than an inch in diameter, (and injured by some foot or other weight) which, Mr. Malcolm thinks, was intended to convey air to it, as it certainly was placed there on building the tomb.

On this side, next the north aisle, are several fragments of the paintings which once adorned it, consisting of red and black on the mouldings and pannels. Part of this has been chipped off with an axe, "by some stupid insensible *reformer*."*

The third monarch whose body was interred here, was the glorious King Edward III. son of the murdered Prince Edward II. His tomb is on the south side between the second and third pillars. His figure at full length, of gilt brass, lies beneath a rich Gothic shrine, also of brass. It is plainly habited; his hair disheveled; and his beard long and flowing. His gown reaches to his feet; each hand holding a sceptre.

The Gothic ornaments of the tomb are extremely beautiful. His children, represented as angels, in brass, surround the altar-tomb.† The canopy is beautiful Gothic work, but mutilated.

Between the first and second pillars, at his feet, is the marble tomb of his worthy queen Philippa.‡ Her figure in alabaster,

* Mal. Lond. Red. I. 95.

† Sandford, 177. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, I. 139, Tab. iv, lvi. apud Pen. 60.

‡ Ibid. 172. Gough's Sep. Mon. I. 63, Tab. xxiii. Pen. *ubi supra*.

ter, represents her as a most masculine woman. She died in 1369: her royal spouse in 1377. The tomb of Philippa was originally rich, but has suffered more than some of the others.

The next monument to be described is the tomb of the wasteful and unfortunate Prince Richard II. and his first consort, Anne, daughter of Wincelaus, king of Bohemia.* They repose side by side in the next intercolumniation westward. The king's face is well wrought; but his cushion is stolen.

Underneath the wooden canopy are the remains of some exquisitely fine paintings. This canopy is divided into four compartments: those over the heads and feet contain representations of angels supporting the monarch's arms and those of his queen; but they are nearly obliterated by age and damp: the shields are all that remain visible. The second compartment from the heads of the effigies has a tolerably perfect representation of the Almighty, habited as a venerable old man in a close garment; his hand in the act of blessing; but this is hardly discernible. In the next division is Jesus Christ, seated by the Virgin mother, in the same attitude. With her hands across her breast, and leaning towards the Saviour, in the most graceful and expressive manner, is the Virgin. This part of the painting seems to have suffered the least from the ravages of time: the countenances, when examined minutely, are still very beautiful; but to see them to advantage, it is necessary to climb upon the dusty tomb beneath, and view them in an inclined position, with the face opposite the south aisle.

It is not known to what master we are indebted for these exquisite productions; but, even in their present neglected and rapidly declining state, they clearly shew the hand of an artist enthusiastically alive to his subject. Though the outline remains, the colours are disappearing: it is not, however, yet too late to preserve and perhaps restore them: if they are neglected much longer, it is probable this work will be the last, of any magnitude, to preserve the remembrance of them. Mr. Malcolm thinks it
highly

* Sandford. 203; Gough, I. 163, Tab. lxi, lxii.

highly probable that they were executed by the same artist who drew the paintings some years ago brought to light on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel.

The ground-work, round the figures, was once richly gilt; but it is now a dingy yellow, in some places nearly black. It is of fine plaster, and has been embossed with multitudes of small quatrefoils, and other ornaments; some parts still retain traces of its former beauty and richness. Richard II. was murdered in Pomfret Castle. The robing is curiously wrought with peascod shells, open, and the peas out, emblematical of his former sovereignty, which, before his death, was reduced to nothing.*

At the foot of Richard II. stands a small insignificant tomb, hardly three feet square, and not more than that high, contains the ashes of Margaret, daughter to Edward IV. The long rusty iron sword of Edward III. and the wooden part of his shield, broken and patched, rest on this tomb. The sword I should guess to be about seven feet in length: it is totally devoid of ornament. This sword and shield were carried before Edward in France.

The most ancient of the coronation chairs was brought with the regalia from Scotland by Edward I. in the year 1297, and offered at the shrine of St. Edward. An oblong rough stone, brought from Scone in Scotland, is placed underneath the chair, and is said, and by many believed, to have been *Jacob's Pillar*!

Another old wooden chair on the left of this was made for the coronation of Queen Mary II. These dirty chairs, which are of clumsy ornamented oak, stand behind the altar, and with their backs to the beautiful screen already described as containing the fourteen legendary tales of the works and miracles of St. Edward the Confessor. At the coronation of our kings and queens, one or both, as circumstances may require, are richly covered with gold tissue, and are brought before the altar.

Near these chairs, and a little to the north, stands a large

PART III. CONTIN.

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oblong

* Vestuta Monumenta, Tab. IV.

oblong wooden case of wainscot, at one time covered with nails, or, perhaps, with some kind of metal casing. It opens with folding doors on the south side, and discovers, within a glass case, a waxen effigies of Edmund Sheffield, the last Duke of Buckingham, who died in the nineteenth year of his age. It is richly clad in crimson velvet, with ermine, &c. he wears a richly ornamented ducal crown, of crimson velvet, with gold ornaments and ermine. In his right hand he holds a golden stick, about a yard in length. The figure is recumbent; and as the face was taken from a cast after his decease, the likeness is doubtless correct. It has only been brought to this place within these few years.

The rich Gothic ornaments of the screen above are beyond description fine. I have already briefly mentioned this screen, which, however, can never be too highly extolled, though time is fast destroying its beauties. Three of the five canopies are nearly gone; one of the fifteen quatrefoils is entirely destroyed, and only five of the shields are perfect.

At the west end of this chapel, and underneath the chantry, is The *Chapel of Henry V.* but just large enough to hold the tomb of that monarch. This *Chapel* is divided from that of St. Edward the Confessor by a grand iron gate of open work, divided into lozenges, containing quatrefoils. Over the arch of the gate is a profusion of exquisitely rich Gothic workmanship, of the most delicate texture; but very little, if at all, inferior to the canopies in the frieze of the screen opposite already described. Here are six canopies, divided by small buttresses. In these canopies are small, beautiful statues, in tolerably good preservation. The middle statue, however, is gone; and the next to it, on the south side, has lost its head.

The gate is bounded by two Gothic towers, containing winding stairs round octagon pillars, whose capitals are praying angels. Over the doors are statues as large as life; tall, they represent saints in speaking attitudes; behind them are pointed windows, with three mullions. On the other sides, nearest to the gate, are two prelates, on pedestals, and on their
canopies

canopies two kings, probably Henry V. and Edward the Confessor; the first, however, Mr. Malcolm takes for Henry III. On the north-west and south-west sides are two priests and two monarchs. On each corner are buttresses; and over the windows semi-sexagon projections on every side, each containing three beautiful niches, once all filled by statues, but some of the statues are gone.

The great arch, or roof, over the tomb is full of ribs and pannels.

The tomb itself is very plain; and the effigies is without a head, which was supposed to have been of massy silver; and therefore to have excited the cupidity of the infamous rebel Cromwell. The thieving and sacrilegious saint was, however, probably disappointed, as it is likely that this head was only plated or silvered over. The rough unornamented cushion still remains. The exterior of this little chapel would indicate a much more elegant effigies, which is extremely plain, though well executed.

We may now take our leave of the Chapel of Edward the Confessor, which forms a square with two eastern windows, and is much corroded and decayed; we may notice, however, that here was interred the heart of Henry, son of Richard, king of the Romans, brother of Henry III. He was assassinated in the church of St. Silvester, at Viterbo, as he was performing his devotions before the high altar. Simon and Guido Montfort, sons of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, were the assassins, in revenge for their father's death, who, with their brother Henry, was slain in the battle of Evesham, fighting against their sovereign. The body of Henry was brought to England, and buried in the nunnery of St. Helen; but his heart was put in a cup, and placed near St. Edward's shrine: nothing of this can now be seen.

We will now enter *The North Transept*. The north wall is divided into five compartments of unequal heights. A tall slender

pillar separates the two great doors. The tops are angular, and the mouldings adorned with roses, supported over the pillars by a head.

The Transept is divided into the middle, east, and west aisles, by two rows of three pillars each. Two fillets bind four small pillars to every column. The arches, which are extremely pointed, are composed of a great number of mouldings. The ribs of the roof are supported by three small pillars, which ascend from the capitals. The ribs, the key-stones, &c. are richly gilt, and have a most beautiful appearance. A magnificent colonnade of double arches extends over the great arches; the inferior arches are eight in number, six of them have their mouldings richly adorned with foliage. Every arch has one pillar, and over it a cinquefoil within a circle. Above is a row of four windows, having a single mullion and a cinquefoil.

The five compartments of the north wall of this transept are filled with various ornaments, statues, and monumental inscriptions. Between the arches and the first divisions are *alto relievos* of Sampson tearing asunder the jaws of a lion; birds, other animals, and figures, branches of oak, and a statue of a man (whose head is now gone,) treading on another; a female by him and the bust of an angel.

On each side, within the blank arches, are two monuments: the first to the memory of "Sir Charles Wager, Knight, admiral of the White, First Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Privy Counsellor." The rest of the inscription sets forth at length his many public and private virtues. He died May 23d, 1764, aged 77.

On the pedestal is a *basso relievo* of the destroying and taking the Spanish galloons, in the year 1708; it is but a wretched performance.

The monument itself is by Scheemakers, and has a pyramid for a back ground, with a statue of Fame mourning over the admiral's medallion; an infant Hercules admiring it.

The second monument within the blank arches is composed of
two

two pedestals, supporting a good bust, over which Fame, at one time suspended a laurel crown; but the crown is now gone: at her feet lie pieces of armour, cannon, and flags, by Rysbrack. This monument is sacred to the memory of Edward Vernon, Admiral of the White squadron of the British Fleet. He was the second son of James Vernon, who was Secretary of State to King William III.; and whose abilities and integrity were equally conspicuous. In his youth he served under the Admirals Shovel and Rooke. By their example he learned to conquer; by his own merit he rose to command. In the war with Spain, 1739, he took the Fort of Porto Bello with six ships, a force which was thought unequal to the attempt. For this he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He subdued Chagre; and at Carthagena conquered as far as naval force could carry victory. After these services he retired without place or title, from the exercise of public to the enjoyment of private virtue. The testimony of a good conscience was his reward; the love and esteem of all good men his glory. In battle, though calm, he was active; and though intrepid, prudent. Successful, yet not ostentatious, ascribing the glory to God. In the senate he was disinterested, vigilant, and steady. On the 30th of October, 1757, he died, as he had lived, the friend of man, the lover of his country, the father of the poor, aged 73 years. As a memorial of his own gratitude, and of the virtues of his benefactor, this monument was executed by his nephew, Francis Lord Orwell, in the year 1763.

This monument, is upon the whole, a good specimen of Rysbrack's skill; but the figure of Fame is very much disproportioned.

A colonnade of six arches, with black pillars, forms the second compartment in height. This is part of the ancient communication round the church, through the piers. The spaces over the arches are carved into squares, having ornaments within them.

Six lancet-shaped arches, whose depths are sculptured with four circles each of foliage, in which are busts of angels and

saints, compose the third compartment. The windows at the east and west ends have beautiful pedestals, on which are statues; the spaces round them with tracery.

The fourth compartment is another passage in the walls, in which are three arches; and within them cinquefoils. The pillars are clusters of light; and over them are foliage brackets with a head. Kneeling angels on the mouldings, performing on musical instruments, adorn both extremities of the wall. The most delicate scroll-work compose the spaces.

The fifth, or last compartment reaches to the painted room. It contains a vast rose-shaped window, of sixteen large pointed leaves; those divided into as many smaller, all proceeding from a circle in which are eight leaves. In this centre lies an open book, on a ground of deep yellow, of painted glass. The divisions of the circle are straw colour. Beyond this a band of cherubim; and the large leaves filled with figures of the Apostles, &c. in colours of the most clear and durable nature. The date in the glass is 1712*.

The west aisle of this transept has a door with an angular top at the north end. On its sides two lancet-shaped arches, set with roses. On the left side a tablet to William Sanderson, who died in 1676. On the right is one of Bacon's best efforts. It is a most beautiful monument, thus inscribed:

“ Sacred be the monument which is here raised, by gratitude and respect, to perpetuate the memory of George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter; whose allegiance, integrity, and abilities, alike distinguished and exalted him in the reigns of King George the Second, and of King George the Third. In the year 1745 (an early period of his life) he raised and commanded a regiment to defend his king and country against the alarming insurrection in Scotland. He was soon after appointed first lord of trade and plantations; in which departments he contributed so largely to the commerce and splendour

* Malcolm, I. 101.

splendour of America as to be stiled the "Father of the Colonies." At one and the same time he filled the great offices of the First Lord of the Admiralty, principal Secretary of State, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was afterwards appointed Lord Privy Seal; on resignation whereof he was re-called to the important duties of principal Secretary of State, and deceased in possession of the Seals, June the 8th, 1771. His worth in private life was eminent and extensive, and was but testified in the honour and esteem which were borne him when living, and the lamentations bestowed upon his ashes. Among many instances of his liberal spirit one deserves to be distinctly recorded. During his residence in Ireland, he obtained the grant of an additional 4000*l. per annum* for all subsequent Viceroy's; at the same time nobly declining that emolument himself."

The tomb is formed of a pedestal, supporting a bust of the Earl in his robes under a curtain, which is removed by a naked boy who treads on a mask, and holds the emblem of Truth. Another offers a star and ribband. On the pedestal is a silken bag, fringed and tasselled, extremely well executed; indeed, the whole is a most exquisite piece of workmanship, bearing throughout that soft and delicate appearance for which that artist's works are so conspicuous.

The colonnade over the door, of three semi-quatrefoils, has its four pillars cased with white marble, to represent palm-trees, whose foliage spreads across the arches. Within the arbours thus formed stands the almost naked statue of Admiral Watson, holding a palm branch in his right hand, the left extended. In the niche at his left hand is a kneeling Asiatic female, of great beauty and elegance of drapery. In the opposite, chained to the foot of a tree, an East Indian, whose countenance bears that indignant expression, mixed with pain and grief, so natural to his situation. His hands are behind him, and his legs are crossed. It is a very fine figure. Under those statues are medallions, with bows, swords and hatchets, behind them; inscribed "Ghereah

taken February 13, 1756;" and, " Calcutta freed January the 2d, 1757." A shield fastened to the western tree has three fleurs de lis, and " Chandernagore taken March 23, 1757," On it the following inscription :

" To the memory of Charles Watson, Vice Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, who died at Calcutta the 16th of August, 1757, in the forty-fourth year of his age. The East India Company, as a grateful testimony of the signal advantages which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, caused this monument to be erected."

*Stewart inv. Scheemakers
fecit.*

The pointed roof is filled by the upper division, which commences on the capitals of the great pillars. This division is separated by two columns into three arches, the middle one the highest, each forming a deep recess, with ribs; in the centre a pointed window. All the spaces are carved into roses, &c. Strong arches cross the aisles from every pillar. In the intersections of the ribs are representations of David playing on his harp, a seated figure; two other seated figures, and a scroll.

In the western wall there are three windows, having each one mullion and a cinquefoil.

A seat or basement extends entirely round the church; and on it are placed small slender pillars dividing every space, forming a beautiful continuation of arches, variously ornamented by figures on the mouldings. They reach in height to the base of the windows. On the western wall of this north transept, are St. Michael and the Dragon, angel, and a broken figure falling, three saints, fancied animals, a palm branch, and scrolls, all greatly decayed. Other ornaments decorate the rest of the arches.

In the north-west corner is a small door, which led to the pas-

sages in the piers above. The arches are nine in number, and are mostly filled by monuments.

The first memorial consists of a plain porphyry, filling the arch. It is inlaid with a sarcophagus covered with military trophies, palm and laurel, scrolls, and a skull. A very good bust fills the design, which is by Taylor.

This monument is

“ Sacred to those virtues that adorn a Christian and a Soldier. This marble perpetuates the memory of Lieutenant General Joshua Guest; who closed a service of sixty years by faithfully defending Edinburgh Castle against the Rebels, 1745. His widow (who lies near him) caused this to be erected.”

The next arch contains a pedestal with naval trophies, a pyramid, and against it a sarcophagus, with an *alto relievo* of a shipwreck. This is by Scheemakers. It has the following inscription:

“ To the memory of Sir John Balchen, K. B. Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; who, in the year 1744, being sent out Commander in Chief of the combined Fleets of England and Holland, to cruize on the enemy, was, on his return home, in his Majesty's ship the Victory, lost in the Channel by a violent storm. From which sad circumstance of his death we may learn, that neither the greatest skill, judgment, or experience, joined to the most firm, unshaken resolution, can resist the fury of the winds and waves. And we are taught from the passages of his life (which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverse gales of fortune) that the brave, the worthy, and the good man meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of painful services he had passed, when, being just retired to the government of Greenwich Hospital to wear out the remainder his of days, he was once more, and for the last time, called

out

out by his king and country, whose interests he ever preferred to his own. And his unwearied zeal for their service ended only in his death. Which weighty misfortune, to his afflicted family, became heightened by many aggravating circumstances attending it. Yet, amidst their grief, had they the mournful consolation to find his gracious and Royal Master mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the public for the calamitous fate of so zealous, so valiant, and so able a commander. And, as a lasting memorial of the sincere love and esteem borne by his widow to a most affectionate and worthy husband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born February 2, 1669; and married Susannah, the daughter of Colonel Apreece, of Washingby, in the County of Huntingdon; died October 7, 1744, leaving one son and one daughter; the former of whom, George Balchen, survived him but a short time; for, being sent to the West Indies in 1745, commander of his Majesty's ship, the Pembroke, he died at Barbadoes in December the same year, aged twenty-eight, having walked in the steps, and imitated the virtues and bravery of his good, but unfortunate father."

The next arch but one supports a pedestal, containing a bust, and of but poor expression, and trophies by Scheemakers. A few lines of poetry of no exquisite sweetness set forth many of the virtues of the deceased, Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, the youngest son of Charles, Duke of St. Albans, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford. He was sent early to sea and was made a commander in 1731. In 1740, he was sent upon that memorable expedition to Carthagera, under the command of Admiral Vernon, in his majesty's ship, the Prince Frederick, which, with three others, was ordered to cannonade the castle of Boca Chica. One of these being obliged to quit her station, the Prince Frederick was exposed, not only to the fire from the castle, but to that of Fort St. Joseph, and two ships that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he sustained for
many

many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his commands upon deck, both his legs were shot off; but, such was his magnanimity, that he would not suffer his wounds to be drest till he had communicated his orders to his first lieutenant, which were, to fight his ship to the last extremity. Soon after this, he gave some directions about his private affairs; and then resigned his soul with the dignity of a hero and a Christian. Thus was he taken off in the 31st year of his age, on the 24th of March, 1740—1741,* an illustrious commander, of superior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his person, steady in his affections, and equalled by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour, and benevolence. He married the widow of Colonel Francis Alexander, a daughter of Sir Henry Newton, Knt. envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence and the republic of Genoa, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.†

The next tomb is a pedestal and sarcophagus, with a bust, naked children, military emblems: it is also by Scheemakers, sacred to the memory of the Hon. Percy Kirk, Esq. lieutenant-general of his majesty's armies, who died the first of January, 1741, aged fifty-seven. In the same grave lies the body of Diana Dormer, daughter to John Dormer, of Rousham, in Oxfordshire, Esq. She died February 22, A. D. 1743, aged thirty-two.

Adjoining is a tomb by Rysbrack, supporting a good bust in armour, with flowing hair, and a circular pedestal, with a Latin inscription to the memory of Richard Kane.

The next is a tablet, by *Cheere* with a mitre and ornaments, also with a Latin inscription to the memory of Samuel Bradford, S. T. P.

The last monument on this wall is also by *Cheere*. It is a sarcophagus bust, mitre, crosier, a censer, books, anchor, scrolls, and

* Gazette, No. 8015.

† This was the first Duke of St. Albans; the sixth duke died within these few days past, (August, 1815,) greatly lamented by all who knew him: his grace died suddenly, though he had been unwell for some time past.

and festoons of oak-leaves and acorns, sacred to the memory of Dr. Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh. The inscription abounds with warm and just epithets, setting forth his lordship's many and distinguished virtues: that "when brass and marble shall mix with the dust they cover, every succeeding age may have the benefit of his illustrious example." He was born January the 4th, 1671; was translated to the Archbishoprick of Armagh in 1723, "and from thence to Heaven, September 27, 1742."

The monument of Lord Chatham fills the space between the two first pillars on the left, entering the door at the western aisle.

Against its back are these:

One by Banks: a basement supports an indifferent female figure kneeling, resting her elbow on, and weeping at the feet of a sarcophagus, which has a good bas relief on it, of a physician relieving a rich female surrounded by her children, and an old man on a bed of straw:

"*Memoriæ sacrum Cliftoni Wintringham, baronetti, M. D. Qui, domi militiæque, tam in re medicâ insignis, quam ob vitæ innocentiam morumque suavitatem percharus, flebilis omnibus obiit 10 Jan. A. D. 1794, æt. suæ 83. Monumentum hoc, amoris quo vivum coluerat maritum, desiderii quo mortuum proscuta est, indicium ut esset diuturnum, extrui curavit Anna Wintringham.*"

The next is,

"Sacred to the memory of Jonas Hanway, who departed this life September the 5th, 1786, aged 74; but whose name liveth and will ever live, whilst active piety shall distinguish the Christian, integrity and truth shall recommend the British merchant, and universal kindness shall characterize the citizen of the world. The helpless infant nurtured through his care, the friendless prostitute sheltered and reformed, the hopeless youth rescued from injury and ruin, and trained to
serve

serve and defend his country, uniting in one common strain of gratitude, bear testimony to their benefactor's virtue. This was the friend and father of the poor."

And such do the features of the venerable bust above shew him to have been. A sarcophagus, pyramid, his arms, and characteristic motto, "Never despair," with a tablet, representing Britannia giving a naked boy cloathing; another supplicating; and a third in prosperity, leaning on a rudder, who points to the bust; a lion, cornucopia, ship, anchor, bales, &c. adorn the tomb, which is partly composed of fine variegated marbles. On the flags of England are displayed the words "Charity and Policy United." It is the production of J. F. and J. Moore.

The next is by Bacon:

"To the memory of Brigadier-General Hope, lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, where he died in 1789, aged 43 years. To those who knew him his name alone conveys the idea of all that is amiable in the human character. Distinguished by splendour of family, a cultivated taste for letters, and superior elegance of manners, as a public character disinterested, and ever actuated by an unshaken regard to principle. The patron of the oppressed, the benefactor of the indigent. In the field, eminent for intrepid courage, tempered by unbounded humanity. In the civil service of his country he manifested the warmest zeal for its interests, and displayed such ability and integrity as were the pride and blessing of the people he governed. This monument was erected by his disconsolate widow S. H."

A beautiful weeping female hangs over the coffin-shaped sarcophagus. Near her is a beaver, emblematic of the country. There is besides a pyramid, and a cornucopia tied by a ribband to a rudder.

The interval between the next great pillars is occupied by a vast monument made by Banks, consisting of an ill-shaped sarcophagus,

gus, on which is a naked Asiatic, of excellent proportions and truth of figure, seated, weeping and resting on a cornucopia. The back of the tomb is a pyramid; before it a palm tree, on which is suspended a helmet, vest, shield, sword, arrows, colours, and laurel. A statue of Fame, whose attitude is forced and unnatural, and whose drapery is strangely tumbled, hangs a medallion over the trophies. Near her is an elephant.

“ This monument is erected by the East-India Company, as a memorial of the military talents of Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. commander in chief of the British forces in India, who, by the success of his arms in the years 1760 and 1761, expelled the French from the coast of Coromandel. In 1781 and 1782 he again took the field in the Carnatic, in opposition to the united strength of the French and Hyder Ally; and in several engagements defeated the numerous forces of the latter. But death interrupted his career of glory on the 27th day of April, 1783, in the 58th year of his age.”

In the next intercolumniation, between the figures of Wisdom and Justice, is a trophy, composed of the earl's family arms, surmounted by the coronet, the mantle of honour, the rods of justice, and curtana, or sword of mercy. On the back of the chair is the earl's motto—“ *Uni Æquus Virtuti.*” Enclosed in a crown of laurel, under it, is a figure of Death, as represented by the ancients, a beautiful youth, leaning on an extinguished torch; on each side of the figure of Death is a funeral altar, finished by a fir-apple.

This is a very fine monument, and is the first that has been placed in an intercolumniation, so as it may be walked round, and seen on every side. In the intercolumniation of the two last pillars, the only one that remained open, within these few years has been erected a large monument to the late Earl of Mansfield.

“ Here MUREAY, long enough his country's pride,
Is now no more than Tully or than Hyde.”

“ Foretold

“ Foretold by Alexander Pope, and fulfilled in the year 1793, when William, Earl of Mansfield, full of years and of honours; of honours he declined many; those which he accepted were the following: he was appointed Solicitor General 1754; Lord Chief Justice and Baron Mansfield 1776. From the love which he bore to the place of his early education, he desired to be buried in this cathedral, privately, and would have forbidden that instance of human vanity, erecting a monument to his memory; but a sum, which, with the interest, has amounted to 2500*l.* was left for that purpose by A. Bailey, Esq. of Lyons Inn; which at least well-meant mark of his esteem he had no previous knowledge or suspicion of. He was the fourth son of David, fifth Viscount Stormont, and married the Lady Elizabeth Finch, daughter to Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, by whom he had no issue; born at Scone, 2d March, 1704: died at Kenwood, 20th March, 1793.”

The venerable Judge, in the robes of office, by Flaxman, is placed on the top of the monument. On his right hand Justice holds the statera, or balance, equally poised;* on his left hand Wisdom opens the book of law.

Of the monuments whose backs are against those just-mentioned, one by Nollekins has a well-proportioned basement in three parts; and on the middle the following inscription:

“ Captain William Bayne, Captain William Blair, Captain Lord Robert Manners, were mortally wounded in the course of the naval engagements under the command of Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, on the 9th and 12th of April, 1782. In memory of their services the king and parliament of Great Britain have caused this monument to be erected.”

On each side, reliefs of an anchor, capstern, quadrant, globe,
glass,

* It was injudicious to use on this, as on one or two other occasions, the steel-yard balance, instead of the common scales: that instrument, at best dubious, is by no means, in its appearance at least, emblematical of justice, or equality.

glass, block, and pennant, or rudder, cannon, mortar, and powder casks. On the pedestal Neptune, reclining on a sea-horse, points to three medallions of the captains, placed by a flying child on a rostral column with their ships. Fame, on the capital of the pillar, suspends a crown of laurel over them. Britannia stands on the left, attentively looking on the sea god. A lion rests on a shield behind her. A pyramid of blue marble relieves the figures. The horse's head is finely done, the waves are but tolerable. Britannia is a good statue. Fame is an exceedingly fine figure. The medallions contain the ages of the deceased: "Captain William Bayne, aged fifty." "Captain William Blair, aged forty-one." "Lord Robert Manners, aged twenty-four."

The next is the superb memorial

"Erected by the King and Parliament as a testimony to the virtues and ability of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; during whose administration, in the reigns of George the Second and George the Third, Divine Providence exalted Great Britain to an height of Prosperity and glory unknown to any former age. Born 15th of Nov. 1703, died 11th of May, 1778."

This monument is not only a national tribute to superior excellence, but a national memento to what a height her sons have carried the noble art of sculpture. It has been thought that England does not contain a finer specimen of sepulchral remembrance.* Grand and appropriate as the figures all are grouped in a double pyramid, Neptune, Britannia, &c. &c. must give way to the overpowering efforts of the artist, in animating the block that now lives in every motion under the shape of the speaking Earl. This figure is full of the grace and dignity of the greatest orator. He is in the dress of our times, and this contributes to bring the real character before us. It is by Bacon.

We now pass to the opposite side of the middle aisle, where the first monument is to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Marquis and Earl of Clare, Baron Haughton, and Knight of the Order

* Mal. Lond. Red. I. 110.

der of the Garter. His body lies with his ancestors the Veres, Cavendishes, and Holles, in this place. In the reign of Queen Anne he was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Privy Counsellor, Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, and Nottingham, &c. &c. Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, and governor of the town and Fort of Kingston upon Hull. He was born the 9th of January 1661-2, and died the 15th of July, 1711. He married the Lady Margaret, third daughter and heir to Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, by whom he had the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, who erected this monument in 1723.

It was designed by Gibbs, and is a beautiful pile of architecture, of the Composite order. The basement, columns, and pediments are finely proportioned; and the marble of which they are composed richly variegated. But what shall we say to the figures wrought by Bird in statuary marble? Here we find neither grace, dignity, nor beauty. The armed Duke leans in an awkward manner on his elbow, with his truncheon in one hand, and his coronet in the other, upon a sarcophagus.

Near it is a tomb, likewise of the Composite order, with a basement covered with armour, on which is a handsome pedestal; reposing on a mat under a circular pediment lie the figures, in their robes, clumsily executed, of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. He was born in the year 1592, and lived to the age of 84, dying on the 27th of December 1676. He held many great offices, was a faithful general to his unfortunate King Charles I.; and defended York against the Scotch. When the king's cause became hopeless, he fled, and continued a long time in exile. His second wife shared in all his sufferings with the utmost fortitude. During his banishment she wrote many pleasing works.

On a pillar are two tablets, to

“Clement Saunders, 1695, aged, 84” and Grace Scott
Mauleverer, 1645, aged 23.

The next is a magnificent monument of white marble,

“Sacred to the memory of Sir Peter Warren, K. B. Vice-
Admiral of the red Squadron of the British Fleet, and M. P.

for the City and Liberties of Westminster. He derived his descent from an ancient family of Ireland; his fame and honours from his virtues and abilities.

How eminently these were displayed, with what vigilance and spirit they were exerted in the various services wherein he had the honour to command, and the happiness to conquer, will be more properly recorded in the annals of Great Britain. On this tablet affection, with truth, must say, that deservedly esteemed in private life, and universally renowned for his public conduct, the judicious and gallant officer possessed all the amiable qualities of the friend, the gentleman, and the Christian. But the Almighty, whom alone he feared, and whose gracious protection he had often experienced, was pleased to remove him from a life of honour to an eternity of happiness on the 29th day of July 1752, in the 49th year of his age. Susannah, his afflicted wife, caused this monument to be erected."

Britannia with a withered laurel in her hand, inclines towards the bust of the admiral, which a fine figure of Hercules places on its pedestal. It is admirably executed, even to the marks of the small-pox on the face. Although the statue of Britannia is very excellent, it is objectionable on account of her *wet* garment. An ensign is the back ground; and the whole is worthy of its author, Roubiliac.

Adjoining is a tomb, consisting of a pedestal and Corinthian pillars, with a pediment, weeping children, cherubim, and a canopy, erected by Dame Elizabeth Campbell (who died September the 28th, 1714, aged forty-nine years) to her brother Sir Gilbert Lort, Bart. who died December 19, 1698, aged twenty-eight years.

Over it a tablet and bust by Tyler:

"To the memory of John Storr, Esq. of Hilston, in the County of York, rear admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet. In his profession, a brave and gallant officer;

cer; in private life, a tender husband, an honest man, and a sincere friend. He was born August the 18th, 1709, died January the 10th, 1783, and interred near this place."

Considerably higher up is a small neat tablet, with a Latin inscription: it was erected by the present worthy Dean of Westminster, Dr. Vincent, to the memory of his wife Hannah, who died February 17, 1807.

Many of the inscriptions are worn away from other stones, and there are numbers that have had brass inlaid, of which a few fragments remain.

A few marks of the ancient skreen, which passed north and south from pillar to pillar, forming the east aisle into three chapels, remain at the back of Sir Gilbert Lort's monument. This was part of St. John the Evangelist's Chapel, whose altar was the first on entering the aisle. Those who heard mass at it were rewarded with an indulgence of two years and thirty days. A few yards farther stood the altar of St. Michael; and at the north end St. Andrew had an altar, accompanied by the same inducements to hear mass. Dart says that the skreens were very richly painted and gilt, but they are now entirely demolished.

On the east side are one niche, and several beautiful arches, part of the side of Abbot Islip's chantry.

The monumental figure in Roman armour, of Sir George Holles frowns before it. He died 1626.

On the pavement just before him kneel the loaded Esquires, much mutilated, whose shoulders sustain the heavy slab of black marble, on which are the new battered alabaster portions of the armour of Sir Horace Vere, who died 1608. His short and clumsy figure, well executed, rests fearless of the impending weight, covered with dust beneath.

Above is a pyramidal monument, by Bacon, to the memory of Captain Edward Cooke, commander of H. M. S. Sybelle, erected by the Hon. East-India Company. He died in consequence of the severe wounds he received while engaging La Forte, French

frigate, in the Bay of Bengal, on the 23d of May, 1799, aged twenty-seven. The Captain is finely represented, falling into the arms of a seaman; with many well-executed emblems. In the centre the ships are represented as closely engaged. This monument is highly creditable to the artist, and is in his best stile.

Part of the pillar near those tombs has been cut away, to admit one representing Britannia in an attitude of defiance, with an extended right arm wielding lightening; her left rests on a medallion. She is very masculine, and her seat, upon a small pedestal on one side of a larger, gives an uneasy air to the statue, which is upon the whole not quite what one might have expected from Bacon. There is a happy thought expressed in a relief, of two sea-horses, protecting an anchor within a wreath of laurel. It is

“ Sacred to the memory of Sir George Pocock, K. B. who entered early into the naval service of his country, under the auspices of his uncle Lord Torrington; and who, emulating his great example, rose with high reputation to the rank of admiral of the blue. His abilities as an officer stood confessed by his conduct on a variety of occasions. But his gallant and intrepid spirit was more fully displayed by the distinguished part he bore at the taking of Geriah; and in leading the attack at the reduction of Chandernagore; and afterwards, when, with an inferior force, he defeated the French fleet under M. de Ache in three general engagements; shewing what British valour can achieve, aided by professional skill and experience. Indefatigably active and persevering in his own duty, he enforced a most strict observance of it in others, at the same time with so much mildness, with such condescending manners, as to gain the love and esteem of all who served under him, whose merits he was not more quick in discerning, or more ready to reward, than he was ever backward in acknowledging his own. Returning from his successful career in the East, he was appointed to command the fleet in the expedition against the Havannah, by his united efforts in

the conquests of which, he added fresh laurels to his own brow, and a valuable possession to this kingdom. Upon his retiring from public employment, he spent the remainder of his life in dignified ease and splendour; hospitable and generous to his friends, and exhibiting a striking picture of Christian benevolence by his countenance and support of public charities, and by his liberalities to the poor. A life so honourable to himself, and so endeared to his friends and family was happily extended to the age of 86, when he resigned it with the same tranquil and serene mind, which peculiarly marked and adorned the whole course of it. He left by Sophia his wife, daughter of George Francis Drake, Esq. and who was first married to Commodore Dent, a son and a daughter; George Pocock, Esq. who caused this monument to be erected; and Sophia married to John Earl Poulett."

Between the next pillars

" Rest the ashes of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, of Mainhead, in the county of Devon., Esq. who died July 20th, 1752, aged 56, and of Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Washington Earl Ferrers, who died August 11th, 1734, aged 27. Their only son Washington Gascoigne Nightingale, Esq., deceased, in memory of their virtues, did by his last will order this monument to be erected."

And he has thus immortalized their memories, and the fame of Roubiliac, his artist. This wonderful tomb, one of the great efforts of a great mind, is characteristic from the key-stone of the grey marble rustic niche to the base of the yawning sepulchre, whose heavy doors have grated open to release a skeleton bound in its deathly habiliments, of such astonishing truth of expression, and correctness of arrangement, as it perhaps never fell to one man's genius to execute. The dying figure of Lady Nightingale seems to exert its last fading strength to clasp and lean upon her husband, whose extended arm would repel the unerring dart

pointed at her breast. "His horror and eager motion can only be described by such actors as Garrick *was*, and Kemble is." The eager impatience of Death to make sure of his prey is finely imagined, not only in the general attitude, but particularly in the manner in which he holds his long dart; he has suddenly seized it at the end, grasping and discommoding the feathers: the dart is somewhat thick and clumsy.

What shall be said to its neighbour, the monument of Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, who died 1692? That it is a foil to the former. And yet the little weeping charity boys are good.

The vast tomb to Sir Francis Norris, Knight, is, after the fashion of Queen Elizabeth's time, ponderous, of costly materials, and gilt. The effigies, who rest under a tall Corinthian canopy, are good; and two of the six kneeling Knights are very excellent figures.

Behind it are some fragments of the arches on the wall; and to the left a large and angular-roofed door, the moldings resting on foliated capitals of slender columns.

The north end of the aisle is divided into three parts in height, the basement into three arches, supported by four columns, three of which had been destroyed. Two are restored on the sides of the monument,

"Sacred to the memory of Susannah Jane Davidson, only daughter of William Davidson, of Rotterdam, merchant. Her form the most elegant and lovely, was adorned by the native purity and simplicity of her mind, which was improved by every accomplishment education could bestow. It pleased the Almighty to visit her in the bloom of life with a lingering and painful disease, which she endured with fortitude and Christian resignation, and of which she died at Paris, January the first, 1767, aged 20. To her much loved memory this monument is erected by her afflicted father."

The sculpture is by R. Hayward; but he has failed sadly in imitating the thought of the Nightingale tomb, in a basso-relievo.

The

The rest is handsome and appropriate. The ornament of the spaces over the arches is a figure whose arms are extended, surrounded by others in supplication; a kneeling female, her hands clasped, a cross behind her, surrounded by foliage; the third a broken headless figure, to whom one presents a lion, animals near him.

The upper part of the wall is exactly like that of the west aisle. In the north-east a door new built up.

Against the back of the tomb of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle reposes on the pavement, in a large coffin, covered with crimson velvet, inclosed only by a slight altar-tomb of variegated marble, covered by a slab of black, the late Countess of Kerry.

Above is a polished plane of dark veined marble, on which is a pyramid and mantle of white, and an Earl's coronet:

“ To the affectionately beloved and honoured memory of Anastasia, Countess of Kerry, daughter of the late Peter Daly, Esq. of Queensbury, in the County of Galway, in Ireland, who departed this life on the 9th, and was deposited here on the 18th day of April, 1799. Her most afflicted husband Francis Thomas, Earl of Kerry, whom she rendered during 31 years the happiest of mankind, not only by an affection which was bounded by her love to God, and to which there never was a single moment's interruption, but also by the practice of the purest religion and piety, of charity and benevolence, of truth and sincerity, of the sweetest and most angelic meekness and simplicity, and of every virtue that can adorn the human mind, has placed this inscription to bear testimony of his gratitude to her, of his admiration of her innumerable virtues, and of his most tender and affectionate love for her; intending when it shall please God to release him from this world, to be deposited with her here in the same coffin; and hoping that his merciful God will consider the severe blow which it has pleased his Divine will to inflict upon him, in taking from him the dearest, the most beloved, the most charming, and the most faithful and affectionate companion, that ever blessed

man, together with the load of his succeeding sorrows, as an expiation of his past offences; and that he will grant him his grace so to live, as that he may, through his Divine mercy, and through the precious intercession of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, hope for the blessing of being soon united with her in eternal happiness."

At the north end of the tomb is a large kneeling cushion, which is frequently used by the Earl; and it will surely be the wish of every husband that his sorrows may find alleviation in thus pouring them forth over the ashes of the deceased.

Adjoining is a beautiful pyramidal monument, of white marble, to the memory of Rear-Admiral Thomas Totty, who died of a malignant fever, while at sea, on the 20th of June, 1802, in the 57th year of his age.

Next is a well-executed monument to the memory of Benjamin John Forbes, (by Banks) late lieutenant in the 74th regiment of foot; and Richard Gordon Forbes, late lieutenant in the first regiment of foot guards, both of whom fell gloriously in the service of their king and country: the former at the assault of Kestnagberry, in the East-Indies, Nov. 12, 1791, aged nineteen years; the latter near Alkmaar, North Holland, September 19, 1799, aged twenty years. A weeping figure reclines between two urns, surmounted by willows: on the urns are inscribed the initials of each hero. The figure holds a scroll in his left hand, on which is the following passage:

"I shall go to them, but they shall not return to me." 2 Sam. 23.

A pyramidal monument of white marble, by Nollekens, to the memory of Charles Stuart, Esq. next strikes the eye. The Latin inscription imports that he died in the year 1781, aged 47. There is a good medallion, on which a naked boy reclines, throwing aside drapery, to discover it. The whole is surmounted by the family arms.

Adjoining is a neat marble monument to the memory of Lieut. General William Anne Villetes, who was seized with a fever during

during a tour of military inspection, in the island of Jamaica, and died near Port Antonio, 13th July, 1808, aged fifty-four.

A monument in this chapel, by Wilton, is inscribed on the sarcophagus,

*“ Memorizæ sacrum Algernois comitis de Mountrath, et
Dianæ comitissæ. Hoc monumentum superstesilla poni voluit
1771, Sic quos in vitâ junxit feliciter, idem in tumulo vel
post funera jungit Amor.”*

The design is by Sir William Chambers; an angel assists her ladyship in ascending from the sarcophagus to a vacant seat by her husband, who is supposed to be in the realms of bliss on a mass of clouds. The artist seems to have forgot that distance cannot well be expressed on marble, and that by attempting it, the Earl appears a boy to his Countess, a few feet lower. The naked parts of the figures are very good, the drapery very bad, and the rays of Glory like bundles of Tuscan cornices. The clouds are like nothing.

Adjoining is a well-executed monument to the memory of Richard Kemperfelt, rear-admiral of the blue, who was lost in H. M. S. Royal George at Spithead, on the 29th of August, 1782. On the column is represented the Royal George, sinking, and the admiral ascending into the heavenly regions, surmounted by an angel.

The pavement is composed of many stones whose owners have vainly endeavoured to transmit their names by them to posterity. Some are fairly worn out, and others have been robbed of their brass. On a large blue slab is,

*“ Underneath are interred the remains of William Moor,
Esq. late attorney general of Barbadoes, who died on the
6th of October 1783, aged 60 years; and his only daughter
Anna Maria Morris, the wife of William Morris, Esq. some-
time judge of the court of admiralty, and receiver general
of the casual revenue in that island, who departed this life
on the 5th of March, 1785, in the 31st year of her age.”* With
her infant son and daughter.

General Wolfe's monument separates the above chapel from the north aisle. It is very large, and the work of Wilton. The General is nearly naked, and is upon the whole a fine figure; perhaps the legs are too firmly placed for his exhausted situation. The soldier who supports him is full of earnestness and expression in relating the victory just achieved. That at the entrance of the tent has a good head; but the body is strangely faulty, and does not relieve as it ought. The angel offering the laurel had better have been omitted. The couch is badly drawn, and poorly executed; but the old oak tree, hung with tomahawks and daggers is very excellent. The two sorrowing lions at the feet of the sarcophagus are exceedingly characteristic, and well executed. We cannot say much for the bronze relief on the base-ment, though parts are well done. It represents the landing, and scaling the rocks, previous to the action. The vessels cannot be worse.

"To the memory of James Wolfe, major-general, and commander in chief of the British land forces, on an expedition against Quebec, who, after surmounting by ability and valour all obstacles, of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, on the 13th of September, 1759; the king and the Parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument."

Close to it is a tablet,

"Sacred to the memory of Sir James Adolphus Oughton, Lieutenant General, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North Britain, Colonel of the 31st regiment of foot, Lieutenant Governor of the Island Antigua, and Knight of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. He departed this life the 14th day of April, 1780, in the 61st year of his age.

Another to Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester; who died March 26, 1662, aged 74.

Immediately underneath is a neat marble monument, surmounted by ensigus, trophies of war, &c. to the memory of John Theophilus

philus Beresford, who died in the 21st year of his age, at Villa Formosa, in Spain, of wounds received from the explosion of a powder magazine.

On the opposite side of the aisle is a tomb of rich marble (S. F. Moore, sc.), which has a pretty figure of History, but with bad drapery, holding a label inscribed, Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Taniere, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Fontenoy, Rocoux, Laffeldth. She rests her arm on an urn; and at her feet is his medallion and trophies. On the pyramid behind are medallions of the four Sovereigns in whose reign the deceased had lived, Queen Anne, George I. George II. and King George III,

“ In memory of John Earl Ligonier, Baron of Ripley, in Surry, Viscount of Inniskilling, and Viscount of Clonmell, field marshal, and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces, Master General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the most honourable military order of the Bath, died April the 28th, 1770, aged ninety-two.

The two magnificent tombs to Aymer de Valence, who was murdered 23d of June, 17 Edward III. in France, and that of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, fourth son to Henry III. Crouchback, and who died in France, 1296, but was brought and interred here, are east of the monument of Lord Ligonier, and formerly composed the north skreen of the platform to the high-altar.

The first is an altar tomb on a basement, which rests on the pavement of the aisle. Its side is divided into eight niches, containing injured statues, over which are trefoils within pediments, and between them seven shields on quatrefoils. The cross legged figure of the deceased lies on the tomb, with the head supported by angels; the canopy is between four beautifully enriched buttresses terminating in pinnacles. The arch is adorned by three pointed leaves and two halves. The roof finishes in a pediment.

pediment. Within that, and over the arch, is a knight on horseback, with his sword brandished, going at full speed. Two brackets near the top support angels. The whole tomb is more broken than decayed; a little of its painting, gilding, and Mosaic may be traced.

The Duke of Lancaster's had a painting on its basement, which has been nearly destroyed through age, want of cleaning, and other causes. In many places the stone is bare; and it is nearly impossible to make out the figures, or distinguish what the colours have been. They appear to be Knights conquerors leading their prisoners, from the triumphant attitudes of some, and the downcast looks of others. They are paired, and there is a general similarity of expression in the ten figures. The effigies of the duke lies cross-legged under a grand canopy of one great and two smaller arches, enriched in a manner even more magnificent than that of Valena's. Upon the pediment were four angels on brackets, and a knight on horseback within a trefoil; and ten niches on the side of the tomb.

It has caused some dispute whether the small burial place of Abbot Islip, and the Chapel of St. Erasmus were not the same. One would almost imagine the writers who can found them had never been in the church. Whatever may have been the original state of the Abbot's chapel, as it is called, it certainly is separate, and always has been from that of St. Erasmus. On examining the ichnography, the former will be found to answer the square chapel of St. Benedict directly opposite, in the south aisle. The place just mentioned is nearly open to the transept, and on the north side. It is therefore plain that Islip did no more than build the present *skreen*, and make a floor for a chantry, to which there is now a flight of wooden steps, and at the entrance a small door leading to the place where he lies. Dart says, he cannot find the site of two chapels dedicated to St. Catharine and St. Anne. Now, whether this was originally dedicated to St. John the Baptist, or Evangelist, or St. Anne, or St. Catherine, is of no kind of consequence. It is Islip's, for he
keeps

keeps quiet possession, surrounded by what has ludicrously been termed the ragged regiment; in other words, the battered and decayed effigies of our ancient monarchs, which it was then the custom to dress in regal ornaments, and carry to the church at their funerals.

The door was surmounted by a statue, but only its bracket remains, and J H K.

The basement of the skreen is composed of quatrefoils containing roses and fleurs de lis, and over them a row of arches. The next division is divided by buttresses into windows of four mullions, with three ranges of arches in height. The freize contains one or two reliefs of his rebus, most absurdly conceived, being an *eye*, and a *slip*, or branch of a tree, and his name at length. The most beautiful part is seven niches above, with canopies of great taste and delicate workmanship.

Farther to the east is another specimen of those exquisite performances of niche, and triple canopies, with their minute ribs, foliages, &c. and a row of quatrefoils at the base. That this was the Abbot's work we have proof at the sides in a rebus of a hand holding a slip.

The recess is filled, without injury to it, by a neat tablet, inscribed,

“ Beatam resurrectionem hic expectat revdus adeuodum in Christo pater Gulielmus Barnard, S. T. P. hujus ecclesiæ collegiatæ primo alumnus, deinde prebendarius Roffensis, postea decanus: hinc ad episcopatum in Hiberniâ, Raposensem 1744, Derensam 1747. A rege Georgio Secundo proventus in pauperibus sublevandis, in ecclesiis reficiendis, instituendis, dosandis. Quantum exeruit munificentiam; diæcesis illa, cui annos plus viginti præfuit diu sentiet, et agnoscet. In angliam valetudinis causa reversus Londini decessit Jan ista D. 1768, ætatis 72.

One of the small pillars on a great column having been cut away for the alterations made by Islip, it has been supported by a bracket carved into his rebus, which we find repeated in the window of the chantry in two panes of coloured glass. And
round

round this place, once used only for prayers for the deceased, stand clumsy presses faced with glass, through which the curious may view the stiff waxen figures of Queen Elizabeth, whose face is pinched into most expressive old-maidenism, King William, and Queen Mary, and Queen Anne.

The robes and other parts of the dress of the late Lord Chatham are preserved on a well-executed effigies by Mrs. Wright. The face is probably as well done as wax will permit; but such representations are never pleasing; there is something particularly disagreeable in the glass eyes. Fragments of portraits on the sides of the site of the altar are hid by these presses. Islip under one of them.

The inside of the chapel or burial-place is hid from view by a fence of rough boards nailed across the arches.

To the east of the skreen of Islip's chantry is a door, under the mouldings of which are angels holding the arms of Edward the Confessor, and Edward III.; over it is *Sandus Erasmus*; which would seem sufficient authority for asserting that the chapel was dedicated to him. Dart will have it that Islip *borrowed* a piece of the chapel of St. John the Baptist. That, however, is disputable; and, indeed, one should imagine the passage older than that time; however, it may probably have been made when the three tombs filling the south side were erected.

On the right side of the door is a circular piece of iron, which held the vessel for holy water. The roof of the entrance is divided by numerous ribs, and one of the key-stones represents a female praying, surrounded by cherubim. Through it is an aperture, for what purpose is difficult to decide.

Directly facing the door, on ascending one step, is a bracket, over which are the remains of the fastenings to the statue it supported. The rays emanating from its head are very perfect, painted on the wall; and traces of rude flowers, not unlike those of the coarsest paper hangings, may be perceived on every side of it, and a few fleurs de lis. The mouldings have been a fierce scarlet, and gilt. On the left hand is a piscina, and facing it another.

another. Several staples in the wall lead us to suppose that many lamps were suspended before this statue, which probably was St. Erasmus. Dart is probably wrong in saying that an altar stood beneath it, as, though statues were not placed against an eastern wall, altars were. This would have been to the north.

The place of the altar on the east side of the chapel, which is said to have been dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is covered by the vast and splendid monument of Henry Carey, Baron of Hunsdon, who died 1596, aged 72. A scrap of beautiful foliage which was over it, and an elevation in the pavement, are the only mementos of this altar.

On the north-east side of the chapel there is a deep square recess divided by a pillar. The hinges of a door to this locker for the altar utensils are still noble. The two arches, and the ornaments of a seated figure, with foliage, are perfect over it. On the door is an old altar-tomb, and in the arch directly over it hooks for lamps.

The north side is filled by the miserable tomb of Colonel Popham and his lady, with their figures resting their elbows on a pedestal. It is without an inscription, which was removed at the Restoration on account of his rebellious conduct.

The adjoining side contains an ancient arch. On the north end of it is the altar-tomb of Thomas Vaughan, who lived in the time of Edward IV. At the other end is a seat.

On the south side of the door is the tomb of Mrs. Mary Kendal, an indifferent kneeling figure, 1710, aged about 32. She was remarkable for her friendship with Lady Catharine Jones; and was interred here, in hopes her dust might mix with that lady's, who intended to be buried near her mother in this chapel.

In the midst of the pavement, almost covering it, is the tomb of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter; and, at his right hand, Dorothy, his first wife, with a blank space for his second wife, Frances, who (we are told by the Ciceroni of the Abbey,) refused so ignoble a situation as his left side. Their bodies, however, all

rest together under the monument, in hopes of a joyful resurrection, according to the inscription.*

Of the three tombs which separate the aisle from the chapel, that of George Fascet, abbot, is the western. It is an altar-tomb, with quatrefoils on the sides, and a flat arched canopy much decayed. At the head a shield, mitre, and helmet. He died about 1414. On it is a stone coffin, which has been broken through and greatly injured. Within it are the oaken boards of the inner coffin; and on the top a large cross, shewing it to have belonged to an ecclesiastic. The Ciceroni calls it the Bishop of Hereford's stone coffin. And perhaps it *did* contain the body of Abbot Milling, who was in possession of that see, and died 1492.

At his feet is another tomb, with five quatrefoils on the sides, and on it the decayed figure of a bishop. This had a canopy, but it is now entirely destroyed, except part of the west end, which has a shield, helmet, mitre, and this inscription: DAIAN. D'NI 1520. This is said to have been for the body of Thomas Ruthell, Bishop of Durham.

The last is a tomb without a canopy, very like the preceding in every respect. The cushion under the head of the effigies is embroidered with **U W**. It is conjectured to be Abbot William, of Colchester. The chapel has six sides, besides that to the south, which is the form of all round the church.

A door, now closed, led from Islip's chauntry to a passage over the entrance of this, through the piers between the windows, to the place where Lord Hunsdon's tomb stands. A pillar over it terminates in a curious bracket of a man, who rests his elbows on his knees, and his head on his hand. An achievement, with a banner of Lady Hughes, hangs to the west wall.

In the aisle between the chapel just described and the next, are two tablets to Jane Crew, 1769, aged 30; and Juliana Crew, 1621.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL has a skreen on the eastern side of the door,

* A similar tale is told of one of the wives of a duke of Chandos at Whitechurch.

door, formed by the tomb of Lord Bouchier and his lady. It is bounded by two buttresses, at the base of which are a lion and an eagle supporting banners of arms. A heavy arch covers the boarded top of the tomb, in shape like two coffins. The sides contain shields within garters, on quatrefoils : on the top of the arch is his shield, helmet, and crest; behind it a buttress, and on each side two ranges of four pointed arches; between them, nearly obliterated coats of arms. Over the rows of arches other coats; the upper held by painted angels, which cannot be traced without climbing. On the frieze is the half decayed inscription of "*Non nobis Dne, non nobis sed nominal ina da gloriam;*" and another quite illegible. He died in, 1431. The whole must have been exceedingly splendid when the painting and gilding were perfect.

The arches and battlements are continued over the door.

The western half of the skreen is covered by a monument, (Wilton, sculp.) "*To the memory of William Pultney, Earl of Bath, by his brother, the Hon. Harry Pulteney, general of his majesty's forces, 1767. Obiit July 1764, ætatis 81.*" It is certainly a beautiful tomb, and the figures reclines gracefully on the urn. A good medallion of the earl hangs above.

The altar of St. Paul afforded to those who heard mass at it two years and thirty days indulgence.

Francis Lord Cottington has been a close attendant since the year 1679; for his tomb hides every trace of its place.

That to Frances, Countess of Sussex, which adjoins it, is, or rather has been, very magnificent. It is composed of porphyry and other valuable materials, but miserably corroded and mouldered, even to some inches in depth; the date 1589; her age 58.

Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester, in his robes, coronet, ruff, and pointed beard, is a poor figure; and the Ionic pediment above is as tasteless as the pedestal on which he reclines.

Sir Thomas Bromley, in the chancellor's gown, lies under a grand composite arch on a sarcophagus; on the side of which four sons kneel in armour, and four daughters. He died 1587, aged fifty-seven.

The formal effigies of Sir James Fullerton and his lady are on an altar-tomb, with a plain arch in the wall, containing an inscription that his "*remnant*" lies here; and quibbles upon his name thus: "He died *fuller* of faith than of fears; *fuller* of resolution than of pains; *fuller* of honour than of days."

Sir John Pickering's monument is another of those erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and, like most of that period, lavishly adorned with statues, pillars of the richest orders, arches, heavy obelisks, and complicated scroll-work of fine marbles, painted and gilded. He died at the age of fifty-two, in the year 1596. His wife is at his right hand; and eight daughters kneel before a desk at the foot of the tomb.

The altar-tomb of alabaster, supporting the figures of Sir Giles, Dr. Aubeny, and his lady, stands nearly in the midst of the chapel. He is represented in complete armour, his *head on his helmet*, and in the collar and mantle of the order of the Garter. He died 1507. It was richly gilt.

Against the back of the Earl of Bath's monument is one consisting of a pedestal, sarcophagus, and pyramid, by Scheemakers, inscribed:

"In this chapel lies interred Sir Henry Bellasyse, of Brancepeth Castle, in the county palatine of Durham, lieutenant-general of the forces in Flanders under King William the Third, sometime governor of Galway, in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick upon Tweed, lineally descended from Rowland Bellasyse, of Bellasyse, in the county of Durham, son of Belasius, one of the Norman generals who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was knighted by him. He married, first, Dorothy, daughter of Tobias Jenkyn, Esq. of Grimston, and widow of Robert Benson, Esq. of Wrenthorpe, both in the county of York, and by her had issue Mary, Thomas, and Elizabeth, all whom he survived. By his second wife, Fleetwood, daughter of Nicholas Shuttleworth, Esq. second son of Richard Shuttleworth, Esq. of Gawthorp, in the county palatine of Lancaster, he had William, his heir, and Margaret, who died in
her

her infancy. He died the 16th of December, 1717, in the 70th year of his age. Near to him are buried his two ladies, and Mary, his eldest daughter; also Mrs. Bridges Bellasyse, wife of William Bellasyse, Esq. only daughter and heiress of Robert Billingsly, Esq. who died the 28th of July, 1735, in the 21st year of her age, leaving an only daughter."

Near this is a new monumental tablet of white marble, having a weeping female figure leaning on a broken rampart, on which is the word **BADAJOS**, at the recent siege of which was slain Lieutenant Charles Macleod, to whose memory this monument is erected.

On the pavement :

" Sir Henry Bellasyse, Knt. He was made lieutenant-general of his late majesty King Williams' forces in Flanders in the year 1695. He died December the 16th, 1717, in the 70th year of his age."—" Here lies interred the body of Dame Fleetwood Bellasyse, widow and relict of the Hon. Sir Henry Bellasyse, of Brancepeth castle, in the county of Durham, Esq. obiit 11th Feb. 1769, ætates 72." " Underneath lies the body of Bridget Bellasyse, only daughter of William Bellasyse, of Brancepeth Castle, in the county palatine of Durham, Esq. She changed this life for a better the 5th day of April, 1774, aged 38 years."

" Here lieth the body of the right honourable Sarah Hussey, countess of Tyrconnel. Obiit October the 7th, 1783."

Ten silken banners of those ladies are suspended over them.

In the aisle, against the tomb of William of Colchester, is a monument

" To the memory of Charles Holmes, Esq. rear-admiral of the white. He died the 21st of November, 1761, commander of his majesty's fleet stationed at Jamaica, aged 50. Erected by his grateful nieces, Mary Stanwix and Lucretia Towle."

It is the work of Wilton; and a great statue of the admiral, in Roman armour, is made to rest on an *English* eighteen-pounder, mounted on a sea carriage. At his feet is a cable, remarkably correct, and well coiled, in the seaman's phrase.

I am compelled to pass over the numerous stones and inscriptions which appear on the pavement of this transept, though many of them are in a very high degree interesting as records of the worth, the greatness, and the virtues of some of our ancestors.

Let us, however, not dismiss the monuments of the illustrious dead which we have just been visiting, without a tribute of respect to the memory of at least one, whose numerous virtues render him dear to our recollection.

It is astonishing to what lengths of mistake, and consequent misrepresentation, prejudice will lead certain historians. The memory of the pious Edward, whose shrine we have just visited, has been insulted by a misrepresentation of the reason of his obtaining the titles of Saint and Confessor: we are told that these honours were conferred upon his memory in consequence of a vague and doubtful story of his having abstained from all commune with his wife; and it is asserted that the amiable virtues of Editha had never won the affections of her husband. Both one story and the other is false. There is no sufficient foundation for the story that Edward refused to perform the marriage obligations, or that either himself or the queen ever asserted such to have been the case; and if that were true, it is not the fact, that to that circumstance Edward was canonized. He was a prince of distinguished virtue and piety; though, it must be confessed, on many occasions, weak and irresolute; particularly in the disputes between the rival aspirants to the succession, Harold and William of Normandy. He was moreover not a little addicted to superstition: he was the first monarch who pretended to cure the king's evil by the royal touch: but this was a superstition afterwards continued even till the Hanoverian succession, and that by enlightened and virtuous Protestants! With all his weaknesses, Edward had numerous and prominent virtues; and these gave him the titles of Saint and Confessor.

We must now approach THE CHAPEL OF HENRY VII. and the judicious reader will be glad to have the description which I shall give of it assisted by the interesting observations and delineations of Mr. Malcolm, to whom we have already been so much indebted.

Before

Before we enter that venerable and rich chapel, we must, in the words of that respectable antiquary, admire the beautiful side of Henry the Fifth's oratory, which forms an arch across the aisle directly east of his tomb. It is supported at each corner by clustered pillars; on the ends are shields with his arms, surrounded by four angels, whose wings are disposed so as to form an imperfect quatrefoil: and the point of the arch is a shield, helmet, and crest: in the frieze a badge of deer and swans chained to a beacon: in the centre is a grand nich of three canopies, which contains a representation of the coronation of Henry V. or his successors: two prelates are in the act of placing the crown on the seated king; two figures kneel on the sides: to the right are nine small niches, with statues; on their canopies are deers and swans: on the left, five niches and statues; and on the tops of their canopies statues under other canopies; those occasion a rise of about two feet near the altar. The south side is very much like the above: the three arches which stand on the flight of steps leading to Henry the Seventh's Chapel are of unequal breadths: the ornaments over the smaller ones are alike. Over the north arch is a shield and crest, with the side frieze continued. In a triple canopied niche is St. George piercing the Dragon: on the left two niches with statues; and on the right over those, are six niches, containing saints, with canopies; and above is the side continuation of the before described altar-piece in Henry the Fifth's Chantry.

The ceiling of the arch over the aisle has a crown for the centre; paneled rays diverge from it, which are bounded by a circle of quatrefoils; some of the pannels contain deer, and others swans. The basement of Henry the Fifth's tomb next the aisle is formed into quatrefoils, much decayed.

The ascent from the abbey to The Blessed Mary's, or Henry VII's Chapel, is formed by twelve steps; over them is a most magnificent arch of the same width as the nave: unfortunately it has very little light. The capitals of the pillars on the western side have a bear and staff, a greyhound and dragon on them; the angles on the sides

of the great arches have the king's arms within quatrefoils; and those of the two sides his badges: a row of pinnacled and foliated arches, divided by one bay, extend north and south across the entrances: the frieze is adorned with roses; and the whole is completed by a battlement. The roof is composed of quatrefoils, filled by badges; between are beautifully enriched pannels: on the platform of the stairs are two doors leading to the north and south aisles. The basements of the two rows have rows of quatrefoils; over them arches, and vast blank windows of three mullions, crossed by one embattled, which finish in beautiful intersections; one of those divisions, on each side is glazed; besides those, the other lights are only reflected. Three steps higher is the pavement of the chapel, of black and white marble lozenges, in which is a square, something different in the shape of the pieces, containing a small plate of perforated brass: this is the only memorial the present royal family have to distinguish the place for their interment; and the only monument to the remains of King George and Queen Caroline, the late Dukes of Cumberland, &c. &c.

The Tomb of Henry the Seventh.—Its grand brazen inclosure would, with a very trifling alteration, form an outside plan for a magnificent palace in the Gothic style: the double range of windows, terminating by a projecting arched cornice, the frieze of quatrefoils, and the battlements, are all suited to such a building; and the portal would be an exquisite window for the hall, a little shortened.

Although brass is not easily broken, and the ornaments are firmly fastened, yet we may find strong traces of devastation and theft in the vacant niches and injured decorations; the little slender pillars, the badges of a greyhound, dragon, portcullis, &c. &c. are introduced with great taste throughout the design, which must be admitted to be worthy of the monarch's splendid chapel. The form of the altar-tomb admits of so little variety, that we are nearly confined to saying the effigies are very well executed; not so the angels at the corners, they favour too much

of the Dutch cherub. The bas-reliefs on the sides are finely drawn ; but the circles of leaves are too thick, and the pilasters too excessively crowded with ornaments and emblems.

Let us now attempt a more detailed description of this wonderful piece of architecture, where some new perfections may be discovered after the fiftieth examination : and, first, the gates of brass : the great gate is divided into 60 perfect squares ; and five imperfect ones ; those contain pierced crowns and portcullises, the king's initials, fleurs-de-lis, an eagle, three thistles springing through a coronet, their stalks terminating in seven feathers ; three lions, a crown, supported by sprigs of roses : on each division of that gate is a rose ; and between them dragons. Some of which are broken off, as are also one or two of the roses. The smaller gates contain twenty-eight squares each, with the above emblems : the two pillars between the gates are twice filleted, and the capitals are foliage : the animals, badges of the king, hold fanciful shields on them, but have lost their heads, and are otherwise mutilated : the angles of the three arches are all filled with lozenges, circles, and quatrefoils, with a rose in the centre of the quatrefoil : 14 busts of angels, habited as bishops and priests, crowned, extend across the nave ; the two corner ones are hidden by the canopies over the respective stalls of Prince Frederick, and the King's stall bearing the flag of England and France ; this canopy has no crest ; between them are 7 portcullises, 3 roses, and 3 fleurs-de-lis, all under crowns, more or less broken ; from hence to the roof is filled by a great window of many compartments, so much intersected and arched, that a description would not be comprehended. The lower part is blank : the upper part contains figures in painted glass, crosses, or crowns, and fleurs-de-lis, single feathers of the Prince of Wales's crest, red and blue mantles, crowns and portcullises, crowns and garters, crowns and red rose, and 2 roses, or wheels full of red, blue, and yellow glass, but little light passes through this window, it is so near the end of the Abbey, and covered with dust. Several fragments of pinnacles in glass remain in the arches of the lower divisions, which were parts of the canopies over saints.

The side aisles have four arches hid by the stalls ; the clus-

tered pillars, 5 in number, between them support great arches on the roof, each of which have twenty-three pendant small semi-quatrefoil arches on their surface, and two rich pendants or drops; there are five small drops in the centre.

Four windows, very like the western, fill the spaces next the roof; in all of them are more or less of painted glass, of three lions, fleur-de-lis, and red, yellow, and blue panes: five of the windows are now (September 1815) restored, having quatrefoil arches, with embattlements. Under the windows the architect and his sculptor have exerted their utmost abilities; and exquisite indeed are the canopies, niches, and their statues, which they have left for our admiration: there are five between each pillar; trios of two-part pinnaced buttresses form the divisions: the canopies are semi-sexagons; their decorations and open-work are beautifully delicate; over them is a cornice, and a row of quatrefoils; and the battlement is a rich ornament of leaves: the statues all stand on blank labels; and, although the outline of the pedestals are alike, the tracery and foliage differ in each: beneath those is the continuation of half-length angels, before described on the west wall.

As many of my readers are most probably unacquainted with the legends of Roman Catholic saints, I shall describe the statues as they stand, without appropriating them, those who are conversant in legends will name them from their emblems; the first five to the north-west are cardinals and divines; the next a figure with St. Peter's keys on his hat; the second holding a mitre; the third a prelate, whose hand is licked by an imperfect animal; the fourth a fine studious old man, St. Anthony, reading; a pig at his feet; the next a prelate blessing a female figure kneeling before him; the next compartment a bishop reading, with a spindle in one hand, a king, and a bishop wresting the dart from death; who lies prostrate under his feet; under the fourth window, a priest uncovering the oil for extreme unction; St. Lawrence, with the gridiron, reading; a venerable old man, with flowing hair, bearing something (decayed) on a cushion; a priest; and the fifth a female, probably a prioress.

On the south side, commencing at the great arch which separates

rates the nave from the chancel, a king reading, an old man reading, one playing on a flute, St. Sebastian naked bound to a tree, and a figure with a bow. Further on, a bishop with his crosier in the left hand, with his right he holds a crowned head placed on the corner of his robe; a queen, a bishop with a crosier and wallet, a king with a sceptre; and a head in his left hand, St. Denny; the fifth a bishop. Under the third window, the first statue is removed, a bishop reading; St. George and the Dragon; a mitred statue supporting a child with a tender and compassionate air; the fifth a priest in a devout attitude. The last division; a female holding a label; a cardinal reading, one with a label; another cardinal; also another reading.

There are eight statues belonging to the great arch before mentioned, four on each side; two of those are a continuation of the niches, and the others over them; the statues consist of a prelate before a desk, with a lion fawning on him; another reading. Above, two religious, about the same employment; those are on the south: on the opposite side, one of the figures is gone, the other is a bishop giving the benediction, the upper ones, reading statues of old men.

The chancel is semi-circular, and consists of five sides; the windows are like the others, the eastern has a painting of an old man in fine colours; the angels, niches, and enrichments are continued round; the statues are a female saint kneeling, a coronated female, a monk with a boy singing by his side; one mutilated; a figure bearing a cross in his right hand, and reading, another with a spear and book; St. Thomas; a fine animated statue consecrating the contents of a chalice; a pilgrim; one reading.

It is with difficulty the eastern figures can be seen, from the cross lights; but the first is St. Peter.

The south-east side has a statue reading, another in meditation; a third giving the benediction, and two bearing what cannot be discerned, the next a female, an old man; a pilgrim, a female holding a tower on her left hand, and reading, and a saint with his book, supported by a cross.

These seventy-three statues are all so varied in their attitudes,
features;

features, and drapery, that it is impossible to say any two are alike, the disposition of their limbs is shewn through the clothing; and the folds of their robes fall in those bold, marked lines, which is the characteristic of superior sculpture and painting. Why cannot some of our artists follow this art, instead of dividing their drapery like rolls of parchment tied together at one end?

The arch which forms the division between the nave and the chancel is bounded by clustered pillars, its intercolumniation is another proof of the consummate skill of the great architect, the variety and beauty of the divisions I shall attempt to describe, from the base upwards. Two niches are the first ornaments, but the statues are gone. Their pedestals are octagon; the shafts adorned with arched pannels, and the freize with foliage, fighting dragons, grape vines, and shields with roses, the niches are surmounted by painted arches foliated and embattled. On the pillar between them, angels hold a rose on the north side, and a portcullis on the south; the portcullis broken; and the figures broken by the wooden canopies; these last are supported on the sides by greyhounds and dragons. Two crowns in alto relievo over them have been nearly beaten to pieces. Each niche has two slender pillars on their backs, with delicate groins, roses, &c. but they differ; other decorations consist of oak branches and acorns. Above the great arch over the niches are pannels and quatrefoils, and a freize of branches and roses, with a cornice and battlements. The next compartment has the arms of Henry VII. under an arch, with the dragon and greyhound as supporters, two angels issue from the side pillars, and suspend the Crown over the arms; but they have been under the fangs of the destroyer on both sides. Another freize of branches, with a foliated battlement crosses the intercolumniation: higher are two lozenges within squares, each containing four circles, and in them quatrefoils; the next are the angels, and niches over them, which have been noticed before; the arch across the roof is filled with pannels in two ranges, divided at intervals by ovals and quatrefoils, containing badges; the extreme lines of the arches are indented with small arches.

The east ends of the side aisles are formed into beautiful lit-

the chapels, before which is the basement of their screens. The screens gone. lower part is a range of circles, containing quatrefoils, roses, and fleurs de lis, higher arches, and quatrefoils, with a freize of dragons, greyhounds, freizes, and sprigs, the top embattled, but almost worn smooth. From this other ornaments, forming the top of these circular screens, once arose.

They both had grand altar-pieces; and, wonderful to tell, they have been but little injured; the marks of the altars are visible still; over them are arched panuels, surmounted by quatrefoils, on which is a row of angels, with the King's badges, and above three superb niches, whose ornaments and canopies are extremely rich. On the top of the middle one is a seated lion, and on the right the greyhound; to the left a dragon; the centre niche on the south chapel is empty, but the right contains a statue, about four feet high, of a venerable man who reads from a book rested broken on the hilt of a sword. A mitred figure on the left was probably intended for St. Dionysius; for he supports with much veneration, a mitred head which has been cut off. Those are both noble figures, with excellent drapery, and faces full of expression; the reading figure is almost fresh as when new; the sides of the chapel and the whole of the lower parts of the building, have waved windows, whose ichnography is thus ~~~~~; the west ends are similar to the east, from the pavement to the angels, above which, they are paneled, and terminate to the shape of the roof in foliaged arches. These windows have been restored.

The ceiling consists of several circles paneled; and in the centre is a lozenge within a lozenge, containing a circle, and eight quatrefoils round a lozenge, on which is a rich fleur de lis.

The enormous tomb of Lewis, Duke of Richmond, with his and her Lady's recumbent effigies, almost fills the chapel; the figures are finely cast; but the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence, Caryatides supporting the canopy are most excellent, and their drapery wonderfully correct; the artist, to avoid the appearance of too great weight, has most absurdly pierced the canopy into a number of fantastic thin scrolls, and a crest within

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the garter; Fame on the top is too vehement; but the flaming urns are close copies of the antique, a clumsy black pyramid and urn, to the memory of the infant Esme, Duke of Richmond, defaces the east end of the chapel. The two unburied coffins of Spanish Ambassadors were removed from this chapel about two years ago.

In the north chapel the figures over the altar are, a fine statue holding a book, with a tamed lion at his feet, and on each side a priest; where the altar stood is a black tablet, to whom is not legible. The preposterous monument of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who was stabbed by Felton, has demolished all the decorations at the west end; its kneeling children, prostrate effigies, weeping Roman, and weeping female of the genuine Tenier's model, together with its obelisks on skulls, are clumsy round faced figures.

The windows contained painted glass of the arms of Edward the Confessor, Henry the Seventh, his initials, a crown on a tree*, with the red rose and fleur de lis; but little now remains being newly glazed. The north-east recess is like the chapel in its roof and windows; and on the west end the decorations of niches and statues are perfect. The centre is St. Sebastian's; on the left a soldier, and the right a martyr, with an imperfect instrument of torture on his neck. A monument by Scheemakers stands where the altar did, and was erected to the memory of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, who died at the age of 75, in the year 1720; in addition to the titles and employments usually held by persons of his rank, he bears the name of an author, and that of the friend of poets. Dryden was honoured by him with a monument, and Pope with the care of his works for the press; his creed I shall introduce from the tomb:

"Dubius sed non Improbus, ViXi. incertus morior, non Perterbatus Humanum est necaira et errare. Deo confido omnipotenti, benevolentissimo. Ens Entium miserere mei."

Thus

* Alluding to the finding of Richard's Crown at Stoke, near Bosworth-fields.

Thus Englished by Dart:

“ I lived doubtful, not dissolute. I die unresolved, not unresigned. Ignorance and error are incident to human nature. I trust in an Almighty and all-good God. O, thou Being of beings ! have compassion on me.”

The sarcophagus is one of the handsomest in the Abbey, and the figure of the Duke (in Roman armour) is well imagined ; that the Duchess should weep by him (in an English habit) is perfectly natural ; but, if the statue were any where else, I should pronounce her afflicted by the tooth ache ; that his Grace should possess another suit of armour besides that on his back doth not violate probability, and it might as well be placed near him as not ; but what her Grace should do with the weapons and flags behind her is not clear ; if the figure of Time above had moved with the velocity his attitude seems to indicate, he would long ere this, have left the pedestal, notwithstanding his load of medallions of deceased children, four in number ; a weeping angel stands under the right hand.

The eastern recess is like the others in every respect, and did contain six statues ; the middle one on the south side is gone ; those on its sides are venerable prelates. Opposite St. Peter, and Edward the Confessor, with (probably) his Queen. As the figures just mentioned are much decayed, as well as some on the south side, were they not removed from an ancient building, perhaps the Chapel of St. Mary taken down to make room for the present structure ? The materials are not the same, nor is the workmanship like the others. A wretched waxen figure in a huge press stands in this place as black and dark as the recesses in which it stands.

The south-east recess is perfect, with the marks of an altar ; in it is another waxen doll, thus completing the costume of incumbances. The oaken stalls destroy one half of the beauty of the chapel ; for by them we are deprived of the arches of the aisles, with their rich ceilings. They are so much inferior to the stone work, but parts of them are certainly finely imagined, though others are heavy and incongruous. On the tops of the pinnacles
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the helmets, crests, and swords of the Knights of the Bath are placed, and from the band of angels, large banners of the same companions are suspended so close together as to hide each other, and destroy a complete view of the chapel. When an installation takes place the Sovereign's seat is on the right side of the nave, at the west end; the Knights are seated on the upper ranges, and the Esquires on those next the pavement; the arms, names, and titles, engraved on brass plates, are fastened to the backs of the stalls. The seats are fixed to the wall by hinges; when they are down, nothing is to be seen; upon turning them back, we find those improper representations, which was the disease of the times when they were carved. Many of them possess an irresistible whimsicality of thought, most ludicrously expressed; such as apes, gathering nuts; another drinking, a bear playing on the bagpipes, two figures with their hands tied across their knees, a woman flagellating the exposed posteriors of a man; another beating a man with a distaff; a man distorting his mouth with his fingers; a giant picking the garrison of a castle out over the walls; an ape overturning a basket of wheat; a figure seated on a *pot de chambre*, an ape pulling it away; the figures are much broken; a fox in armour riding a goose; a cock in armour riding a fox; a devil carrying off a miser; and many others too indecent to describe: some are serious; for instance, the judgment of Solomon, David and Goliath, &c. Those which represent flowers, as many are in the first state of preservation, are all of wood.

It is not necessary to insert the names of the Knights: Mr. Malcolm has given a copious list. When I last visited this venerable chapel, it was impossible to restrain a sigh on viewing the vacated stall, once the gallant Lord Cochrane's: the escutcheon torn away; the banner gone*. Happy should I be to see them restored!

From this chapel a short time ago were removed the bodies of two Spanish Ambassadors, and also that of the late Queen of France, the wife of the present Louis XVIII. whose various misfortunes

* The cause of this degradation the reader will find explained in an early part of the preceding volume.

fortunes and numerous virtues entitle him to the commiseration and respect of every correct and sensible mind.

To give an accurate description of the roof of the nave is nearly impossible, when we reflect on the geometrical precision necessary to put together such a mass of stone, formed into hanging arches, pendants, &c. we must at once pronounce both the architect and mason adepts in their professions. Each pendant is formed into paneled rays, with a thousand beautiful ornaments, and the whole, when viewed from either end of the chapel, presents a crowded, yet distinct and grand whole.

The east end of both the aisles have had altars, and over them the same kind of beautiful niches and ornaments that adorn the recesses in the nave, the statues on the north are a king, St. Lawrence, and a saint who has succeeded in taming a dragon; the middle niche in the south aisle is empty; on the left is a female coronated, resting a book on the hilt of a sword, with the point of a prostrate man's cap; the other, a female with her hands in prayer on a long staff, on which is a cross, with the ends in a dragon's jaws. Both of the west ends have large windows, full of intersecting arches, with many panes of painted glass; and those on the sides have scraps still remaining, they are representations of the red rose, fleur de lis, a rose half red, and half white, portcullis, and the initials *B. K.* The end is through beautiful arches, whose ceiling, as well as those of the aisles is rich in the ornaments so often mentioned.

At the west end of the north aisle is an enclosure (partly hidden by the press, in which is kept the effigies of General Monk,) whose sides are adorned with pannels, and a frieze and battlements of much beauty, which has probably been a sacristy, or vestry, for the use of the chantry priests. The aisle contains the Tomb of Queen Elizabeth, whose effigies and railing seem to be corroding in unison; her features are truly represented; there is that prim expression on them that all her portraits give her: the slab on which she lies is supported by four lions; and her canopy is sustained by ten pillars of the Corinthian order.

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The tomb, on the whole, is far more chaste than those of her time, and far inferior to many of her nobles. Her sister Queen and victim, Mary of Scotland, lies, under a tomb very like her's, directly opposite in the south aisle, and is still her rival. James I. has succeeded in honouring his mother beyond his expectation, for we may venture to assert, that many daily execrations rest upon the memory of Elizabeth, whose tomb is shown to the never-ceasing round of visitors directly after that of the tomb of Mary, Queen of Scots, who was imprisoned 18 years by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards beheaded by her order. This is the end of arbitrary punishments inflicted either justly or unjustly; the suffering party is certain of pity, and in this case, richly deserved it.

The little recess where the altar stood in the north aisle demands our sympathy; for it contains a memorial erected by Charles II. to the bones of Edward V. and his brother, who were destroyed by the usurping Richard. They were found, in July 1674, ten feet under ground, at the Tower, upon removing it for repairs. It should seem that this spot is peculiarly appropriated for children; for here lay Sophia and Mary, daughters of James I.; the former with a cradle, and the latter a pretty little altar-tomb. This aisle contains two other tombs; an exceedingly heavy one to George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, who died in 1695, aged 62, and that to Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, infinitely better imagined; and yet it is nothing more than a pedestal with vases and a pyramid. He died in 1715. Aged fifty-four.

In the south aisle, the tomb of Margaret Tudor, mother of Henry VII. demands our first notice; for the effigies of brass gilt, is without exception one of the best figures in the Abbey; it is well worth the study of the first artist in England, whether it be considered in the features, hands, or drapery, but unfortunately, through the then fashion, it is an unmeaning statue laying on its back; if it had been erect, and in some action, it might have been pronounced unequalled. The Lady Margaret Lenox, granddaughter to Henry VII. lies far west: she has an altar-tomb with

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the effigies and kneeling children, of no particular merit. The tomb of Mary, Queen of Scots is the next, and is most rich and magnificent, but too elaborate for description.

At the end against one side of the altar-place, Charles the Second's waxen shadow stands, most woefully covered with dust, and discoloured by age; a figure more calculated to frighten the spectator than excite his approbation. The open straggling fingers are peculiarly frightful.

Scheemakers and Kent were employed to make a monument for the Duke of Albemarle, which occupies the first arch at the east end; it has a rostral column, with the Duke in armour, a medallion, and weeping figure, turning her eyes upwards; her left elbow leaning on the medallion, sword, bullets, &c. arranged without taste, and poorly executed. On the pedestal is this inscription:

“ Grace Countess Granville, Viscountess Carteret, relict of George L^d Carteret, Baron of Hawnes, & youngest daughter of John Granville, Earl of Bath; John Earl Gower, Viscount Trentham, Baron of Sittenham; grandson of Lady Jane Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the said Earl of Bath; Bernard Granville, Esq. grandson of Bernard Grenville, brother to the said Earl of Bath, have erected this monument in pursuance of the will of Christopher, Duke of Albemarle.”

This inscription occupies the base of the two pedestals, and the circular front: it is not much mutilated.

Near it is a tall, but graceful musing statue (whose drapery is in too many small folds) on a pedestal,

“ To the memory of Catharine, Lady Walpole, eldest daughter of John Shorter, Esq. of Bybrook, in Kent, and first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. Horace, her youngest son, consecrates this monument. She had beauty and wit without vice or vanity, and cultivated the arts without affectation. She was devout, though without bigotry to any sect; and was without prejudice to any

party, though the wife of a minister, whose power she esteemed but when she could employ it to benefit the miserable, or to reward the meritorious. She loved a private life, though born to shine in public, and was an ornament to courts, untainted by them. She died August 20th, 1737."

If we except the numberless folds of the garment, and perhaps the fore-finger of her right hand, which appears to be just entering her ear, this is a most exquisite monument. No sculptor's name: the Cicerone tells you it was brought from Italy, and "is reckoned a fine figure."

This account of the Chapel of Henry VII. cannot be better closed* than by the following extracts from the will of that monarch, which I have transcribed from Mr. Britton's very beautiful and scientific work, *The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*.

"And for as moche as we have receved oure solempne Coronacion, and holie Inunction, within our Monastery of Westminster, and that within the same Monasterie is the commen sepulture of the kings of this reame; and spe'ally bicause that within the same, and among the same kings, resteth the holie bodie and reliquies of the glorious King and Confessour Saint Edward, and diverse other of our noble Progenitours and blood, and specially the body of our graunt Dame of right noble memorie Quene Kateryne, wif to King Henry the Vth, and daughter to King Charles of Fraunce; and that we by the Grace of God, p'opose right shortely to translate into the same, the body and reliquies of our Vncle of blessed memorie King Henry the Sixth. For thies, and diverse other causes and consideracions vs spe'ially moevying in that behalf, we wol that whensoever it shall please our Salviour Ihu Crist to call vs out of this transitorie lif, be it within this our Royme, or in any other Reame or place without the same, that our bodie bee buried within the same Monastery: that is to saie in the Chapell where our said graunt Dame lay buried,

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* Some further description of this chapel shall be given in the account of the exterior of this venerable Abbey.

the which Chappell we have begonne to buylde of newe, in the honour of our blessed Lady.

“ And we wol that our Towmbe bee in the myddes of the same Chappell, before the High Aultier, in such distance from the same, as it is ordred in the PLAT made for the same Chapell, and signed with our hande : In which place we wol, that for the said Sepulture of vs and our derest late wif the Quene, whose sould God p’donne, be made a Towmbe of Stone called Touche, sufficient in largieur for us booth. And upon the same, oon Ymage of our figure, and another of hers, either of them of Copure and gilte, of suche faction, and in suche maner, as shal be thought most conuenient by the discrecion of our Executours, yf it be not before doon by our self in our daies. And in the borders of the same Towmbe, be made a convenient Scripture, conteinyng the yeres of out reign, and the daie and yere of our decesse. And in the sides, and booth ends of our said Towmbe, in the said Touche under the said bordure, we wol tabernacles be graven, and the same to be filled with Ymages, specially of our said avouries of Coper and gilte. Also we wol that incontinent after our decesse, and after that our bodye be buried within the said Towmbe, the body of our said late wif the Quene, bee translated from the place where it now is buried, and brought and laid with our bodye in our said Towmbe, yf it be not so doon by our self in our daies. Also we wol, that by a convenient space and distance from the grees of the high Aultier of the said Chappell, there be made in lenght and brede about the said Towmbe, a grate, in manner of a closure, of coper and gilte, after the faction that we have begonne, whiche we wol be by our said Executors fully accomplisshed and performed. And within the same grate at our fete, after a conuenient distance from our Towmbe, be made an Aultier in the honour of our Salviour Ihu Crist, streight adjoyning to the said grate, at which Aultier we wol certaine Priests dailie saie Masses, for the weale of our Soule and remission of our Synnes, vnder such maner and fourme, as is couenanted and agreed betwext vs, and Th’ Abbott, Priour

and Conuent, of our said Monasterye of Westminster; and as more sp'ially appereth, by certaine writings indented made upon the same, and, passed, agreed and concluded, betwix us and the said Abbot, Priour and Conuent, under our grete Seale, and signed with our owne hande for our partie, and the Conuent Seale of the said Abbot, Priour and Conuent; for their partie, and remayne of recorde in the Rolles of our Chauncellary. And if our said Chapel and Towmbe, and our said wifs Ymagies, grate and closure, be not fully accomplished and perfetely finisshed according to the premisses, by vs in our lystyme; we then wol, that not oonly the same Chapell, Towmbe, Grate, and Closure, and every of them, and al other thinges to them belonging, with al spede, and assone after our decease as goodly may be doon, bee by our Executours, hooly and perfetely finisshed in every behalve, after the maner and fourme before rehersed, and sutingly to that that is begoune and doon of them. But also that the said Chapell be desked, and the windowes of our said Chapell be glased, with Stores, Ymages, Armes, Bagies, and Cognoissaunts, as is by us redily devised, and in picture delivered to the Prior of Saunt Bartilmews besid Smythfield, maistre of the works of our said Chapell, and that the Walles, Doores, Windows, Archies, and Vaults, and Ymages of the same our Chapell within and without, be painted, garnisshed, and adorned with our Arms, Bagies, Cognoissaunts, and other convenient painting, in as goodly and riche maner as such a work requireth, and as to a King's werk apperteigneth. And for the more sure perfourmance and finisshing of the premisses, and for the more redye payment of the money necessary in that behalf, we have delivered in redy money before the hand, the some of V.Mli, to the Abbot, Prioure and Conuent, of our said Monastery of Westminster, as by writing indented betwixt us and them, testifying the same payment and receipte, and bearing date at Richemunte the thretene daie of the moneth of Aprill, the xxiiii yere of our reigne, is dooth more plainlie appiere: the same five thousand pounds, and every parcel thereof, to be truly employed and bestowed by the Abbot

of our said Monastery for the tyme being, about and upon the finisshing and p'fourmyng of the premisses from time to tyme, as nede shall require, by th' advise, comptrollement and on sight, of such persones as we in our life, and our Executours after our decesse, yf they be not doon in our live, shall depute and assign, without discontinuyng of the said works, or any parte of them, till thei be fully performed, finisshed, and accomplisshed. And that the said Abbot of our said Monastery for the tyme being, be accomptable for th' employing and bestowing of the said some of V,Mli, upon the said werks, to us in our lif, and to our Executours after our decesse for such parcell therof as shall reste not accompted for before that, and not employed nor bestowed upon the said werks after our decesse, as often and when soo ever we or they shall call hym thereunto, as it is more larg'ly conteyned in the said Indentures. And in case the said V,Mli, shall not suffice for the hool perfourmance and accomplisshment of the said werks, and every parcell of them, and thei be not p'fitely finisshed by us in our life daies, we then wol that our Executours from tyme to tyme as necessitie shall require, deliver to the said Abbot for the tyme being, as moch money above the said V,Mli, as shall suffice for the pe'fite finisshing and perfourmyng of the said werks, and every parte of them; the same money to be employed and bestowed upon the p'fite finisshing and perfourmyng of the said werks, by the said Abbot for the tyme being, by the foresaied advise, ouersight, comptrollement and accompte, without desisting or discontinuyng the same werks in any wise, till they and every parcell of them as before is said, be fully and p'fitely accomplisshed, and perfourmed, in maner and form before rehersed."

"Also we wol, that our Executors, except it bee performed by ourself in our life, cause to be made for the overparte of the Aultre within the grate of our Tombe, a Table of the lenght of the same Aultre, and halfe a fote longer at either ende of the same, and v fote of height with the border, and that in the mydds of the overhalf of the same table, bee made the

Ymage of the Crucifixe, Mary and John, in maner accustomed; and upon bothe sides of theim, be made as many of the Ymagies of our said advouries, as the said table wol receive; and under the said crucifixe, and Ymagies of Mary and John, and other advouries be made the XII Apostels; all the said table, crucifixe, Mary and John, and other Yimages of our advouries and XII Apostellis, to be of timbre, covered and wrought with plate of fyne golde. Also we geve and bequethe to the Aultre within the grate of our said Tombe, our grete pece of the holie Cross, which by the high provision of our Lord God was conveyed, brought and delivered to us, from the Isle of Cyo, in Grece, set in gold, and garnissed with perles and precious stones; and also the precieuse Relique of oon of the leggs of Saint George, set in silver parcell gilte, which came to the hands of our Border and Cousyn Lewys of Fraunce, the tyme that he wan and recovered the Citie of Millein, and geven and sent to us by our Cousyne the Cardinal of Amboys Legate, in Fraunce: the which pese of the holie Crosse, and legg of Saincte George, we wol be set upon the said Aultre for the garnyssing of the same, upon al principal and solempne fests, and al other fests, after the discrecion of our Chauntery Priests singing for us at the same Aulter. Also we geve and bequeth to the same Aulter, if it be not doon by our self in our life, *oon Masse booke hand written*, iii sutes of Aulter Clothes, iii pair of Vestements, a Chales of gold of the value of oon hundreth marcs, a Chalece of silver and gilte of xx vnces, two paire of Cruetts, silver and gilte of xx vnces, two Candilstikks silver and gilte of c vnces, and othe two Candilstikks silver and gilte of LX vnces, and iii Corporacs with their cases, VI Yimages, oon of our Lady, another of Saint John E angelist, Saint John Baptist, Saint Edward, Saint Jerome, and Saint Fraunceys, every of them of silver and gilte, of the value of XX marcs; and oon paire of Bassons silver and g e of the same value, Bell of silver and gilte of the value of iiil. vis. viid. and a Pax brede of silver and gilte, of the value of iii marcs. Also we bequethe to the high
Aultre

Aultre within our said Chapel of our Lady, called our Lady Aultre, the grettest Ymage of our Lady that we nowe have in our Juellhouse, and a Crosse of plate of gold upon tymber, to the value of cl. and to every other Aultre being within our said Chapell of our Lady, bee thei of the sides of the same, or in any other place within the compasse of the same, two suts of Aultier Clothes, two paire of vestiments, two Corporacs with their Cases, oon Masse book, oon Chalice of silver and gilte, oon pair of Cruetts silver and gilte, oon Bell silver and gilte, and two pair of Candilstikks silver and gilte, oon of them for the high Aultre, and th' oder for the Aultre of our said Vncle of blessed memorie King Henry the VIth: and we wol that the said vestiments, Aultre Clothes, and other ornaments of our said Aultres, be so embrowdred and wrought with our armes and cognisaunts, that thei may by the same bee knowne of our gift and bequest. And as for the price and value of theim, our mynde is, that thei bee of suche as apperteigne to the gifte of a Prince; and therefore we wol that our Executours in that partie, have a special regarde and consideration to the lawde of God, and the welthe of our soule, and our honour royal. Savynng alwaies, that if we in our daies by our life provide the said Vestiments and Ornaments that then our Executours bee not in any wise charged with them after our decease. Also we wol, that our Executors yf it be nat doon by our selfe in our life, cause to be made an Ymage of a King, representing our owen persone, the same Ymage to be of tymber, covered and wrought accordingly with plate of fyne gold, in maner of an armed man, and upon the same armour, a Coote armour of our armes of England and France enameled, with a swerd and spurres accordingly; and the same Ymage to knele upon a table of silver and gilte, and holding betwixt his hands the Crown which it pleased God to geve us, with the Victorie of our Enemye at our furst felde: the which Ymage and Crowne, we geve and bequethe to Almighty God, our blessed Lady Saint Mary, and Saint Edward, King and Confessour, and the same Ymage and Crowne in the forme afore rehersed, we

wol be set upon, and in the mydds of the Creste of the Shryne of Saint Edward King, in such a place as by us in our life, or by our Executours after our deceasse, shall be thought most convenient and honourable. And we wol that our said Ymage be above the kne of the height of there fote, soo that the hede and half the breste of our said Ymage may clerly appere above and over the said Crowne, and that upon booth sides of the said table, be a convenient brode border, and in the same be graven and writen with large letters blake enameled thies words, REX HENRICUS SEPTIMUS, &c. &c.”

We now enter *The Chapel of St. Edmond*, rich with several valuable remains of antiquity, and many memorials of departed greatness.

St. Edmond was Archbishop of Canterbury; and the anniversary held at his altar, was on the 16th day of November, the indulgence granted to those who attended it at mass is not known. A wooden screen divides it from the aisle; the ascent to it, and to that of St. Nicholas, is by a single step, and another leading into the body of the chapel.

The Tomb of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, whose character doth not come down to us very clear of serious aspersions, and who was slain in France in the year 1304, stands on the right side of the door; it is an altar-tomb of stone, with four quatrefoils, and as many shields on the sides, and little panels with leaves at the ends, a broken wooden sarcophagus, with his effigies of oak lies on it, the right foot broken off. This was once plated with gilt brass; the cushion is enameled with little golden circles on a blue ground; in them a quatrefoil of light blue, and on them a red cross. Between them are diminutive shields, Gules, three Lions Or. Strangers have rubbed the cushion, and in those places the colours, rich beyond description, are nearly perfect. His vest has small shields spread on it; but they appear to be all broken off except one; the marks where they have been are still visible, and many of the nails left in; the sword hilt is enameled with a blue ground, and fanciful

ciful gold ornaments with roses, &c. the colours of which are perfect. The shield is of enamel, and contains Barry of ten, Argent and Azure, an Orle of martlets Gules, almost in the state when first made. A broken border of shields buried in dust remains on the side next the screen, traces of enameled lozenges, of blue and white, and the lions may be discovered with great difficulty between the legs. Almost all the traces are stripped off from the sarcophagus, and the arches, which once enclosed statues, are nearly broken away. Thus his tomb, originally uncommonly splendid, is rendered even more wretched than many of its neighbours. Prayers offered up at the remains of Valence would have procured one hundred days indulgence soon after his interment. Now the only indulgence his effigies receives is from the kindness of the dean's respectable verger, who some time since carefully nailed down the corners of the broken brass.

The alabaster monument of John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, on the eastern side of the door, is shamefully injured; but what remains of the decorations and statues are beautifully spirited; the effigies cross-legged: it had originally a canopy of three arches, and must then have ranked among the richest in the church. The effigies is less injured than almost any other in this chapel; the statues are some of them gone; only two remain perfect on the north side; but on the east side three are perfect. At the west end are three statues; the middle has the head broken off; two of the shields remain in a perfect state. He was second son to Edward III. and died at the age of 19, in the year 1334.

Near it is a little altar-tomb, with diminutive effigies of William of Windsor, and Blanche of the Tower, children of Edward III.; the latter died in 1340. The feet of William are sawn away, by some wicked or stupid person. In the corner is a slab of stained marble, more curious from that circumstance, than worthy notice from any elegance in the ornaments or richness in the colours; it is inscribed:

“ In this chapel lies interred all that was mortal of the most illustrious and most benevolent John Paul Howard,

Earl

Earl of Stafford, who, in 1738, married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Ewens, of the county of Somerset, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of John St. Albyn, of Alfoxton, in the same county, Esq. His heart was as truly great and noble as his descent; faithful to his God, a lover of his country, a relation to relations, a detester of detraction, a friend to mankind, naturally generous and compassionate, his liberality and his charity to the poor were without bounds. We therefore piously hope, that at the last day, his body will be received in glory into the eternal tabernacles; being snatched away suddenly by death, which he had long meditated, and expected with constancy, he went to a better life the 1st of April, 1762, having lived 61 years, nine months, and six days. The Countess Dowager, in testimony of her great affection and respect to her Lord's memory, has caused this monument to be placed here."

It is nearly perfect, only soiled by age. The figures round the inscription are the ancient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family, who descend by ten different marriages from the royal blood of England and France. ("Invented and stained by Robert Chambers.")

Another monument, to the memory of Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, brother to the Duke of Albemarle. He died in the year 1661.

At the east end two of the ancient arches of the wall remain tolerably perfect. The angles over them contain scrolls and branches of oak, and a figure holding a crown in each hand, the intercolumniation over the altar of St. Edmond appears to have had a painting on it, which has been covered by a dark wash; where that is broken, red paint is visible; and I fancied I could trace very imperfect outlines of figures. A large wooden cut has been pasted on the wall, obliterated nearly by the same substance; it has a border of small human figures; and in one place "osa," in another "Rex." Query, could this have been one of the requests for prayers for the soul of some deceased, put up during the short reign of Philip and Mary? Above is a hand,

handsome mural monument to the Countess of Stafford, who died in the year 1693, aged 74. Near it is a circular pedestal, on which is seated an absurd statue in Roman armour, intended for Francis Holles, son to the Earl of Clare. He died in 1622, aged 18. Adjoining is the tomb of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, with her effigies robed, on a Doric altar. This is an exquisitely fine monument. Lady Jane Seymour, 1560, aged 19, and Lady Katharine Knollys, 1568, have mural monuments of the Corinthian order under the south-east window. The pleasing thought of representing Lady Elizabeth Russel asleep in a chair, on a pedestal, pointing to a skull under her right foot, "she is not dead, but sleeps." *DORMIT NON MORTUA EST*, for a motto, has given rise to an idle fancy propogated from one Cicirone to another, that she "died by the prick of a needle." Her left hand is broken off. At her ladyship's right hand, John Lord Russel reclines in a posture as unnatural as his dress is badly executed, on a sarcophagus. Behind him is a Corinthian arch. He died in 1584, as did the infant, Francis, whose effigies lies at its feet.

The tomb of Sir Bernard Brocas, who was beheaded in 1400, is a grand Gothic recess in the wall on the south side, the canopy of which is as nearly like that of William de Dudley, to be described farther on, as possible; the effigies is a poor figure; and the lower part of the monument not so pure as that of Dudley's. Before it on a small elevation, has been the brass figure of Humphrey Bouchier, who was killed at the battle of Barnet, in 1471. The shields and a few ornaments are all that remains. The next is a large tomb, to the memories of Richard Pecksall and his two wives. Their effigies kneel under three Corinthian arches, the capitals are richly gilt, the ladies cushions, and himself on one placed on a pedestal, under him are four kneeling daughters. He lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

At the west end is a very superb marble tomb, with a sarcophagus at the base, and five (one of the middle ones being away) Ionic pillars on a slab, on which lay the effigies of

Edward, the eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, and Jane his Countess ; over them is a grand arch of the Corinthian order, adorned with roses in pannels ; and on its sides, two Composite pillars with an architrave, frieze, and cornice, several of the roses gone. He died in 1617, aged 57.

The brass effigies of Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester (who died in 1399) is inlaid on a tomb, a little elevated from the pavement, and in good preservation. One of the shields at the feet is gone.

On a tomb of the same description, under a canopy, is the figure of Robert de Wilsdeun, Archbishop of York, who died in 1397. At the feet of the above, a mitre in brass, for Henry Feine, Bishop of Chester, who died in 1661, aged 59. Near it, on the left, a marble slab, to Thomas de Woodstock, and Eleanor de Bohun.

A monument to the children of Henry III. is in the intercolumniation, between the Chapel of St. Edmond, and that of Saint Benedict, it now serves as a writing-desk to the person who attends at the gates of the south aisle ; its top is covered with boards, and on them are the paper, pens, and ink. This cover serves to hide the rich Mosaic work, which either doth, or more probably did adorn it ; that on the front is reduced to the marks in the stucco of the sparkling materials that once adhered to it, now gone to an unit : it is broken as with the end of a stick.

The back of the niche over the table has a red painted ground much decayed, on which are very imperfect traces of four children, whose draperies are a dirty yellow ; the mouldings of the arch still show fragments of gilding and spots of red, as do the capitals of the pillar. Above this, are the remains of a painting evidently defaced on purpose ; what it has been cannot be discovered on the closest inspection ; there are, besides, marks where a statue has stood, which Strype gives us reason to suppose was of silver.

One cannot pass this place without at least noticing the strange and unnatural contrast of its present to its former state.

On

On the opposite side of the aisle is the tomb of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, and Ethelgoda his Queen; over the lower part is a plain arch, or recess; the back contains two arched pannels, three quatrefoils, with roses in their centres, and two lozenges over them. At the west end has been a painting, part of which is entirely destroyed; but the despoilers have left a head, of much grace and expression bending forward, probably St. Catharine kneeling before the Virgin and Christ, as there is at *present* (but the thick paint is chipping off, and that which yet remains is loose to the touch,) a representation of the wheel called after that saint on the opposite side of the tomb; the colours of the face of the saint are very clear and good, the hair a light chesnut, a cap on her head is vermillion, and in perfect preservation; the drapery is of white, and little more than outlines. On the roof of the arch some colour seems to have been blistered off by the heat of burning candles, or torches placed under it at funerals. The horizontal moulding of the top of the stone-work is continued beyond the recess to the pillars, and supports an oaken canopy, of four compartments, having quatrefoils on their pointed summits, which fills the intercolumniation; the back part of this, or south side, is divided by three buttresses into four compartments; the second from the left hand contains fragments in distemper of St. Edward the Confessor, so broken, tattered, and destroyed, that nothing but a ladder and perseverance can trace any thing of it, the three others are for ever lost. On the north side facing the high altar, are other paintings, engraven many years since, by the Society of Antiquarians. Those cannot be approached now only through an aperture in the roof of not more than 18 inches diameter. These pictures are supposed to have been the work of Pietro Cavallini, an Italian artist of great merit. The bodies of Sebert and his Queen were interred in the old church, carefully preserved during the rebuilding by Henry III. and were finally deposited here in 1308.

Mr. Malcolm thus describes the *Chapel of Saint Benedict*.*

The

* I have had no opportunity of going into it.

The Chapel of St. Benedict was, without doubt, dedicated to the Abbot of that name, who was styled the Great, founder of the holy order of Benedictines, and whose anniversary was held on the 21st of March ; and not to St. Benedict, Abbot of Ware, who had an anniversary on the 12th January.

This chapel has no door, a screen of monuments and their railings enclose it from the south transept and the aisle. I scaled the rails, in defiance of the beds of dust which lay undisturbed on the tombs and pavement, and at the risk of being made unfit to be seen or approached.

I first visited the east side, in order to know whether any thing was left of the altar, where it was the custom to grant indulgences of two years and forty days to those who heard mass. I found an altar ; but it is to the tomb of Frances, Countess of Hartford, whose effigies lies precisely where the candlesticks and host formerly stood. The lady died in 1598, and probably this tomb was erected within two years after, when the two steps to the altar were made to serve as basements to it. The platform is strewed with dust ; but I scraped and washed till I found that great part of the original glazed-tile pavement is still in being, but entirely deranged, and without a symptom of regularity in their disposition. The steps are of coarse marble, but were probably covered with carpeting in times of ceremony. On the south wall near the altar is a plain long stone bracket ; what its use may have been I know not, but it probably supported small moveable statues of the saint, or possibly his scapula, which was among the numerous relicks belonging to the church, might at times have rested on it.

The oldest tomb in this chapel is that of Simon de Langham. He was monk, prior, and afterwards abbot, of this monastery, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a cardinal. He died in 1376 ; and founded a chantry for the souls of his father and himself ; it is of the altar form, and the sides are adorned with quatrefoils and shields of arms, the effigies robed, and mitred, is exceedingly well sculptured, particularly the face and profile. It had a canopy,

nopy, of which nothing remains. Another was erected to William Bill, Dean of Westminster, 1561, and a third to Dean Goodman, 1601, both these tombs are very black and decayed.

As the door leading to Palace-yard is open in all kind of weather, the damp confined in this corner, without light or a circulation of air, have corroded the walls, and some of the tombs greatly; the arches on the wall are otherwise uninjured on the south side.

In the midst of the pavement is a great tomb, with cumbent effigies of the Earl and Countess of Middlesex robed and coronated, 1645. There is a pretty tablet to George Sprat, 1682.

At the entrance of this chapel, near the monument of the Earl of Middlesex, was buried that celebrated dramatic writer Francis Beaumont, a native of Gracidieu, in Leicestershire, though he was the son of a Judge, and his grandfather was Master of the Rolls; and though he was himself writer of several epitaphs on his friends, and in his turn was celebrated by most of the contemporary wits; his sepulchral stone remains wholly uninscribed. He died March 9, 1615-16, before he had completed his 30th year. Isaac Casaubon (who died July 8, 1614) was also buried in the entrance of this chapel.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS.--There are two saints of this name; the Bishop and Confessor, whose anniversary was celebrated on the 6th of December; and St. Nicholas of Tolent, who had an anniversary on the 10th of September; his altar stood where the Duchess of Somerset's tomb now is, at which those who heard mass had three years and 60 days indulgence. The screen has a door in the middle, with pierced arches over it; and on each side are three ranges of the same. The embattled frieze is adorned with shields and roses. It is sufficient to say, that the tombs of the Duchess of Somerset, who died 1587, aged 90, Mildred Lady Burleigh, and her daughter Anne (the first died 1589, aged 63, and the Countess of Oxford 1588) Winnifred Marchioness of Winchester 1586, and Lady Elizabeth Faue, 1618, are all of the fashion of the Elizabethan age; and are therefore nearly
alike;

alike; and as rich as Composite, pillars, canopies, effiges, and kneeling figures, sarcophagi, pyramids, complicated scroll-work, alabaster, porphyry, touchstone, and gold can make them. This monument was restored by Francis Baron le Despencer, Anno Christi 1764.

On the eastern side is a broken and brassless tomb probably that of Baron Carew and his lady. They both died in 1470. A clumsy pedestal and pyramid before it was erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, the infant child of Nicholas Bagenall of Anglesea, Esq. and his wife, Charlotte; it was what is called overlaid by the nurse.

Under the south window is the beautiful Gothic monument to the remembrance of William de Dudley, Bishop of Durham, who died 1483. This is one of those few that deserve a particular description: the altar-piece is adorned with four quatrefoils enclosing shields, and between them five pointed arches, the buttresses at each end have alternate arches terminating in foliage; before them are pedestals, but no statues. Three other arches, with the same ornaments, form the canopy. The ribs spring from angels with shields, a range of ten lancet-shaped niches fill the spaces on the sides of the spirals; it is completed at the top by two friezes of grape vines and labels. The effigies cut in brass is removed, a decayed effigy taken from an ancient tomb, of a lady resting upon her elbow, is placed on it, the feet broken off. It lies loose on the tomb.

Over the tomb of the Marchioness of Winchester is a female, supported upon her left arm under an arch; this is said to have been intended as a memorial to Lady Elizabeth Manners, 1591; it has no inscription, and is very much decayed. At the west end is a large monument, inscribed:

“Near this place lies interred Elizabeth Percy, Duchess of Northumberland; in her own right Baroness Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz Payne, Bryan, and Latimer, sole heiress of Alghernon, Duke of Somerset, and of the ancient Earls of Northumberland. She inherited all their great and noble

qualities, with every amiable and benevolent virtue, by her marriage with Hugh, Duke of Northumberland she had issue Hugh Earl Percy, Lady F. Eliz. Percy, who died in 1761. Lord Algernon Percy having lived long an ornament of courts, an honour to her country, a pattern to the great, a protectress of the poor, ever distinguished for the most tender affection for her family and friends. She died December 5, 1776, aged sixty, universally beloved, revered, lamented. The Duke of Northumberland, inconsolable for the loss of the best of wives, hath erected this monument to her beloved memory."

It is the joint production of Adams and Read, and is composed of a basement of three pannels, on two of them pedestals, with the cumbent Lion and Unicorn, the horn *stolen* away, inverted torches, crescents, and festoons. On the pedestal, statues of Faith and Hope, and a large arch behind, nearly at their feet; there is besides a sarcophagus, with a bas-relief of the Duchess distributing alms, two boys weeping by an urn, and a pyramid for a back ground. Over the urn the family arms in a circle richly emblazoned. On the frieze above the arch, "ESPERANCE EN DIEU."

At the west end of the screen lies the abused effigies of Philippa, Duchess of York. She died in 1474. The side of the tomb has five double quatrefoils with shields; and it had formerly a very rich canopy, painted to represent a serene night, with gilt stars, and a painting of the Passion. No marks of the canopy remain.

On the eastern side of the door is an altar-tomb, with Ionic pillars at the corners, and sepulchral emblems tied by ribbands on the sides, to Lady Cecil, Lady of the bed-chamber to Queen Elizabeth, who died 1591. Only one of the pillars remain, and that is loose from the capital. The volutes are richly gilt.

A very awkward sarcophagus, with a clumsy large label suspended to it, was erected near it, to the memory of Lady Jane Clifford, who died in the year 1679.

An obelisk of white marble on a pedestal of black supports a vase, which contains the heart of Anna Sophia, daughter of the Count Bellomonte, who was Ambassador from France to James the First. She died in the year 1605, the tomb is on the south side of the chapel. An ill-shaped altar-tomb stands in the midst of the pavement, on which lie the effigies of Sir George Villiers, Knight, and his lady. The brass effigies of Sir Humphrey Stanley, who died 1505, lies on the pavement very little injured. Not far from it "lyeth in hope of a blessed resurrection the body of J. Amy Blois, who died April 2d, 1733, aged 34."

Not the least interesting part of this venerable Abbey is that which is open to the public. It is the south transept, generally termed "*The Poet's Corner*," a view of which is annexed.

The monument to the memory of BEN JONSON, is of fine marble, and very neatly cut and ornamented with emblematical figures; by some supposed to allude to the malice of his contemporaries. His epitaph is quaint :

O RARE BEN JOHNSON :

and was engraved by direction of Sir William Davenant, who has on his tomb-stone, (hereafter mentioned) in the pavement on the west side of the cross, "*O rare Sir William Davenant*." He died August 16, 1637, aged 63.

The tablet and bust have a festoon of masks. His epitaph is repeated on a stone in the north aisle, where, it is said, he was buried in an erect posture, because the stone is about eighteen inches square, and for no other reason.

A majestic, but plain Ionic monument, was erected against the chapel of St. Benedict, to the memory of Mr. JOHN DRYDEN, by the late Duke of Buckingham, who so much esteemed his writings, that he considered an inscription unnecessary to spread his fame. Born 1632: died May 1, 1700. The bust is beneath an arch.

On a pillar is a very neat table monument, to the memory of Mrs. MARTHA BIRCH, who, as appears by the inscription, was
daughter

daughter of Samuel Viner, Esq. Died May 15, 1703, in the 50th year of her age.

The monument of ABRAHAM COWLEY is very plain, but expressive: it consists of a pedestal supporting a vase. The inscription, in Latin, on the pedestal, is thus rendered into English:

“Near this place lies Abraham Cowley, the Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England; and the delight, ornament, and the admiration of the age.”

He died in the 49th year of his age, and was carried from Buckingham House with great and honourable pomp, being attended by illustrious characters of all degrees, and buried August 3, 1657. This monument was erected by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham. His grave is just before the monument.

JOHN ROBERTS, Esq. This gentleman, as we gather from the inscription, was the faithful secretary of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Minister of State to King George II. This marble was erected by his three surviving sisters, Susannah, Rebecca, and Dorothy, 1776. Neither his age, nor the time of his death, is mentioned. Over the inscription is his profile, and at the top sits a weeping figure by the side of an urn.

The monument of GEOFFREY CHAUCER, at the north end of a magnificent recess, formed by four obtuse foliated arches, is very well executed: it is a plain altar, with three quatrefoils, and as many shields, but is now much defaced, and is often only very slightly glanced at. Geoffrey Chaucer is styled the father of English poets, and flourished in the fourteenth century. He was son of Sir John Chaucer, a citizen of London, and employed by Edward III. in negotiations abroad, relating to trade. He was a great favourite at court, and married the great John of Gaunt's wife sister. He was born in 1328, and died October 25, 1400.

Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS. This gentleman's bust is represented as in an arbour, interwoven with laurel branches, entwining an apple-tree, on account of his poem on “Cyder,” and this motto

over: *Honos erat huic quique Pomo*; alluding to the high qualities ascribed to the apple in that excellent poem of his, called "Cyder." Sir Simon Harcourt, Knt, with a generous friendship, encouraged and countenanced him amply when living, and extended his regard for him, even after his death, by causing this monument to be erected to his memory. The inscription invokes the shade of Chaucer to permit the name of Phillips to be placed near him, and numerous bards around.

BARTON BOOTH, Esq. This is a neat, elegant, and well-executed monument, consisting of a sarcophagus, bust, and infants, holding a crown and a scroll, on which is inscribed his descent; his admission into Westminster School, under Dr. Busby; and his qualifications as an actor. He died in 1733, in the 54th year of his age; and this monument was erected by his surviving widow, in 1772. On the base the dramatic insignia lie neglected and broken.

Next to this is the last memorial on this eastern wall: it is MICHAEL DRAYTON's monument; but it does not appear by whom it was erected. The inscription and epitaph were formerly in letters of gold, but now nearly obliterated, and are here preserved:

MICHAEL DRAYTON, Esq. a memorable poet of his age,
exchanged his laurel for a crown of glory, anno 1631.

Do pious marble ! let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe ;
To DRAYTON's name. whose sacred dust,
We recommend unto thy trust :
Protect his mem'ry, and preserve his story ;
Remain a lasting monument of his glory ;
And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the treasurer of his name :
His name, that cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.

SAMUEL BUTLER. It appears by the inscription on this tomb, that it was erected by John Barber, Esq. lord mayor of London,
that

that he who was destitute of all things when alive, might not want a monument when dead. He was author of *HUDIBRAS*, a man of consummate learning, pleasantry, and wit, and peculiarly happy in his writings. He lived to a good old age, and was buried at the expence of a private friend, in the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent-garden. He was born at Sternsham, in Worcestershire, in 1612, and died in London in 1680. This monument consists of a base, a pyramid, pedestal, and bust.

Beneath Mr. Butler's, there was a rough decayed tomb of Purbeck stone, to the memory of Mr. EDMUND SPENCER, one of the best English poets, which being much dilapidated, a subscription was set on foot by the liberality of Mr. Mason, in 1778, to restore it. The subscription succeeded, and the monument was restored as nearly as possible, but in statuary marble. On his monument is the following inscription :

“ Here lies, (expecting the second coming of our Saviour Christ Jesus), the body of Edmund Spencer, the prince of poets in his time, whose divine spirit needs no other witness than the works which he left behind him. He was born in London in 1553, and died in 1598.”

JOHN MILTON, author of *Paradise Lost and Regained*. He was born at London in 1604, and died at Bunhill in 1674, leaving three daughters unprovided for. In 1737, Mr. Auditor William Benson erected this monument to his memory. It is by Rysbrack.

Underneath is an elegantly executed monument to the memory of Mr. GRAY. This monument seems expressive of the compliment contained in the epitaph, where the lyric muse, in *alto relievo*, is holding a medallion of the poet, and at the same time pointing up to the bust of Milton.

“ No more the Grecian muse unrivall'd reigns ;
To Britain let the nations homage pay :
She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray.
Died July 30, 1771, aged 54.”

A neat piece of sculpture has the following inscription, by Bishop Hurd: *Optimo viro Gulielmo Mason, A. M. Poetæ sigius alius, culto, casto, pro sacrum. Ob. April 7, 1797, æt. 72.*" A medallion of the deceased is held up by a figure of Poetry bemoaning her loss.

THOMAS SHADWELL. This monument, which is of curious marble, ornamented with a fine mantling urn and bust, and crowned with a chaplet of bays, was erected by Dr. John Shadwell, to the memory of his deceased father. He was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire; was poet-laureat and historiographer in the reign of William and Mary, and died November 20, 1692, in the 55th year of his age, at Chelsea, by taking opium, to which he had been long accustomed, and was there buried.

The stately monument of MATTHEW PRIOR next attracts attention. It is a bust and pediment, over a sarcophagus. On one side the pedestal stands the figure of Thalia, with a flute in her hand; and on the other History, with her book shut; both miserable productions: between the bust of the deceased, upon a raised altar of fine marble; on the outer side of which is a Latin inscription, importing, that while he was busied in writing the history of his own times, Death interposed, and broke the thread of his discourse and of his life, September 18, 1721, in the 57th year of his age. Over the bust is a pediment, on the ascending sides of which are two boys, one with an hour-glass in his hand, run out, the other holding a torch reversed; on the apex of the pediment is an urn; and on the base of the monument a long inscription, reciting the principal employments in which he had been engaged, all of which he executed with uncommon address and ability; and had retired from public business, when a violent cholic, occasioned by a cold, carried him off.

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS, Lord of St. Evremond. This gentleman was of a noble family in Normandy, and was employed in the army in France, but retiring to Holland, he was invited by King Charles II. into England, where he lived in the greatest intimacy

intimacy with the king and principal nobility, more particularly with the Duchess of Mazarine. He lived to the age of 90, and was carried off at last by a violent fit of the strangury, September 9, 1703.

Immediately contiguous is a superb, but neat marble tablet to the memory of CHRISTOPHER ANSTEY, Esquire, a very elegant poet. He died in the year 1805, at the advanced age of 81.

On the left is a tablet to the memory of Mrs. PRITCHARD, which was placed there by a voluntary subscription of her admirers. She retired from the stage, of which she had been long the ornament, in the month of April, 1768, and died at Bath in the August following, in the 57th year of her age.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. The design and workmanship of this monument are peculiarly elegant. The figure of Shakespeare, and his attitude, his dress, shape, genteel air, and fine composure, so forcibly expressed by the sculptor, create universal admiration. The following lines appear upon a scroll :

“ The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.”

This monument was designed and executed by Kent and Scheemakers.

Next is a monument erected to the memory of JAMES THOMSON, author of the *Seasons*, and other poetical works. The figure of Mr. Thomson leans its left arm upon a pedestal, holding a book in one hand, and the cap of liberty in the other. Upon the pedestal, in *basso-relievo*, are the Seasons ; to which a boy points, offering him a laurel crown, as the reward of his genius. At the feet of the figure is the tragic mask, and the ancient harp. The whole is supported by a projecting pedestal ; and in a pannel is the following inscription :

JAMES THOMSON, *ætatis* 48, *obit* 27 August, 1748.

Tutored by thee, sweet Poetry, exalts her voice to ages,
and informs the page with music, image, sentiment, and
thought, never to die !

This monument was erected 1762.

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. A very well executed monument to the memory of this gentleman and his only daughter. On the pedestal, which stands on an altar, is a most beautiful bust ; near it is the figure of a lady in the deepest sorrow ; and between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medallion, with the head of a young lady in *relievo*. He died in 1718, aged 45 ; and Charlotte, his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, Esq. in the 23d year of her age, 1739.

On the front of the altar is a well-written epitaph.

Mr. Rowe was poet laureat, and author of several fine tragedies.

JOHN GAY. This beautiful monument was erected to his memory by the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury, who were the patrons of his genius. The group of ornaments allude to the diversity of his writings. The short epitaph on the front was written by himself.

Life is a jest, and all things shew it,
I thought so once, but now I know it.

Underneath are some excellent lines, by Mr. Pope, who always lived in great friendship with Mr. Gay.

He died December 4, 1732, aged 45.

Nearly under the clock is the monument of OLIVER GOLDSMITH, on which is represented the doctor, in profile. Underneath is a Latin inscription, setting forth the versatility of his powers, influence, &c. He was born in Ireland, November 29, 1731, educated at Dublin, and died in London, April 14, 1774.

JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GREENWICH. This lofty and highly-finished monument is enclosed with rails, and decorated

with figures as large as life. His Grace was born October 10, 1680: died October 4, 1743. An epitaph, said to be written by Paul Whitehead, Esq. is on the pyramid.

A table is affixed to the wall in memory of MARY HOPE, who died at Brockhall, in the county of Northampton, June 25, 1767, aged 25, and whose remains lie in the neighbouring church at Norton, as an unavailing tribute of affliction, by her husband.

Immediately underneath is a medallion and inscription to the memory of the Right Hon. JAMES STUART MACKENZIE, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, a man whose virtues did honour to humanity. Died 6th of April, 1800, in the 82d year of his age.

A beautiful monument next strikes the eye, sacred to the memory of General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, M. P. Colonel of the 74th regiment of foot, &c. He departed this life March 31, 1791, aged 52.

Several appropriate devices ornament the monument.

Below is an elegant monument to the memories of Edward Atkyns; Sir Robert Atkyns, his eldest son; Sir Edward Atkyns, his youngest son; and of Sir Robert Atkyns, eldest son of the above Robert. They died 1669, aged 82—1780, aged 88—1698, aged 68—1711, aged 65.

JOSEPH ADDISON, Esq. This monument, which reflects great credit on the artist, was erected in 1809. A fine statue of the deceased is seen standing on a circular basement, about which are small figures of the nine muses. He was born in the year 1672: died in the 48th year of her age, the honour and delight of the British nation.

The last monument which that eminent statuary, Roubiliac, lived to finish, is erected to the memory of GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. The figure is very elegant, and bears a strong likeness to the original. Beneath is this inscription:

George Frederic Handel, Esq. born Feb. 23, 1684. Died
April 14, 1759.

Sir THOMAS and Lady ROBINSON. This monument is sacred to the memory of the Dowager Baroness Lechmore, eldest daughter of Charles Howard, third Earl of Carlisle, and widow of Nicholas, Lord Lechmore, afterwards married to Sir Thomas Robinson, of Rookby Park, in the county of York, Bart. who ordered this monument to be erected, with particular directions that his own bust should be placed by hers. She was born October 28, 1728, and died April 10, 1772, aged 44. Sir Thomas died March 3, 1777, aged 76.

WILLIAM OUTRAM, D. D. An accomplished divine, and a nervous and accurate writer. Died August 22, 1678, aged 54.

Over Dr. Outram's is a monument erected to the memory of that eminent divine and philosopher, Dr. STEPHEN HALES. Died 4th of January, 1761, in the 84th year of his age.

The monument of ISAAC BARROW has a remarkably fine bust on the top of it. His works have been extravagantly called the foundation of all the divinity that has been written since his time. Died May 4, 1677, aged 47.

Over Barrow's is a neat monument for Dr. WETENHALL, an eminent physician, son of Bishop Wetenhall. Died August 29, 1733.

Adjoining is an elegant monument to the memory of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, Bart. Born in Scotland, April, 1707. Died in London, January, 1782.

Next is a recently erected monument of beautiful marble, to the memory of Sir ROBERT TAYLOR, Knt. who was a superior artist. Died on the 26th of September, 1788, aged 70 years. An urn surmounts a tablet, on which is the following inscription :

Sacred to the memory of Sir Robert Taylor, Knt. whose works entitle him to a distinguished rank in the first class of British architects. He was eminently useful to the public as an active and impartial magistrate. He rendered himself deservedly dear to his family and friends, by the uniform exercise of every social and domestic virtue.

THOMAS

THOMAS TRIPLETT. This great divine was born near Oxford, and educated at Christ church, where he was esteemed a wit, a good Grecian, and a poet. He died at a good old age, July 18, 1670, much beloved and lamented.

Adjoining is a table monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Sir **RICHARD COXE.** He died a bachelor in the 69th year of his age, December 13, 1623.

ISAAC CASAUBON. This monument was erected by the learned Dr. Moreton, Bishop of Durham, to his memory. He was a profound scholar. Died 1614, aged 55.

JOHN ERNEST GRABE. Over Casaubon's is a curious figure, as large as life, representing this great man sitting upon a marble tomb, contemplating the sorrows of death and the grave. He was a great Oriental scholar. Died Nov. 3, 1711, aged 46, and was buried at Pancras, near London. This monument was erected by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

A very elegant monument to the memory of **DAVID GARRICK,** Esq. next presents itself. He died in the year 1779, at the age of 63.

This monument, the tribute of a friend, was erected in 1797. Garrick's throwing aside the curtain, which discovers the medallion, represents his superior power in unveiling the beauties of Shakespeare. Some energetic lines, by Pratt, are on the monument.

Near the above is an ancient monument to the memory of that great recorder of our antiquities, **WILLIAM CAMDEN,** who is represented in a half-length, in strict costume, with his left hand holding a book, and in his right his gloves, resting on an altar, on the body of which is an inscription, in Latin, setting forth his indefatigable industry in illustrating the British Antiquities, and his candour, sincerity, and pleasant humour in private life. Born May 2, 1551; and, in August, 1622, he fell from his chair, at his house in Chisselhurst, Kent, and never recovered, but lingered till November 9, 1623, and then died, aged 74.

In Poet's Corner there are many names to be met with on the
 8 pavement

pavement, too considerable to be passed over in silence. Among these are to be found Thomas Parr, of the county of Salop, born in 1483. He lived in the reign of ten princes. Died, aged 152 years, and was buried in this place November 15, 1635. He did penance for bastardy at the age of 130.

Not far from Parr, distinguished by a small white stone, thus inscribed:

" O Rare Sir William Davenant !"

Lie the remains of that once celebrated poet, who, upon the death of Ben Jonson, succeeded him as poet-laureat to Charles I. He was a vintner's son at Oxford, whose wife being a woman of admirable wit, drew the politest men of the age to the house, among whom Shakespeare is said to have been a frequent visitor. Died 1668, aged 63.

Near him lies Sir Robert Murray, a great mathematician, and one of the founders of the Royal Society, of which he was the first president. He died suddenly, July 4, 1673, in the garden at Whitehall, and was buried at the king's expence.

Under the pavement, near Dryden's tomb, lie the remains of Francis Beaumont, the dramatic writer, who died in London in 1615, and was buried here, March 9, without tomb or inscription.

Affixed to the pillars in this place are two table monuments, one to the memory of Dr. SAMUEL BARTON, and the other to Dr. ANTHONY HORNECK.

Before we finally quit Poet's Corner, we must not omit to take some notice of the present vestry, called the chapel of *St. Blase*.^{*} It is entered by a strong wooden gate immediately under the great south window, and is a dark, damp, and gloomy chamber, in great part

* The site of the old chapel of St. Blase is occupied by the tomb of Shakespeare, &c. in Poet's Corner, says Mr. Malcolm, but on what authority I know not; neither do I think him correct in thus correcting his first statement, which is, that this vestry is in fact the site of that chapel.

part filled by large wooden presses used to hold the church trappings of the choiristers, &c.

St. Blase was a bishop and martyr, and had his anniversary on the third of February. The indulgence granted at his altar, marks of which are still visible, was for two years and twenty days.

At the east end of the chapel is a strong plain pointed arch, about two feet in depth, painted in alternate red and white zig-zags. The ground of the back part is a dark olive, on which is a painted niche of deep red, formed by two ill-shaped pillars supporting a light blue angular canopy, edged with yellow, as are the pinnacles. On the capital of a pillar stands a female saint, coroneted, whose under vestment is blue, and the outer purple. Her right hand, holding a book, crosses her breast, with the fore-finger pointed to a square, crossed by five bars held in her left by a ring on a line with the book. I cannot decide who this figure is intended to represent; nor can I suppose it designed for the blessed Virgin. Though there are many faults in the drawing and in the proportions, there is still an air of graceful dignity throughout the figure, improved by the correct folds of the drapery. It is much injured by the darkness and dampness of the situation. An oblong compartment crosses the arch at her feet, formed into four lozenges of yellow within squares; in the centre is the painting of the Crucifixion, with the Virgin and Mary Magdalene on the sides. The figure of the Saviour is a true representation of a lifeless body, and the linen round it is formed into very correct folds. The figure on the right hand is far superior to that on the left; her under garment is green, and the outer purple; the colours of the vestments on that of the other Mary are the same. The artist seems to have failed most in the hair of the heads. On the left side of the arch, a little higher than the altar, is a praying Benedictine monk, from whose mouth issues an address to the saint, in Saxon characters, now nearly illegible. Two steps of coarse stone to the altar remain;
the

the lower projects into a semi-circle. The pavement is of small red tiles. In the south wall, near the altar, is a deep recess, and over it two large windows, now dark. They have each one mullion and a quatrefoil in the arch. A vast pier, carried into a strong arch, crosses the roof; and from hence westward it is higher than the rest. The ribs spring from capitals on heads of rude workmanship and ghastly effect, but are extremely firm and strong. A fence of deal boards defaces the west end of the chapel. Over it, high in the wall, is an iron-grated window, which opens into a space of considerable width; and in the wall of that is a smaller glazed window. The chapel is destitute of any other light than what streams through it. There are recesses in the north wall, one like that over the altar, and another flatter, with pillars and mouldings. An ancient oaken pulpit,* with a diminutive sounding-board, stands on the south side; the only furniture of the place besides are plain presses, for the supplies of the clergy, gentlemen of the choir, and singing boys † already mentioned.

Proceeding from what is strictly called Poet's Corner to the south aisle, the monument of Sophia Fairholm, first strikes the eye. It is a sarcophagus, over which is a wreath of flowers, surmounted by the family arms. We are informed, by the inscription, that she died December 13, 1716, aged 49.

A small oval tablet is affixed to the wall, to the memory of Ann Wemyss, daughter of Dr. Lodowick Wemyss, some time prebendary of the cathedral; and of Mrs. Jane Bargrave, his wife, who departed this life December 19, 1698, in her 67th year.

Under is a neat tablet to the memory of William Dalrymple, midshipman, eldest son of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, and of Elizabeth Hamilton Mackgill, representative of the Viscounts of Oxford; who, though heir of ample estates, preferred the toilsome and perilous profession of a
seaman

* This is the old pulpit from the choir.

† Mal. Lond. *in loc.*

seaman to the indulgences necessarily attendant on opulence. At the age of eighteen he was killed off the coast of Virginia, in an engagement, in which Captain Salter, in the *Santa Margareta*, took the *Amazone*, a French ship, of superior force, almost in sight of the enemy's fleet; receiving in the public dispatches of his skilful and generous commander, every honorable testimony of his exemplary virtue and brave conduct. Obit 29th July. 1782.

Over the last-mentioned three monuments are tablets, in quatrefoil, to the memory of Rear-Admiral John Harrison. Died October 5, 1791.

Sir JOHN BURLAND, Knt. L. L. D. This is a neat pyramidal monument to his memory, on which is a medallion, ornamented by the scales of justice, and a caduceus, expressive of justice and wisdom, surmounted by the family arms. He died suddenly, February 29, 1776, aged 51 years.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL, Knt. This monument is of the composite order. Sir C. is represented as reclining on a cushion, under a canopy of state, surmounted by his crest; an angel on the top of each pillar bears heraldic emblems of the family. Behind the pillars, between pilasters, are sea-weeds, &c. In the base is finely represented a storm, and the ship striking on a rock. He was shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, on his voyage from Toulon, 22d of October, 1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age.

Next is a very neatly executed monument to the memory of William Wragg, Esq. consisting of a tablet of white marble, crowned with a fascia, supporting the figure of Memory in a musing attitude, over an urn, enriched by marine ornaments; in the centre is a representation of the fatal accident that happened, when he, with many more, was drowned, September 3, 1777. His son, who accompanied him, was miraculously saved on a package, supported by a black slave, till he was cast on shore on the coast of Holland.

Adjoining

Adjoining is a monument to the memory of Thomas Knipe, S. T. P. erected by Alice, his second wife. He was employed fifty years in Westminster School, sixteen whereof as head master. He was also a prebendary of this cathedral. Died August 8, 1711, aged 73.

Underneath is the grave of his affectionate scholar, William King, L. L. D. without any inscription. There has been recently added an inscription to the memory of two brothers, who both died in the service of their country: Captain John Knipe, 90th regiment, at Gibraltar, October 25, 1798, in the 22d year of his age: Captain Robert Knipe, 14th Light Dragoons, at Villa Formosa, May 17, 1811, aged 32. Both highly esteemed by their brother officers.

Adjoining is the monument of George Stepney, Esq. for which two Gothic windows have been broken up. There are two pilasters, a globe on the one to the right, and one has been broken off, that to the left; two weeping figures and a bust, under a canopy of state: the arms are encircled by a wreath of laurel. He died at Chelsea in 1707.

Over Stepney's is a monument erected to the memory of JOHN METHUEN, Esq. who died in the service of his country in Portugal, July 13, 1706, and was interred here, September, 17, 1708.

Also to that of his son, the Right Honourable Sir PAUL METHUEN, of Bishop's Canning, Wilts, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, who died April 11, 1757, aged 86.

ISAAC WATTS. A neat small monument of white marble is erected to the memory of the Doctor. It is divided by a fascia; over which a bust of that eminent divine is exhibited, supported Genii. Underneath, in a circle, is a fine figure of the Doctor, sitting on a stool, as in deep contemplation, which is finely expressed by an angel opening to him the wonders of creation, while in one hand he holds a pen, and with the other
points

points to a celestial globe. His name and the dates of his birth and death, are inscribed on the plinth :—

“ Isaac Watts, D. D. born July 17, 1674. Died Nov. 25, 1748.”

The whole is as fresh as if just erected. Either by design or accident the head, and right hand of the angel are broken off.

Sir RICHARD BINGHAM. On a plain marble stone, surmounted by the family arms, is an English inscription, reciting the military glories of the Knight to whom it was inscribed. He died at Dublin, January 19, 1598, aged 70; from whence he was brought, and interred here by John Bingley, some time his servant. Sir Richard was of the ancient family of the Bingham, of Bingham Melcomb, in Dorsetshire; and served, in the reign of Queen Mary, at St. Quintin's; in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at Leith, in Scotland; in the Isle of Candy, under the Venetians; at Cabo Chaio, and the famous battle of Lepanto, against the Turks; in the civil wars of France, in the Netherlands at Smerwick. After this, he was made governor of Connaught, in Ireland, where he overthrew and expelled the traitorous O'Rourke, suppressed the rebellion, and was finally made marshall of Ireland, and governor of Leinster.

Major RICHARD CREED. This is a table monument against the wall, to his memory, erected by his mother. He was the eldest son of John Creed, of Oundel, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. of Tithmarsh, in Northamptonshire. At the Battle of Blenheim, in 1704, he commanded those squadrons that began the attack; in two several charges he remained unhurt; but in the third, after receiving many wounds, still valiantly fighting, he was shot through the head.

GEORGE CHURCHILL. A monument of the Doric order is erected to the memory of this great man, who was second son of Sir Winston Churchill, of Dorsetshire, Knight, and brother

of John, Duke of Marlborough. He died May 8, 1710, aged fifty-eight. Churchill was early trained to military affairs, and served with great honour by sea and land in the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William and Anne. He was a captain in the English fleet at burning the French at La Hogue in King William's reign; and for his bravery there was made one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. In the succeeding reign he was made admiral in chief.

His monument consists of a flaming urn, on which recline two cherubs, the one weeping, the other in an expression of hope surmounted by the arms and a crest, supported by two variegated marble pillars.

Over the last mentioned monument, is a Doric one, erected to the memory of MARTIN FOLKES, of Hillington, in the County of Norfolk, Esq. He died on the 28th of June, 1754, at the age of 63. He is represented sitting, with his hands resting on a book, shut, as if contemplating; above is an urn, surmounted by drapery, held up by a boy; there are two more boys, one of whom seems observing a microscope, with his eye several inches from the eye-glass! while the other, with a pair of compasses is measuring the globe.

Captain WILLIAM JULIUS, who commanded the Colchester Man of War; died Oct. 3, 1698, aged 33.

Underneath is a tablet of fine marble, decorated by trophies of war, and a weeping figure, to the memory of General STRODE; died Jan. 14, 1776, in the 78th year of his age. This is the last monument on the south side of this aisle, before we enter the gates, hereafter mentioned, into the nave. On the other side, but more easterly, a door leads into the Cloisters. Scarcely a single arch on this side remains perfect: some have been patched and mended. On the other side is

THOMAS THYNN, Esq. This is a very fine piece of modern statuary, surmounted by an urn, on each side of which is a trumpet, with large rich drapery, one side of which is entirely broken off; in the centre is the coat of arms. The principal figure is re-

8

presented

presented in a dying posture, and at his feet a weeping figure. It bears this inscription:

“ Thomas Thynne, of Longleate, in Co. Wilts. Esq. who was barbarously murdered on Sunday, the 12th of Feb. 1682.’

Upon the pedestal, in *relievo*, the story of the murder is forcibly depicted, but the figures are shamefully mutilated.

THOMAS OWEN, Esq. On this monument is a fine figure of a judge in his robes, leaning with his right arm, on a cushion; in his left hand was formerly a roll, and over him is an inscription, shewing that he was son of Richard Owen, Esq. that from his youth he made the law his peculiar study, and that he died Dec. 21, 1598.

Adjoining is a well executed bust of PASQUALE DE PAOLI; an excellent likeness. He died in London, Feb. 5, 1807, aged 82 years.

On the clustered pillar is an oval monument, to the memory of James Kendall, Esq. supported by a death's head, and on the top a close helmet much broken. Died July 10, 1708, aged sixty.

DAME GRACE GETHIN. This lady married to Sir Richard Gethin Grot, in Ireland, and who, famed for exemplary piety; died Oct. 11, 1697, aged 21. Her figure is represented kneeling between two angels, one presenting a crown, and the other a wreath.

ELIZABETH and JUDITH FREKE. On the face of this monument, which is of the Composite order, there is a long inscription, setting forth the descent and marriages of these two ladies, whose busts, in *relievo*, ornament the sides. They were the daughters of Ralph Freke, of Hannington, in Wilts, Esq. Elizabeth was married to Percy Freke, of West Balney, in Norfolk, and died April 7, 1714, aged 69. Judith married Robert Austin, of Ten-

terden, in Kent, and died May 19, 1716, aged 64. They were both examples worthy of imitation.

Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON. This is an effigy, in brass, of a Judge, in his robes, with a collar of S. S. representing Sir Thomas Richardson, Knight. He died in 1634, in his sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM THYNNE, of Botterville, Esq. On this ancient monument of marble and alabaster, gilt, (now worn off) lies a warrior at full length, his head supported by a roll of matting. He died in 1584.

At the western extremity the aisle is crossed by a large iron gate, which was formerly always open to the public; but is now opened only during the Cathedral service, or on the payment of three-pence. The organ loft is on the north side.

The gate opens into *The Nave*. The first monument that strikes the eye on the left hand is the mutilated basso relieve to the memory of the unfortunate Major André, whom the enlightened and humane Americans murdered as a spy. The monument consists of a tomb, with Britannia and a Lion mourning, on the front, the Major is represented in the tent of General Washington, with a flag of truce, to solicit his pardon. The figures are most scandalously mangled and broken; and though comparatively a new monument, the head, hands, &c. of some of the most prominent figures are totally gone.

The execution, by Robert Adams and P. M. Van Gelder is not of the first rate.

The next is a clumsy tomb, with a long epitaph by Mr. Dryden, to the memory of Sir Palmes Fairbourne, Governor of Tanger, where he was killed by a shot from the besiegers, Oct. 24, 1680, aged 46. On a dome is the arms of the deceased, with this motto,

TUTUS: SI: FORTIS.

Over it is a Turk's Head on a dagger, as a crest. It is altogether incongruous and ill-shaped.

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The next is an exquisitely fine monument by Adams and Carter, to the memory of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Townshend, who was killed by a cannon-ball, July 25, 1759, in the 28th year of his age, as he was reconnoitering the French lines at Tinconderago, in North America. It was erected by the Lady Viscountess Townshend: the deceased was her ladyship's fifth son.

This monument consists of a pyramid of red and white marble, against which are two Caryatide Indians, in the complete costume of their country; the one holding a gun, the other a tomahawk. These Indians support a ponderous sarcophagus, on which is a beautiful basso-relievo of a field of battle; in which, unfortunately for propriety, all the soldiers are Romans; as is also their General; the heads of two are broken off.

Over this, in the window, is a large handsome tablet by Cheere, with a globe and mathematical instruments, &c. to the memory of Sir John Chardin, Bart. The globe exhibits a view of the different countries through which Sir John had travelled. The motto beneath refers to the dangers he escaped, for which he ascribes glory to God:—"Nomen sibi fecit eundo"—"Sir John Chardin"—"Soli Deo Gloria"—"Resurgam."

Near this, but lower down, in the corner to the west, is a tablet to Mrs. Bridget Radley, wife of Charles Radley, Esq. (Gent. Usher, Daily Waiter to James II.) who erected this monument to her memory. She died Nov. 20, 1679.

A fine bust, pedestal, and curtain, perpetuate the memory of Sidney, Earl of Goldolphin, lord high treasurer of Great Britain, and prime minister in the reign of Queen Anne. He died the 15th of September, 1712, aged sixty-seven. The bust is richly attired.

A pair of tablets of Sir Charles Harbord, Knight, and Clement Cottrell, Esq. is the next. They perished together during an engagement in the Royal James with the Dutch Fleet, on the 28th of May, 1672. They were faithful friends; and their pathetic story is told at full length in the inscription. Cottrell was a

volunteer, and though but 22 years of age, understood seven languages.

Over an old fashioned tablet to Diana Temple, and others of Sir William Temple's family, in a window, is a curious monument, designed and executed by Roubiliac, to the memory of William Hargrave, Esq. Mr. Malcolm is of opinion, that "Europe can barely shew a parallel" to this monument, which, however, is placed in a bad light, and is seen to great disadvantage from its height.

The following description is extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine: *

"The figure of the general supposed to be just re-animated, and rising in an extacy of joy, from the tomb in which he had reposed; behind him a pyramid is tumbling into ruins; at his head and below him, Time has just thrown Death backward, and is in the act of breaking his dart. The expression in Hargrave's face is admirable; it is a mixture of wonder and joy; every limb seems to strain forward, and every muscle is exerted to break from the grasp of death. The truth with which the pyramid is executed deserves every praise; a plain surface is converted by the chissel into a vast mass of stone falling in every direction. The figure of Time is fine; and the old broken feathers of his wings, torn with age and long use, are well worth examination. The skeleton seems to hang in agony by his broken spear, which is snapped by Time on his knee. The skull and bones are wrapped lightly round with drapery, and a crown drops from the head."

In this description is omitted the figure of a cherub in the clouds sounding the last trumpet.

A little farther west is the tomb of John Smith, Esq. which some have called the best finished monument in the Church; which, most assuredly, is a very great mistake. It is a design by Gibbs, the architect, and consists of a weeping female on
a sarco-

* Gent. Mag. Vol. LXV. p. 389. written by Mr. Malcolm himself.

a sarcophagus, with a medallion of the deceased in her right hand.

On the base is a Latin inscription setting forth his descent from the Smiths in Lincolnshire, issue, &c. &c. He died July 6th, 1718.

On one side of this is a tablet of Anne Filding, second wife of Samuel Morland, Bart. who, it would seem was a man of learning, by the Ethiopic and Hebrew inscriptions which he has made to the memory and virtues of his wife: the Hebrew is to this effect:—

“ O thou fairest among women ! O thou virtuous woman ! the hand of the Lord hath done this. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord ! ”

Of the Ethiopic, the following is a translation :—

“ Come, lament over this monument with a beloved husband for thee ; but in certain hope that thou art united with Christ.

“ This lady was truly religious, virtuous, faithful, mild as a dove, and chaste : while she continued in life, she was honoured ; and is happy, through mercy, in death.”

Under this latter inscription is the following :

Anne, daughter of George Fielding, Esq. and Mary his wife, the truly loving (and as truly beloved) wife of Samuel Morland, Knight and Bart. died February 20, 1679-80, Ætatis 19.

On the other side of Smith's monument is one to the memory of another of Sir Samuel Morland's wives: this also is much like the former, and has Hebrew and Greek inscriptions: this was the baronet's *first* wife, Carola Harsnet. She died in child-bed of

her second son, October 19, 1674, in the twenty-third year of her age.

The Hebrew runs thus:

“ Blessed be the Lord, my wife was precious ; Blessed be thy remembrance, O virtuous woman ! ”

The Greek thus :

“ When I think of thy mildness, patience, charity, modesty, and piety, I lament thee, O most excellent creature ! and grieve exceedingly ; but not like such as have no faith, for I believe and expect the resurrection of those who sleep in Christ.”

In the window, over these singular tablets, and above the monument of John Smith, are two fine figures of Hercules and Minerva, ridiculously employed in binding a serpent and a glass, the emblems of Wisdom and Prudence to his club, designed, I suppose as an emblem of Valour.

These figures are to perpetuate the memory of James Fleming, Major General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of a regiment of foot, who having served forty-four years a commissioned officer, died March 17th, 1715, aged 68.

At the top is a medallion of the General in a marble pyramid, with the inscription. This is one of Roubiliac's tombs ; but is not equal, in design, to some of his other productions.

The next is a tablet, over the left arch of the door leading into the cloisters, to the Honourable Colonel John Davis, President of the Council of the Island of St. Christopher's. He died Dec. 13, 1725, aged 63. Over the centre is another of Roubiliac's monuments : Mr. Malcolm calls it “ the third in the scale of merit.” It is, however, a most stately monument, to the memory of General George Wade, field-marshal of his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c.

In this monument Fame pushes Time from a column, on which, highly finished military trophies are suspended ; on its base the
general's

general's head in a medallion. A neat sarcophagus below is encircled with laurel, and contains the inscription.

On the right of the door is a monument to Robert Cannon, D. D., Dean of Lincoln, and Prebendary of this church, who died March 28, 1722, aged fifty-nine.

The adjoining arches are entirely demolished: the side ones have been *attempted* to be restored.

A neat design by Gibbs, in the centre is a monument erected by Mrs. Mary Pope to the memory of her friend Mrs. Katherine Bovey, who died January 21, 1726-7, aged 57. The principal figures are Faith with her book closed, and Wisdom lamenting the death of her patroness. Between these is a lady's head in an amulet of black veined marble. Over this the inscription.

Over Mrs. Bovey, in the window, is a figure of the imaginary Genius of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, lamenting the loss of George Augustus Viscount Howe, brigadier general of his Majesty's forces in America, who was slain July 6th, 1758, on the march to Triconderoga.

As it was not possible the artist could rightly imagine the Genius of a distinct Province, and as this happened to be an *American* Province, perhaps he would have been farther from the truth had his figure been more unlike "a representation of melancholy intoxication," though certainly Lord Howe merited a better companion to lament his loss.

Near to this is a bust of the Rev. John Thomas, LL. D. Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of this Collegiate Church. The inscription is in Latin, and rather long; and, as usual, sets forth the worthy prelate's innumerable virtues, qualifications, and "profound learning." The bust is very good; besides which there is a lamb bearing the cross, a chalice, sacramental bread, mitre, crosier, and books. This is one of Bacon's productions. Dr. Thomas died August 20th, 1793, aged 81 years.

Near this is an exquisite bust, by Tyler, of the truly learned Dr. Zachary Pearce. This bust stands on a pedestal, and the features are said to have a striking resemblance to those of the original. It is enough to say that this is the prelate who wrote

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the well-known "Commentary on the Holy Evangelists, and the Acts of the Apostles," a work of great learning and research, and highly esteemed among the orthodox. He died June 29, 1774, aged 84.

The arches, that remain under the next window, are coloured black. They contain the monument of Sir Samuel Robinson, Bart. of Kentwell Hall, in Suffolk. He died August 6, 1684, aged thirty-six; and another of porphyry, inlaid with white marble flowers and foliage of great taste and beauty. On it two very elegant children hold and read a label.

On the pedestal is an oval tablet adorned by inlaid scrolls; and this, I could just discern, * contains a basso-relievo of a north-west view of the Abbey, apparently well done, and two figures of Faith and Hope, on each side. The inscription, which is in Latin, I could find, by rubbing off a little of the chalk, denotes it to be to the memory of Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, Bishop of Gloucester, and afterwards of Rochester, also Dean of this Church. He died March 9th, 1756, aged 83.

Near this is a monument, with a very long Latin inscription, to Dr. Thomas Sprat. He died May 20, 1713, aged 77.

Above these monuments is one of the most singular description, as far as concerns the design, in the whole cathedral. It is to the memory of Richard Tyrell, Esq. vice-admiral of the white. Mr. Malcolm has conceived so very justly of the design of this monument, that I shall make no apology for the verbatim insertion of his description: "To comprehend it," says that able critic, "the spectator must suppose himself in a diving-bell at the bottom of the sea. When he has shaken off the terrors of his situation, he will find on his right hand the Buckingham, of sixty-six guns, jammed in a bed of coral. Directly before him, he will perceive a figure pointing to a spot on a globe, either
intending

* For when I visited this monument (August 1815) it was covered over with *whiting*, preparatory to its being cleaned and repaired; which latter it most certainly deserves and requires. I found a large piece of the yellow grained marble of the base, lying broken off, on the floor. It is now (Sept.) cleaned, but not repaired.

intending to shew where the deceased body was committed to the deep, or the latitude where an action, mentioned in the inscription, was fought."

The next arch is filled with a circular pedestal and bust by Rysbrack, to the memory of John Friend, M. D. He died July 26, 1728.

Near this, in an oval frame, is a half length marble portrait of William Congreve, Esq. placed on a pedestal of fine Egyptian marble, and enriched with dramatic emblematical figures. He died Jan. 19, 1728.

In the south-west corner is a fine monument of the Right Hon. James Craggs, Secretary of War in 1717, and Secretary of State in the year following. The statue is as large as life, and leans on an urn, bearing, in gilt letters, the inscription. His epitaph, by Pope, is on the base of the monument.

It would be useless to particularize the demolition of every arch and carvings under the windows: all the windows are partly filled by stone-work, exclusive of the monuments in them. The great pillars for the towers are formed by sixteen small ones; and the arches across the roof of the nave from them are extremely strong and massy. Under the last window of the south aisle is a door; over it a gallery of oak, pannelled, with small arches, and a range of quatrefoils; behind it a strong flat arch, in which is a door. At the west ends, under the towers of both aisles, are lancet-shaped windows: in the point of each arch blank trefoils; the lower part of that to the north is filled by a poorly executed figure of a bearded old man, in a crimson vest, and blue and yellow mantle: the colours, both of the drapery and ill-shaped canopy, are wonderfully clear and brilliant: under him is a portcullis and a double triangle; this is generally said to represent Edward the Confessor. In the south window is a king, completely armed, of the house of Lancaster, as appears by the red rose. Under him are the arms of Edward the Confessor: this is not the same artist who stained the other, if we may decide from the colours; besides, the latter is a more finished performance, though

though rude. This window was probably made about the time when that part of the nave was completed, which has key-stones of the Lancastrian rose, that is, between the years 1399 and 1461. If Islip had put them up we should have had the red and white roses; after all, the king may be intended for Henry IV. V. or VI. The above figures are generally well imagined, and the colours of the drapery very clear. On the right side of the door is a pedestal and sarcophagus, with boys of bronze hanging a medallion on a pyramid, by Cheere, to the memory of John Conduit, master of the Mint. A stone arch has been turned over the west door, on which is erected a monument, voted by the parliament, to the memory of the Right Hon. William Pitt, who died on the 23d of January, 1806. This illustrious statesman is represented as he appeared in the British senate, habited in the robes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. To the right of the base of this statue, History, in a reclined attitude is recording the chief acts of his administration, whilst Anarchy, on the left, lies subdued and chained at his feet. The statues composing this group are of the proportions of nine feet in height, executed by Richard Westmacott, R. A.

Captain Montague's monument, the only captain killed in Earl Howe's fleet on the 1st of June, 1794, when a signal and important victory was obtained over the French fleet. The king and parliament in consequence directed this monument to be raised of the captain, who is represented with his hand resting on his sword; Victory alighting, is waving the laurel crown over his head; a trophy of naval flags hang over a basso-relievo of prisoners behind the pedestal; in the front of the pedestal is the engagement; on the right side is Neptune's trident, and a crown of oak; on the left a wreath of laurel, containing the word "Constitution." The base is guarded by two lions. On the left side of the door is a very good reclining figure, with a boy weeping by an urn; but absurd, from the Roman costume; it has the usual accompaniments of a sarcophagus and pyramid on the pedestal, thus inscribed :

" Sir Thomas Hardy, to whose memory this monument is erected, was bred in the royal navy from his youth, and was made a captain in 1693. In the expedition to Cadiz, under Sir George Rooke, he commanded the *Pembroke*; and when the fleet left the coast of Spain to return to England, he was ordered to Lagos Bay, where he got intelligence of the Spanish galleons being arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of seventeen French men of war, by his great diligence and judgement he joined the English fleet, and gave the admiral that intelligence, which engaged him to make the best of his way to Vigo, where all the aforementioned galleons and men of war were either taken or destroyed. After the success of the action, the admiral sent him with an account of it to the queen, who ordered him a considerable present, and knighted him. Some years after he was made a rear-admiral, and received several other marks of favour and esteem from her majesty, and from her royal consort, Prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England. He died August 16, 1732, aged 66,"

The screen which formed the enclosure under the south tower has been removed for a magnificent monument, whose base and pyramid are of rich Sicilian jasper, thirty-six feet high, designed and executed by Taylor, and erected by order of King George the Second, on the unanimous voice of the House of Commons. On it is a double arched rock of white marble, with laurel and plants growing in the interstices, cannon, anchors, and flags at the sides. In the rock are two cavities: in the one a Latin epitaph is inscribed; in the other, is a view of the sea-fight off Toulon, in bas-relief, representing a fleet engaged, remarkably well done, both in the fore-shortening of the vessels, and the construction of their rigging. On the fore-ground the *Marlborough* is seen fiercely engaged with Admiral Navarre's ship, the *Real*, of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the *Marlborough* fore and aft. On the rock stands two figures, the one represents *Britannia* under the character of *Minerva*, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expressive of *Fame*; who having presented to *Britannia* a medallion of the hero, supports
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it while exhibited to public view : the medallion is accompanied with a globe and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty-spreading palm-tree, whereon is fixed the hero's shield of arms, together with a laurel tree, both of which issue from the natural barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event.* The marble is so strangely corroded, that little more of the inscription can be read than the name of James Cornwall, who commanding the Marlborough, a ninety gun ship, lost his life in an engagement with the Spanish admiral's ship off Toulon, February 11, 1744, in the memorable fight under Matthews and Lestock.

Under the north tower is the belfry, the ancient door of which remains, the rest of the skreen is hidden by a circular pedestal, and behind it an Ionic tablet and pediment : Minerva is represented in the act of removing a curtain from a medallion, with books, square, and compass, at her feet ; a boy holds the plan of a fortification, to the memory of William Horveck, Esq.

The architecture of the sides over the pillars is exactly the same with those of the north transept before described : many of the key-stones are adorned with rich foliage, iron keys, a Catharine wheel, and some other devices. Several of the pillars in the choir, to the third in the nave, are filleted with brass ; the remainder with stone. The gate of the choir is a flat arch, with an obtuse foliaged one over it, and pinnacles on the side pillars : the spaces on the right and left are filled by the monuments of NEWTON and Earl STANHOPE ; the former is on the left, and represents him leaning and reposing at full length, with four books under his arm, in an antique robe. Upon a sarcophagus near him are two-winged boys, with labels, who appear to be speaking. Half buried in a dark pyramid behind hangs a celestial globe, on which is a golden line, with " Dec. 20, 1680." On the globe is an exceedingly sleepy figure of astronomy leaning on a book ; and the tablet of the sarcophagus

* Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. XXV, pp. 86, 90.

cophagus contains a bas-relief of infants making philosophical experiments: it is the joint production of Kent and Rysbrack, and, perhaps does but little credit to their talents. Directly before the tomb, on a blue stone, is,

“ Hic depositum est quod mortale fuit Isaici Newtoni.”

On the right side of the gate is a large monument, on the sarcophagus of which reclines a Roman general under a most diminutive canopy, hardly high enough indeed to admit the winged boy, who stands near it bearing a shield: the goddess Minerva has alighted upon the little cupola of it, and there maintains an uneasy seat, assigned her by Kent and Rysbrack. The pedestal is very handsome: on it are four medallions, the first inscribed; “ *Pugna equestris, Hispanis ad almenarem vict. Julii 16, 1710.*” The battle is well grouped. On the second is Queen Anne: the third represents a figure on a shell upon the sea, a palm branch in her right hand, and the British flag in her left: “ *Sardinia et Belcaris minor captæ 1708:*” the fourth has the queen seated under a canopy, an angel laying flags at her feet; the Earl of Stanhope points to them. On the base:

“ Hocci monumentum, amoris conjugalis extremum pignus, virique publicæ funeris pompâ condecorati, parennem effigum adornaria moriens curavit uxor domina Lucia, tanto marito et amore et virtutibus conjunctissima.”

On a smaller pedestal of the basement is,

“ Hic quoque memorandus est Georgius Stanhope, Jacobi comitis Stanhope felius secundus, qui tribunatu vicarie (quem animos tenuerat circiter quinque) abdicato anno 1747-8. Privatus obiit March 24, 1754. Annum agens 37, patriâ forsan desiderandus, amicis certè desideratissimus, anno 1743. Coram rege strenuus apud Dettingen, anno 1745-6. Cladis depulsor apud Falkirk, anno 1746. Victoriæ particeps apud Culloden, anno 1747. Honeste vulneratus apud Lafelot. Mocreus faciendum curavit frater P. C. S.”

On another pedestal :

“ To the memory of Philip (second) Earl of Stanhope, conspicuous for universal benevolence, unshaken public integrity, and private worth : deep were his researches in philosophy, and extensive his ideas for his country’s good : he was ever a determined supporter of the trial by jury, of the freedom of elections, of a numerous and well-regulated militia, and of the liberty of the press, on the 7th day of March, 1786, (and in the 72d year of his age) he terminated an honourable life, spent in the exercise of virtue, in the improvement of science, and the pursuit of truth : in respectful remembrance of him the above lines are inscribed by his affectionate son, Charles Earl of Stanhope.

The names on the pavement I have purposely omitted :

THE NORTH AISLE.

Against the east end of the belfry stands the tomb of Sir Godfrey Kneller ; it consists of a good bust under a canopy, with boys, and a medallion, inscribed :

“ M. S. Godefredi Kneller, eqvitis Rom. Imp. et Angliæ baronetti, pictoris regibvs Carolo II. Jacobi II. Gulielmo III. Annæ Reginæ, Georgio I. qvi obit 26 Oct. an. MCCXXIII, ætat LXXVII.

Kneller by heaven, and not a master, taught,
Whose art was nature, and whose pictures thought.
When now two ages he had snatch’d from fate,
Whate’er was beauteous, or whate’er was great ;
Rests crown’d with princes’ honours, poet’s lays,
Due to his merit and brave thought of praise.
Living, great nature fear’d he might outvie
Her works ; and dying, fears himself may die. A. POPE.

Behind this, in the belfrey, is a tablet,

“ Sacred to the memory of the Hon. George Augustus Frederick Lake, late Lieutenant-Colonel in his Majesty’s 29th regiment of foot, who fell at the head of his grenadiers

in driving the enemy from the heights of Rolera in Portugal, on the 17th of Aug. 1808. This stone is erected to his memory by the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates of the corps, as a high testimony of their regard and esteem."

On the north wall a large dark tablet, with a white frame or border, on a base, to Penelope, wife of Randolph Egerton, Esq. Died 1670. The next is a monument by Tyler,

"Erected by the East-India Company to the memory of Major-General Stringer Lawrence, in testimony of their gratitude for his eminent services in the command of their forces on the coast of Coromandel, from the year 1746 to the year 1766."

The above is on a pedestal of rich marble; on it are the flags of France and Indies. Britannia seated on a bale covered with matting, remarkably well done, points to a bust on another pedestal, behind which are colours. On it "born March 6, 1697: died January 10, 1775." A very pleasing statue of Fame on the other side holds a shield, inscribed,

"For discipline established, fortresses protected, settlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic."

There is besides a bas-relief of the fortress of Trichinopoly. A tablet in the window is to James Egerton, who died in 1687, aged 10.

Adjoining is a most miserable statue, on a sarcophagus of beautiful marble, and

"Here lyes the Right Hon. Ann, Countess Dowager of Clanrickard, eldest daughter of John Smith, Esq. who is interred near this place. She married, first, Hugh Parker, Esq. eldest son of Sir Henry Parker, of Hennington, in the county of Warwick, baronet, by whom she had the present Sir Henry John Parker, Bart. three other sons, and three

daughters, by her second husband, Michael Earl of Clanrickard, of the kingdom of Ireland, the head of the ancient and noble family of the Burkes, she had Smith, now Earl of Clanrickard, and two daughters, Lady Ann, and Lady Mary. She died Jan. 1, 1732, in the 49th year of her age."

A tablet to Martha Price, 1678.

The next is a handsome female statue, representing Philosophy, sitting, and looking upwards: in her left hand she holds a shield, whereon is the doctor's head in bas-relief, supported on her knee; and her right arms rests upon two books lying on a pillar, with a sceptre in that hand, pointing downwards to a pedestal ornamented with various plants and fossils, in the front of which is this inscription;

"M. S. Johannis Woodward, medici celeberrimi, philosophi nobilissimi, cujus ingenium et doctrinam scripta per terrarum ferè orbem pervulgata, liberalitatem verò et patriæ caritatem Academia Cantabrigiensis, munificentia ejus aucta, opibus ornata, in perpetuum declarabit. Natus kal. Maii, A. D. 1665; obiit 7 kal. Maii, 1728. Richardus King, tribunus militum, fabrùmque præfectus, amico optimè de se merito. D. S. P."

Near this, is a small tablet in memory of Thomas Banks, Esq. R. A. Sculptor. He died February 25, aged 71; and was buried at Paddington.

An highly ornamented sarcophagus, by Hayward, inscribed,

"To the memory of William Levinz, Esq. grandson of Sir Creswell Levinz, Knight, who was attorney-general in the reign of King Charles II, and afterwards one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, from which station he was displaced in the reign of King James II. for opposing the dispensing power, and was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. William Levinz, Esq. the son of Sir Creswell, represented the county of Nottingham in parliament, as did
his

his son, William Levinz, Esq. till the year 1747 when he was appointed a commissioner of his majesty's customs ; and in the year 1763 receiver-general of the said revenue, in which office he died upon the 17th of August, 1765, aged 52 years."

A small tablet to John Twysden, a midshipman on board Sir Cloudesley Shovell's ship, when she was shipwrecked anno 1707, aged 24.

Another to Josiah Twysden, who was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Agremont, near Lisle, in the year 1708, aged 23 years.

A third to Heneage Twysden, who was killed in an action under the Duke of Argyll at Blaregnies, in Hainault, 1709, aged 29. He was the duke's aid-de-camp.

These three gallant and unfortunate youths were sons of Sir William and Lady Frances Twysden ; a rare instance of casualties in one family, in so short a period. An oval tablet on a curtain, with military trophies, contains an inscription to Colonel James Bringfield, aid-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough, &c. He lost his life, when in the act of remounting the general, by a cannon-ball striking his head, at the battle of Ramillias, May 12, 1706, aged 50, and was buried at Barechem, in Brabant. Clemence, his widow, erected this tablet the same year.

An assemblage of fire-arms, axes, swords, and banners, in marble, with a shield on them, was erected to Brigadier-General Robert Killigrew, killed at the battle of Almanza, in Spain, April 14, 1707, aged 47, and of his military life the 24th year. Mrs. Mary Beaufoy, who died July 12, 1705, is represented kneeling on another tomb, with cherubs about to crown her, and others weeping : she was the daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Beaufoy, and the Hon. Charlotte Lane, who, when the monument was erected, was a widow ; she informs us, " that young and old without distinction leave this world." In a window is the simple, affecting, and exquisite monument, by Bacon, " To the memory of Miss Ann Whytell, who died the 17th August, 1788."

Two statues, full of beauty, and highly expressive of innocence and peace, lean gently against a pedestal, on which is an urn. Another stands in the same window, by Banks. A statue, tall and well executed, of a female, resting her right hand on a lion, and holding a medallion in her left, which is supported by a circular pedestal, is the only figure in the design. Another pedestal contains a pyramid, on which are the arms of Loten Hœuff Seltens, Deutz Aerson, Van Jucken, Starick Van Linschoten, and others. It is a monument to the memory of the Governor Loten, with a long inscription; the lower part being a portion of the 15th Psalm. He died in 1789. A monument of three spiral Corinthian pillars, on a pedestal festooned, with an urn on the centre pillar, and two oval tablets in the intercolumniations; that to the left is inscribed to Thomas Mansell, who died 1684, aged 38 years; and the other to William Morgan, 1683, aged 19. Further east is a neat pedestal, with a curtain for the inscription, to Robert and Richard, sons of Lord Viscount Cholmondeley: the first died in 1678, aged 14, and Richard 1680. Adjoining a pedestal and bust, among books and medical emblems, by Scheemakers, is a monument to the memory of the well known Richard Mead, with a long Latin inscription.

The next is a rostral column on a sarcophagus, with military trophies round the base, erected to the memory of John Baker, Esq. vice-admiral of the white, who died at Port-Mahon, the 10th of November, 1716, aged 56.

An adjoining sarcophagus, supporting a pyramid with a medallion on it, an anchor and eight cannon, is for Henry Priestman, Esq. who was commander of a squadron of ships in the time of Charles II.; a commissioner of the navy and for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain in the reign of William III. He died August the 20th, 1712, aged 65.

The monument of Philip Carteret, second son of Lord George Carteret, who died at Westminster School 1710, aged 19, has a very good figure of time, inscribing some affecting and classical
Latin

Latin lines in his praise, upon a label in his left hand : above him a bust of the deceased.

Another to Edward Carteret, son of Sir Edward Carteret, 1677, aged seven years : and a tablet to Thomas Levingston of Peebles, lieutenant-general, &c. who died January 14, 1710, aged 60.

We now pass through the pavement, the inscriptions on which are, as in other cases, omitted, to The North Aisle, opposite the choir, where we find a handsome tablet to Robert Lord Constable, Viscount Dunbar, who died November 23, 1714, aged 64 ; and his second wife, the Countess of Westmorland.

Dr. Peter Heylin's tablet was broken and decayed, but has been repaired and removed a little to make room for Dr. Agar's : he was sub-dean and prebendary of this church, and died 1662, aged 63.

In the centre arch under the first window is the last monument that has been erected in this Abbey ; it is one of exquisite workmanship, by J. Bacon, junior, whose skill and taste derogate nothing from those of his most excellent father. This monument, which is dated 1815, is sacred to the memory of Charles Agar, Earl of Normanton, and Archbishop of Dublin. He died July 14, 1809, aged 72. His lordship is represented at full length, as are also three of his inferior clergy, standing on his left. He holds a N. T. in his left hand, open at that passage : " Let us not be weary in well doing." On his right are a poor woman, but withal somewhat too richly attired, and two children, the one seated, and the other in her arms. A defect in the marble hurts the head of the first of these. A little lower is a kneeling figure of a decrepid old man, leaning on a crutch. An Angel holds a mitre over the Archbishop's head. Underneath the right arm of the Archbishop, and in the back ground, is a circular tablet, on which is represented the cathedral church of Cashel, (I suppose,) which he erected principally at his own expense. A long inscription on the face of the monument sets forth many particulars of his life and virtues ; and here is

perpetuated his benevolence, the practice of which he is represented as recommending to his clergy. The foppish dress of one of the clergymen about the head, is perhaps the greatest objection to this monument.

Another is to Charles Williams, of Caerleon, Esq. He died 29th of August, 1720, aged 87.

The next is a pretty little monument, with a bust on a medalion, a sleeping and weeping boy, and a sepulchral lamp, by Cheere.

“Near this monument, in one grave, in the middle isle, are deposited the remains of Sir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, in the county of Devon, Baronet; and Dame Anne, his wife. He departed this life February 26, 1728, in the 55th year of his age; and she May 10, 1741, aged 55 years.”

Another to Captain Richard Le Neve, who was commander of the *Edgar*, and killed at the age of 27, in an engagement with the Dutch, August 11, 1763. Farther east is a very handsome pedestal, with a good bust, and trophies,

“Sacred to the memory of Temple West, Esq. who dedicating himself from his earliest youth to the naval service of his country, rose with merit and reputation to the rank of vice-admiral of the white; sagacious, active, industrious; he was a skillfull seaman, cool, intrepid, and resolute; he approved himself a gallant officer in the signal victory obtained over the French, May the 3d, 1747; he was captain of the ship which carried Sir Peter Warren, and acquired peculiar honour, even on that day of general glory, in the less successful engagement near Minorca, May 20, 1756, wherein, as rear-admiral, he commanded the second division; his distinguished courage, and animating example, were admired by the whole British squadron, confessed by that of France, and, amid the national discontent which followed, rewarded, as they deserved, by the warmest applause of his country, and the just approbation of his sovereign. On the 17th of November, following he was appointed one of the

the

the lords commissioners of the Admiralty: he adorned this station by a modesty which concealed from him his own merit, and a candour which disposed him to reward that of others. With these public talents, he possessed the milder graces of domestic life; to the frank and generous spirit of an officer, he added the ease and politeness of a gentleman; and with the moral and social virtues of a good man, he exercised the duties of a Christian. A life so honourable to himself, so dear to his friends, so useful to his country, was ended at the age of 43, A. D. 1757. To preserve to posterity his fame and his example, this monument was erected by the daughter of the brave unfortunate Balchen, the wife of Temple West, A. D. 1761."

The next is a pedestal, with a wretched bust, and with an equally wretched representation of an organ on the base; under which is,

"*Expergiscere, mea gloria, expergiscere, nablum et Cithara; expergiscar ego multo mane.*"

And above is a longer Latin inscription.

The angles of the arches have been cut to admit the mouths of two sepulchral lamps with gilt flames.

Dr. John Blow's tablet informs us, he was organist, composer, and master of the children of the Chapel Royal for 35 years; and organist of the Abbey 15. He was the pupil of Gibbons, and the master of Purcell; and died the first of October 1708, aged sixty. Under the tablet is a music book open; being "A Canon of four Parts in one, By Dr. John Blow."

The last on the wall is a monument, by Cheere, of porphyry and white marble, beautifully inlaid with shells, tied by strings of beads, and a large shell for the inscription; under it is a bas-relief of an engagement at sea, above it a weeping child, and another withdrawing a curtain, shewing a bust on a medalion,

"Sacred to the memory of Philip de Saumarez, Esq.
one of the few whose lives ought rather to be measured by

their actions than days, from 16 to 37 years of age, he served in the navy, and was often surrounded with dangers and difficulties unparalled, always approving himself an able, active, and gallant officer. He went out a Lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship the *Centurion*, under the auspicious conduct of Commodore Anson, in his expedition to the South Sea. He was commanding officer of the said ship when she was driven from her moorings at the Isle of Tinian, in the year 1746, being Captain of the *Nottingham*, a 60 gun ship, he, then alone, attacked and took the *Mars*, a French ship of 64 guns, in the first engagement of the following year, when Admiral Anson defeated and took a squadron of French Men of War, and Indiamen, he had an honourable share, and in the second under Admiral Hawke, when the enemy, after a long and obstinate resistance were again defeated, in pursuing two ships that were making their escape, he gloriously but unfortunately fell. He was the son of Matthew de Saumarez, of the Island of Guernsey, Esq. by Ann Durell, of the Island of Jersey, his wife. He was born November 17, 1710, killed October 14, 1747, buried in the old church, Plymouth, with all the honours due to his distinguished merits; and this monument is erected out of gratitude and affection, by his brothers and sisters."

Against the choir is the tomb of Sir Thomas Heskett, who died in the year 1605; his broken effigies of stone in close garments and ruff lies, under a Corinthian canopy on a handsome pedestal; the tomb has been richly painted and gilt, but is considerably injured. A clumsy urn on a pedestal near it is to the memory of Dame Mary James, who died Anno 1677.

In the next intercolumniation westerly is a very good monument to H. Chamberlain, by Scheemakers and Delvaux: his statue reclines on a sarcophagus under an arched pediment; the mourning females on the sides do credit to the artists. One holds a serpent, the other a shield, having a lion and eagle.

On the next pillar is a tablet to Dr. Samuel Arnold, who died in 1802. On the other side

“Lies Henry Purcell, who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place where only his harmony can be exceeded. Obiit 21 die Novembris, anno ætatis suæ 37, anno domini 1695.”

In the next intercolumniation is a most beautiful pyramidal monument by the younger Bacon : a female weeping on a pedestal. It is to the memory of Captain George Bryan, who was killed in July, 1809, at the battle of Talavera.

A very indifferent performance, further west, was erected to Almericus Courcy, who died 1719, aged 57. Next to this is a pyramidal tablet, with a small neat medallion, to the memory of Dr. John Plenderleath, physician in the army under Wellington. He died at Coimbra, June 18, 1811. This is likewise by the younger Bacon, and does him great credit. On a pillar the tablet of Sir Thomas Duppa, 1694, aged 75, and the last next the nave is a most wretched broken tomb to Dame Elizabeth Carteret, who died 1715, aged 34.

The communication through the piers ceases at the nave. Four shields of the contributors to this glorious church remain tolerably perfect ; two are much decayed, but the inscriptions are not legible ; they are hung by sculptured straps, over heads which project from the wall. The key-stones of the roof are the head of a man surrounded by apes, a satyr drawing a bow, and two others of foliage. Eight of the arches remain, though battered. The ninth is nearly gone.

In the north tower is a well-staircase, leading perpendicularly to a level with the roof of the church ; after which it ascends on the opposite side to the leads of the tower ; whence a most expanded and beautiful prospect is seen on three sides, the south tower hiding the fourth. The painted roof of the nave and transepts have a singular effect, and seem to hurry the eye down the buttresses to the church-yard, spotted with crowds of grave-stones, and passengers reduced to the size of children. The

Thames

Thames winds beautifully round the spectator, and Westminster Bridge is extremely picturesque, with its white sides opposed to the river; the trees at Lambeth and others more distant, St. James's and Hyde Parks give rich groves and grand canals.

THE CLOISTERS.

The door has a pointed arch, and over it four circles; two filled with crosses, and the others with leaves, round like a wheel; without, a flatter arch, from two pillars; the key-stones are roses, scrolls, faces, a figure with uplifted hands, a terrific mask with acanthus leaves in the mouth, and foliage. Monks projecting from the wall, support the ribs of the last arch at the south end. In it are two circles with crosses, and two pannels. The side is nine pillars in length, and has a seat, or basement, which is continued across the cloisters. The outward arches have three clustered columns in each, and above them five broken apertures, many of those intersections becoming dangerous and decayed, have been entirely removed. In the first is one to Edward Wortley Montagu. It is impossible to describe all the tablets, &c.

“ Here lies the body of George Vertue, late engraver, and F. S. A. who was born in London, an. 1684, and departed this life July 24, 1756.

“ With manners gentle, and a grateful heart,
And all the genius of the graphic art,
His fame shall each succeeding artist own,
Longer by far than monuments of stone.”

Browne Willis, in a letter to Dr. Ducarce, says, he was buried probably near an old monk of this abbey, of his own family, whom Willis discovered to have been buried there in 1509. The engraver was a Catholic. Margaret Vertue, his faithful wife, who survived him near twenty years, lies buried in the same grave. She died March 17, 1776, aged 76. The wall of this first

first arch has been painted with orange-coloured sprigs, on a dark ground, but both are nearly lost. In the next is a large monument, composed of a pedestal, sarcophagus, Corinthian pilasters, and a pediment, erected to Charles Godolphin, Esq. brother to Sidney, Earl of Godolphin. He died July 10, 1720, aged sixty. His lady July 29, 1726, aged sixty-three. He was a commissioner of the customs. They gave a rent charge of 180*l.* per annum from lands in Somersetshire for charitable purposes; 160*l.* of which (to commence from 1726) was to educate eight young gentlewomen of the established Church, whose fortunes did not exceed 300*l.* not to be admitted to the benefit of the legacy before eight, nor kept after 19 years of age. The surplus, except five pounds, to apprentice poor children. Near it John Banester, 1679. It is a square black tablet.

Further south, a tablet to Arthur O'Keefe, descended from the Kings of Ireland. He died the 26th of September, 1756 and Isabella his wife the 26th of September, 1762. Jeremiah Lewis, Gent. 1761, aged 61. Below it, a very handsome white marble tablet with a canon, "by two-fold augmentation," in score:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Benjamin Cooke, Doctor of Music, in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and organist, and master of the choristers of this collegiate church for above thirty years. He departed this life on the 14th day of Sep. 1793, in the 59th year of his age."

In the next arch are a bust and bas-relief described in the following lines:

"The genius of engraving handing down to posterity the works of painting, sculpture, and architecture, whilst Fame is distributing them over the four quarters of the globe," was erected and inscribed to William Woollett, born August 29th, 1735, died May 22d, 1785."

In the adjoining arch, an exceedingly pleasing pyramidal tablet,
with

with the genius of the healing art mourning, near a medallion, formed by a serpent and oak branch above, and two torches below, containing a bust: This is to Dr. Richard Jebb. On the right is a small; but uncommonly neat tablet, with an angel kissing the cross. It is to Frances Louisa Parnelle, who died Sept. 1812. On the left is a plain tablet and miserable bust of the celebrated Dr. Buchan, author of the "Domestic Medicine." In the next a tablet to Job Partridge, (nearly illigible). Another to Peter Mason, Gent. 1738, aged 82. Ann Davis, wife of David Davis, yeoman usher to the House of Peers, died 1714, aged 47. Walter Davis, their son, 1708, aged six years.

The arch next in succession contains the memorials of Amis Freeman, wife of John Freeman, a member of this church, of St. Paul's, and one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal. She died 1732, aged 60, and he died, 1536, aged 70. Above this is a new tablet of William Dobson, who died in 1813. Mr. James Chelsum, one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, a member of St. Paul's Cathedral, and this collegiate church. Died August 3, 1743, aged 43, and his son Robert, a child, 1744. Another,

" Sacred to the memory of Thomas Sanders Depuls, Doc. Oxon. organist and composer to his Majesty; who departed this life July 17, 1796, aged sixty-six years. He was a man, as much esteemed for every moral and social virtue, as he was eminently distinguished in his profession."

The next arch is nearly bricked up, but has an iron casement; with quatrefoil tracery above, at the back is a cess pool.

The south side, whose west end has a pointed entrance. On the wall close above it are fragments of black letter inscriptions, on serpentine labels, too distant and decayed to be legible. In the first key-stone, once a shield, is an ancient iron pulley for a lamp. The first arch contains a door with double pillars to the sides, the mouldings terminating in a pinnacle. This leads to the carpenter's
lumber-

lumber-yard; far different was its former use. Over it, without the cloisters, is a range of brackets that supported the roof of the refectory, and below them many pointed windows that lighted the hall. There are one or two statues in these windows, which are now filled up; but as a brick wall divides the carpenter's yard from Dr. Bell's garden, I could but imperfectly see them. Through this door the monks passed to their meals; those are the only ones that remain to shew us the situation and length of the dining-hall, which was that of the cloister.

Returning to the cloisters, in the arch on the right, are four lancet-shaped niches, said to have been used as a lavatory. A tablet to Francis Legonier, another to Elizabeth Waldron. A square topped door with a pointed arch over it which once contained cinquefoils, opens from this arch into Dr. Bell's garden. A tablet to Mary Peters in the next arch; in the next, one to Elizabeth Jenuings, 1734, aged 74. In the next, one to Capt. W. Roberts, who died in 1811, another to Mrs. Jane Rider, 71. A large one to John Hay, third son of George, Earl of Kinnoul, born 1719, died 1751. Further east, a tablet to Peter Francis Comrayer, and in the same arch, another to the Hon. Henry Pomeroy. The next is a large monument with a bust of Edward Tufnel, the architect. The last, or open, arch has one or two tablets illegible.

The east side. In the first division is a pedestal, sarcophagus, and reclining reading statue, erected to Daniel Pultney. Near it is a memorial to James Broughton, 1710. A very strong and handsome iron gate crosses the cloisters on this spot. There is not an arch in the cloister but would admit twenty persons to the four sides, who understand the art of climbing. In the second arch is a strong prison-like door, and over it a tablet to Lieutenant General Henry Withers, not legible. Another to Lieutenant Colonel Richmond Webb, who died the 27th of May, 1785, aged 70. Sarah, his widow, the 8th of June, 1789, aged 66. In the next division a strong pointed arch; and near it a tablet to Michael Robert Van Millingen, 1773, aged 13. In a recess where was a door, a tablet for John Savage, S. T. P.

The

The ancient Chapel house has, or rather had, the arch over its entrance most magnificently adorned with carving, gilding, and painting. On each side are three pillars, between them foliage. One range of the mouldings contain circular scrolls which have been gilt, and the depths covered black, another scarlet. A third space is divided into small niches by waved scrolls; within them are twenty imperfect statues. Here are the Blessed Virgin and infant Jesus, and King David, much broken. Fragments of the paint and gilding adhere on various parts of them, enough to shew their former splendour; the centre is divided into two arches; one containing a door and window, and the other a window lettered and glazed. The mouldings of those are scrolls, and are supported by a head; a plane between them has been painted with white foliage on a red ground, and the outside ones in compartments of golden flowers. Between the arches is a broken carved bracket without a statue. On each side are two others, the right sustains a headless, and almost wingless angel, whose right arm has been elevated; the left is nearly destroyed, but its outline is like the other; they appear to have been exceedingly correct figures. Directly before this door-way the vaulted roof of the cloisters has a greater number of ribs than the rest, and some of the key-stones are rich in carving and gilding, but beyond they are fewer than before. On the spot where the centre statue stood over the door, a tablet has been erected to Elizabeth Moore, who died in 1720, aged thirty-five. She was wife to Thomas Moore, librarian to the church. The outward wall opposite contains three pillars within its arch, which is filled with thirteen pierced quatrefoils, almost destroyed by the weather. Others of those arches have three trefoils, and four ovals. The remainder of the divisions on the east wall are alike, and have three arches within each, with a string of gold, once about three inches broad, extending horizontally about three yards from the pavement. The wall was painted of a dark faded colour, on which are numbers of white trefoils. Tablets placed on it are, to Lieutenant General George Walsh, Esq. Colonel of the 49th regiment of foot; died October 23, 1761, aged 73.

Edward Godfrey; one now illegible; Mrs. Addison, who died the 30th of September, 1715. Opposite, over a door leading into a buttress, one for Lieutenant General, the Honourable William Barrell, Governor of Pendennis Castle, and Colonel of the King's own regiment of foot. On the east wall, Elizabeth Hollingworth, 1785, aged 60; Elizabeth West, 1710; George Whicher, 1681. Scipio Durore, Esq. Adjutant-General, Colonel of the 12th regiment of foot, and Captain of the Castle of St. Maws. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Fontenoy; and died on the 10th of May, 1745, aged 56; Alexander Durore, Esq. Lieutenant-General Colonel of the 4th regiment of foot, and Captain of St. Maw's, died at Toulouse on the 2d of January, 1765, aged 73; Sir John Kempe, Baronet, died at the age of 17, upon the 16th of January, 1771. The two last arches are filled by eight tablets to Sir John Kemp, Jane Lister, Charles Wallis, Gaulter Hawkes, (a new one,) Christ. Steigher, Bonnell Thornton, T. R. Winstanley, Bonnell George Thornton, son of the other.

The north side. A very strong arch crosses the east end. The mouldings over the arch of the great door leading to the south aisle are numerous, and richly carved. All the key-stones of the roof are scrolls. Quatrefoils have embellished the outward arches, but they are now reduced to imperfect circles by the weather. Nine pointed windows filled up, may be seen from this side over the roof of the south cloister, which belonged to the refectory before noticed. The first four divisions on the side of the church are like those mentioned on the East side, except in the painting and gilding. The tablets are to Owen Wynne; Ellen Bust, 1697; Susanna Fox, 1610; William Lawrence, 1621; Elizabeth Palmer; Thomas Ludford, Esq. 1776, aged 66. Ann Playford, 1743, aged 72.; Ann, her daughter, wife of the Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, A. M. one of the ushers of Westminster School, 1739-40, aged 45, and an infant. Rachael Taylor, relict of the Rev. Edward Taylor, rector of Pinningley, in the county of Nottingham, 1740, aged 65; Anne Ludford, her only beloved daughter, 1748, aged

aged 50; Elizabeth Atkinson, Body Laundress to Queen Anne; Elizabeth Gates, wife of Bernard Gates, master of the children of the Chapel Royal; Elizabeth Gates, 1737, aged 48, and Bernard Gates, 1733, aged 88; Elizabeth Atkinson, died 1725, aged 64; Humphrey Langford; John Coleman, Esq. 1709; Richard Gouland, 1659:

Frances Goodall, 1705; Frances Newman, 1649; John Collier, 1732, aged 13; Rachel Field, 1718; John Staggs; a new one, by Bacon, inscribed, "*Honoratissimæ Dominæ. Dominæ Mariæ Markham. Ob. Feb. 1814. Annos nota, 35.*" Thomas Jordan, son of the Rev. George Jordan, 1736; Owen Davis, Esq., 29 years receiver-general of this church, 1759, aged 60; his wife Mary, 1778, aged 72; Mary Davies, their daughter, 1786, aged 46; George Jewell, A. M. 1725, *anno ætatis tricesimo primo*. Susannah Bernard, daughter of Sir Edw. Bernard, Knt. 1721, aged 53; Anne Gawen, 1659; Francis Meyrick, 1734, aged 49; Guyon Griffith, of Westminster School, youngest son of the late Rev. Guyon Griffith, D. D. rector of St. Mary-at-hill, in the City of London, 1789, aged 11; William Wynne, Esq. Serjeant at Law, who died May 16th, 1765, aged 72 years and 10 months. He was the son of Owen Wynne, Doctor of the Civil Law, under secretary of state to Charles II. and James II. By Dorothy his wife, who lies near this place, sister of Narcissus Luttrele, Esq. of Little Chelsea, September the 30th, 1728. He married Grace, one of the coheiresses of William Bridges, Esq. Serjeant at Law; by whom he had six sons and two daughters, three of whom, Susannah, Edward, and Luttrele, with his widow, survived him; Grace Wynne, 1779, aged 79, and Edward Wynne, Esq. Barrister at Law, died Dec. 26, 1784, aged 50.

I have now gone through the whole of this venerable structure, and with as much care and circumspection as possible. I believe few, if any, monuments of interest have escaped observation; nor have I failed to call in the assistance of such authors as have gone before me, in this pleasing, but laborious undertaking:

taking:—the delineations of Mr. Malcolm and others have been carefully attended to, and corrected, abridged or enlarged as circumstances have required.

We will now close the account of this Abbey, by a description of its exterior.

The outside of the Abbey.

The great door-way is of considerable depth, and contracts inwards. The sides are composed of panels, and the roof intersected with numerous ribs. On each side of the door are pedestals in empty niches, with shields in quatrefoils beneath them. A cornice extends over the whole, on which are ten niches separated by small buttresses: they are without statues, and their canopies are cones foliaged, and pinnaced. Above those is another cornice, totally unfit for the design; indeed, I am at a loss to say what order it belongs to. I am sure the *dentals* are not Gothic; and I am almost certain the cornice is not correctly Grecian. The King's and eight other coats of arms adorn the freize above it.

Hence arises the great painted window before described; it has a border of eight pointed enriched panels; a large heavy cornice over it; and a freize inscribed "Georgis II. 8, A. D. 1735." The roof is pointed, and contains a small window. Two great buttresses strengthen the towers, and are grand ornaments: with two ranges of canopied niches (unfortunately deprived of their statues) on their fronts. Each tower has projecting wings, paneled. The lower windows are pointed; those above them arches only, filled with quatrefoils and circles. It is from this part that the incongruity of the new design begins in a Tuscan cornice; then a Grecian pediment, and enrichments over the dial of the clock, a poor, tame window, panels, and battlements. The truly great and excellent architect, Sir Christopher Wren reprobates irreconcilable mixtures in designing; thus: "I shall speedily prepare perfect draughts and models, such as I conceive proper to

agree with the original scheme of the architect, *without* any modern mixtures to shew my own inventions." *

The ancient front of the Jerusalem Chamber obstructs the view of the south tower; it has a square window, of an horizontal and three upright mullions; with a battlement repaired with bricks. The wall extends some distance westward, when it terminates in modernized houses, against whose end is the ruin of a great arch of decayed stone, leading to Dean's Yard.

The north side has nine buttresses, each of five gradations, with windows to the side aisles; and over them semi-windows, filled with quatrefoil. The buttresses are connected to the nave by slender arches; the wall finishes with battlements. The niches on the buttresses all remain, though there are but four statues, which appear but little injured, and are certainly excellent figures. What Sir Christopher Wren said of the north side, nearly one hundred years past, is strictly descriptive at this moment: "but that which is most to be lamented, is the unhappy choice of the materials. The stone is decayed four inches deep, and falls off perpetually in great scales." And so indeed hath the ceasing intended to repair it from the north transept to the towers, leaving a decayed, corroded, and weather-beaten surface, half black, and half the colour of the stones. The front of the transept is less injured, because most of the heavy rains are from the west; and the north-east sides remain perfectly smooth and good, as Sir Christopher Wren left them.

The great door is an arch from four large pillars on each side, whose capitals are singularly beautiful foliage. Within them is a range of ten circles inclosing stars on the roof, and on the sides arched panels. The wall is of considerable thickness, adorned by six columns on both sides, with the same number of mouldings. It is remarkable that the tops of all the doors are flat, both in this and the smaller arches. The space over the principal entrance has a vast circle of circles, within which is another of pointed panels; and in a third others, with the arms of
Edward

* Letter to the Bishop of Rochester.

Edward the Confessor, for a centre. In two small circles at the bottom are portcullisses. On either side of the great door the wall is formed by two arches by handsome pillars; the lesser entrances to the aisles are four pillars in depth, with ribbed roofs, and angels on the intersections; over the door are circles inclosing cinquefoils. Above the whole is a range of pierced arches. Four enormous buttresses secure the front; those at the angles terminate in octagons, and connect with the upper part of the walls, over the side aisles, by strong arches.

It is unnecessary to describe the windows, as their shape has been already mentioned. The collonade of arches, and deep recesses have a fine effect, as well as the point of the roof, which is divided into paneled arches, with circles and quatrefoils over them.

All the chapels that project on the north-east and south-east are, in their designs, like the body of the church; those to the north are inclosed by a row of handsome ancient houses; so near "that there is no room left for raising of scaffolds and ladders, nor for a passage for bringing materials." This was the complaint of Sir Christopher. Speaking of the Chapel of St. Mary, it "is so eaten up by our weather, that it begs for some compassion; which, I hope, the Sovereign power will take, since it is the sepulture of the Royal Family."

Such was the wish of a great and scientific architect above a century ago; and such had been the laudable anxiety of every writer of taste and discernment since that period*; and happy

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* Mr. Malcolm, whom I am glad here to interrupt in his very accurate delineations, says, "How shall I proceed in my description, now that numbers of the carvings are mouldered away? However, there is enough left to shew that beautiful octagons, enriched with arches, foliage, badges, and every species of Gothic ornaments, rises between each window, that have been adorned with numerous statues, but whose niches, canopies, and the pinnacles above them, are decayed, in many instances, even to obliteration. Richly pierced arches, in some cases almost shapeless, proceed from them to
the

am I to state that these earnest wishes are now in the fairest way of being soon realized. The work of renovation is now far advanced,

the battered crumbling sides, indented imperfectly, with remnants of equally rich sculpture."

And Mr. Britton * thus sensibly expresses himself on this subject: "In concluding the account and illustrations of this unique, and very sumptuous building, I feel solicitous that the whole may be found deserving the approbation of that 'Committee of Taste,' under whose judicious and enlightened auspices the chapel is to be renovated, and its exterior walls and embellishments restored to their pristine character and effect. This important task is worthy of an enlightened and affluent nation: and its completion will reflect honour on all the persons who are concerned in it. The Gothic, or Vandalic destroyers of our elegant and interesting buildings, have been repeatedly and justly censured for a disregard of all beauty and grandeur; therefore those persons who engage themselves in protecting or renovating such structures as are ornamental to the country, are entitled to literary praise, and national honour."

In another place the same industrious antiquary observes, that "if the restoration of the whole building be determined on by the Committee of Taste; it will be an easy task to have these (the western turrets) re-erected. To restore the upper parapet, with the pinnacles, will not be equally easy; for at present (1809) no parts of these, or documents for them, have been found. Parallel parts, however will (if necessary) supply the deficiency; and that artist and critic must be devoid of science, taste, and feeling, who would neglect to supply an useful or ornamental compartment in the restoration of an edifice because he could not discover a positive mould or pattern to work from. The man of a mechanical, frigid mind, must never attempt to invent, or go beyond the precise line of precedent: but the man of genius and knowledge only employs that to produce consistency, harmony, and beauty. In the reparation of ancient edifices, and in the restoration of such ornaments as are much mutilated and destroyed, great care should be taken in adapting the new to correspond with the old parts. Every professional man of taste will certainly do this; and as the Chapel of Henry the Seventh is now to undergo a complete external repair, &c. I am convinced that this will be executed with judgment. Mr. James Wyatt, knows the architectural character and peculiarities of the building; and the mason (Mr. Gayfere) is also familiar with all its details, and has recently proved that its most enriched ornaments can be correctly imitated."

* Architectural Antiq. p. 50.

vanced, and promises shortly to be perfected; when the Metropolis of Great Britain will have to boast of possessing perhaps the most rich and costly specimen of what is (in this case at least) most absurdly denominated Gothic architecture in Europe. Already it excites the wonder and admiration of every foreigner; and well justifies an observation made to me by the present Emperor of Russia, during his late visit to this country, that we possess the happiest population, and the greatest apparent durability of grandeur of any country in the world.

The repairs on the south side of the Abbey are still perfect. The chapter house, I think was injudiciously placed by the architect, as it hides all the south end of the transept; and it was certainly never sufficiently enriched to make it worthy of the intruder. It is an octagon, protected to the east by a vast pierced buttress, with very large pointed windows, now filled up; they had each one mullion in the shape of the letter Y. Several windows of the common size are made in them, but appear very diminutive by comparison; those could have been introduced for no other reason than to save expence; so far they are to be preferred to the ancient. A very transient and imperfect sight is to be obtained of the front of the transept, and that, from the cloisters only, four huge buttresses support it: between the two western, is a strong, deep, circular arch; strength and durability seem to have been the architect's principal aim. All the buttresses on the south side of the nave, for the length of the cloister, and six in number, have their bases without the walls of the cloister, consequently it is only by their weight that they remain erect, and at the same time support the wall of the church by slender arches, whose insertions are so managed as to send all the pressure downward. This manner of "contriving them," Sir Christopher Wren says, was the work of a "bold, but ignorant architect, and for the purpose of flattering the humour of the monks." How an unobstructed space close against the side of the church could have been otherwise procured, I cannot perceive; but, supposing, it could, I do not see the architect's ig-

norance in acting as he has; for I really believe the specific gravity of each mass of abutment to be equal to double the pressure now experienced by it. But as conclusive evidence, he adds, that the walls above the windows were forced out ten inches, and "the ribs broken." This I do not deny; but query, what has caused the same derangement directly opposite, on the north side; where, I aver, the wall is actually in a waved line, and where the abutments are firm against the wall? I am afraid that within the cloisters, on every side, from repeated interments, there is no solid support for either walls or abutments. Whether, any settling has occurred from this circumstance on both sides of the church, it would be well worth consideration to enquire. The remainder of the buttresses, to the tower, are close to the wall.

The entrance of the cloisters from Dean's-yard. Great part of the neighbouring walls are of the original buildings; and where our present ideas of convenience have not introduced sashed windows, and other alterations, they bear all the marks of venerable age and decay. I beg to be understood, once for all, not to condemn indiscriminately modern improvements. Though I feel an enthusiastic pleasure in viewing the mouldering doors and casements of antiquity, and praise them: I confess, the present mode of opening and glazing them to be far more comfortable, and therefore more proper.

It cannot be denied that our plans of oeconomy are hostile to large and enriched structures at the present day. It was different with our ancestors; they certainly did sacrifice comfort to splendour. Witness the vast halls in their mansions, which it is impossible ever could have been warm; with elevated windows never more than partially opened: thus retaining in them the humid vapours continually floating in our atmosphere from August to March.

To deny that our castles and baronial residences, our abbeyes and cathedrals, and many of the ancient parish churches, were grand, lasting, and sublime, is impossible; and to assert that

we erect any thing equally excellent and durable now, is equally impossible. Therefore it is that I would preserve their ruins and when practicable, restore them to their original design by repairs. Where it has been found convenient to inhabit the remains of the abbey houses, I do not find that any thing has lately been done to destroy. On the contrary, the square increased windows were necessary to our comparative mode of living. But here I draw a line.

Once enter the Cloisters, and I would have even every ornament restored, and the same through the whole church ; for, with justice do I dread, such another will never rise on its ruins. Dean's-yard is certainly an odd mixture of decayed grandeur, modern ruins, strong old flinty walls, and crumbling new bricks. Even the very trees nod in unison with falling structures and broken rails ; and the earth, in many a rise and fall, shews some remote effects of Henry the Eighth's dissolution of monasteries. There is a silent monastic air in the small court from which is the entrance to the Jerusalem Chamber,* now extremely different from its ancient state, having undergone various alterations from the Reformation to the present time. It is used for a Chapter House. The picture of Richard the Second, so often engraved, and written of, which was removed from the choir, now adorns the room. This, with some tapestry, and an old chimney-piece, and a little painted glass, remind us of past days.

Two anti-chambers are more in their original state; in one is a handsome niche. The Abbot's hall is on the western side, and contains a gallery at the south end. East of the passage leading to the school, is a long ancient building, whose basement story

* This chamber is noted for having been the place where Henry the IVth. breathed his last, Shakespeare in one of his plays thus notices it :

“Laud be to God even then my life must end ;
It hath been prophesied to me many years,
I should not die but in Jerusalem,
Which vainly I suppos'd the Holy Land !”

is roofed with semi-circular groined arches, arising from pillars with handsome capitals. At the north end the Regalia is said to have been formerly kept. Since that has been removed the Standard-money has been deposited there. An architect, in the Gentleman's magazine for July, 1799, has given an account of this place, so much to my purpose; that I shall transcribe it without ceremony. "I likewise noticed, at the east end of the first division, a complete altar-table, raised on two steps; which of late years has been erroneously called the Tomb of Hugolin; with a curious piscina on its right side. I saw the double doors closed, and fastened by seven locks, each lock a different key, and each key a different possessor." The upper story is used as the school-room. The building just mentioned, if we may pronounce from the Saxon style, is the most ancient in the precincts of the Abbey. Very little is left of the lesser cloisters; some Saxon columns were accidentally discovered a few years past in the neighbouring garden. Near it is another portion, or room, of equal antiquity. The place in which the records of the House of Lords are kept, was originally a great square tower, erected for a treasury to the Abbey; it is now greatly altered; and so indeed is the inside of the Old Chapter-house, to make room for the records of the Treasury of the Exchequer, and the everlasting Domesday-book. The roof, as usual in such buildings, is supported by a centre column; but the galleries, shelves, and presses, are determined enemies to description. I shall therefore leave them undescribed; and conclude this survey of the Exterior of the Abbey and its dependencies, by saying, fragments in some cases, and large portions in others, of walls and gates, may be found in many directions; by means of which, the ancient inclosure might be traced with considerable accuracy.*

Since these remarks were made, such records, &c. have been found, as are absolutely necessary to the restoration of this admirable structure, and the use that has been already made of them is apparent.

* Mal. Lond. Red.

I now leave the account of this most exquisite Abbey with sincere regret. Almost every day, during many successive weeks have I spent within its walls, comparing the accounts already published with its actual state, and thereby attempting, at least, such a description of Westminster Abbey *as it at present appears*, as will enable future topographers and antiquaries to continue the history and description, till Time, that universal destroyer, shall have completed his work of devastation, and all our works of greatness shall be spoken of as “things that were.”

Before we enter upon a description of the respective parishes of this thriving City, it will be proper, in conformity to the plan hitherto adopted, to give a

SKETCH OF THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF WESTMINSTER, INCLUDING A VIEW OF ITS MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, FRANCHISES, LIBERTIES, EXTENT, &c.

The Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster, as I have before remarked, is so immediately and intimately interwoven with the early history and foundation of this City, that it was essential, as I conceived, to commence my delineations with an account of that wonderful and venerable structure. I have not knowingly omitted any object of antiquity, architectural beauty, or monumental record worthy the reader's observation: yet I have throughout studied a consistent brevity; and have gone as little as possible into historical or biographical detail, though a most interesting and extensive field was open before me.

We may now, therefore, give a sketch of the extent, government, &c. of this ancient City.

Of the origin of Westminster I have already treated. The formation of the Abbey naturally brought together great numbers of religious. The opulence of the monastery, created a gradually thriving population: houses were erected for those who, though not immediately attached to the convent, or in fact any way con-

nected with the cenobitical profession, lived by the various trades, arts, and occupations, which the wants or the luxuries of the religious created or supported.

It was not, however, till the ignoble reign of the rapacious Henry VIII. that Westminster began to acquire dignity as a town. The pride of that wicked monarch, aided by his superstition or his hypocrisy, induced him to create this place into a bishopric, which took place in the 37th year of his reign.

Previous to this a palace had been erected, which being destroyed by fire, Henry fixed his residence at the new palace of St. James's.

It was the lately dissolved monastery that he converted into a bishopric, with a deanery and twelve prebendaries, appointing the whole of the county of Middlesex, except Fulham, which was the Bishop of London's peculiar, as the diocese of the new see. Thus Westminster obtained the dignity of a city. Henry also built the palace of St. James, and purchased Whitehall for his own residence, the old palace near the abbey being, as above stated, destroyed by fire. He also inclosed a fine spot of ground for a park between the two palaces : and from this time Westminster greatly increased with buildings on every side. The bishopric was, however, dissolved in 1550, by King Edward VI. and thereby the title of city was lost ; though through courtesy, it still retains the name. From the time of the dissolution the government of Westminster fell under the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs, whose jurisdiction extends over the city and liberties of Westminster, the precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in London, and some towns in Essex, all which are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury ; and the management of the civil power has been, ever since the Reformation, in lay hands, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter. The principal of the lay magistrates is the high steward, chosen by the Dean and Chapter ; at which election the Dean sits as high
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steward. The next magistrate is the deputy steward, chosen or appointed by the high-steward, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter. This officer is in the nature of a sheriff; for he keeps the court-leet with other magistrates, and is always chairman at the quarter sessions. Here is also an high-bailiff, chosen by the Dean and Chapter, and confirmed by the high steward. He is the returning officer at the election of representatives in parliament, and all other bailiffs are subordinate to him. He summonses juries, and sits next to the deputy steward in court: and he has a right to all fines, forfeitures, and estrays. There are also sixteen burgesses and their assistants, whose office, in all respects, resembles that of an alderman's deputy in London, each having his proper ward under his jurisdiction: and out of these are elected two head burgesses, one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who, in the court-leet, sit next to the high-bailiff.

The high-constable is chosen at a court-leet, and has all the other constables under his direction; but there is no freedom nor any trading companies within this jurisdiction.

The various courts for the distribution of justice in the City and Liberties of Westminster, are as follow: 1. **THE COURT OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER**; a supreme court of record, held in Somerset Place, for deciding by the chancellor of the duchy, all matters of law or equity, concerning the estates belonging to the county palatine of Lancaster. 2. **THE QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE**; a court of record held by the Justices of the Peace, at the Guildhall, for all trespasses, &c. within the cities and liberties. 3. **THE WESTMINSTER COURT LEET**; held by the Dean, or his steward, for choosing parochial officers, preventing and removing nuisances, &c. 4. **COURTS OF REQUESTS**, in Castle Street, Leicester Square, and Vine Street, Piccadilly, for deciding (without appeal) before commissioners, all pleas for debt under forty shillings. 5. **COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS**, held every week-day at Bow Street, Marlborough Street, and Queen Square, for matters

of police, various offences, misdemeanors, &c.; and the ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND COURT, of which mention has already been made. THE PALACE COURT, or *Marshalsea*; for the recovery of Debts, out of the City of London, and 12 miles round Whitehall.

The Insolvent Debtors' Court is also holden in this City: but of this more at length when I come to treat distinctly of the parish in which the Westminster Guildhall stands: for in one of the rooms of this building the sittings of this court are kept.

The various districts, are also governed by householders, denominated BURGESSES, and their assistants, who are as above, upon the same distinction as aldermen and common council; there are for St. Margaret's parish four burgesses, and three assistants. St. John's one burgess, and two assistants. St. Anne's two burgesses and two assistants. St. James's two burgesses and two assistants; St. George's one burgess, and one assistant. The same for each of the parishes of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and St. Clement. Besides these officers there are, within this jurisdiction, inquest men, surveyors of the highway, constables, beadles, watchmen, scavengers, rakers, &c.

Westminster sent no members to Parliament till the first year of the reign of Edward VI. It has been represented by two burgesses ever since; and the right of election was in 1680, declared to be in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The king's menial servants having no proper houses of their own in this city, have no right to vote. The number of electors, if the population returns were a safe criterion, must amount to about thirty-eight thousand; but perhaps the real number of persons having a right to vote does not exceed a third of that number.

Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. was first elected for this city in the year 1807, at the time when Lord Cochrane, the Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Mr. Elliot, and the late unfortunate Mr. Paull were candidates for the same honour. The numbers at that time stood as follow: Burdett, 5134; Cochrane, 3708; Sheridan, 2615; Elliot, 2137; and Paull, 269; so that it appears

appears that taking into the account what are called split-votes, that 13,863 votes were given.

In the year 1802, Sir Francis Burdett was returned for the county of Middlesex, but the election declared void; when a new election taking place in 1804, he was again returned, but declared not duly elected. He sat for Boroughbridge in 1796. Sir Francis is the representative of a very ancient Derbyshire family, who received a patent of baronetage in the year 1618. His grandfather, Sir Robert, who died at a great age in 1797, was member of parliament for Tamworth, in the years 1748, 1754, and 1762; and is said to have been principally remarkable for preserving the ancient manners of the country gentleman at his seat at Foremark, in the county of Derby. The mother of Sir Francis was the heiress of the Joneses of Ramsbury in Wiltshire. He married, in 1793, Frances, youngest daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq. the banker, who has recently honoured with his hand the justly celebrated actress, Miss Mellon. Sir Francis has one son Robert, born in 1796, and I believe four daughters.

The other member for this city is the gallant Lord Cochrane, who was also returned in the year 1807, having sat, in the preceding Parliament for Honiton. Of his unpleasant removal from his seat and justly earned honours as a Knight of the Bath the reader has been already made acquainted in the preceding volume of this work. He was afterwards re-elected; and has taken his seat, and even given the decisive vote against the motion for an increased annuity to the Duke of Cumberland upon his marriage with a German princess. No opposition has as yet been made by the Commons to his Lordship's holding his seat; and it is to be hoped none will be made to it.

Lord Cochrane is the son and heir apparent of the Earl of Dundonald; but, unfortunately, lives on no very agreeable terms with his ingenious father, whose fortunes are not the most prosperous. He was born Dec. 1775, and is unmarried; he

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did rank as a captain in the British navy; an element most assuredly best suited to his courage, zeal, and abilities.

It has recently become the practice in this city, and where it can be accomplished without burthening the people, certainly a very laudable one, to elect the members free of expence to themselves: the electors, and others favourable to the line of politics pursued by such members as the present, defraying those expences by voluntary subscriptions. It is hardly necessary to record, that both these representatives are warm, perhaps some will say, *violent*, oppositionists. It is not for me, in this work, to deliver any opinion on their merits: that Sir Francis Burdett, who has hitherto had the greatest opportunity of the two to signalize himself, is at least actuated by honest and independent motives few, possibly, will doubt.

By the population returns of 1811, it appears that there were, at that time, in this city and its Liberties, 17,555 inhabited houses, occupied by 38,160 families. There were then 67 houses building; and 547 uninhabited. Of the families, 163 were chiefly employed in agriculture; 22,679, in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, and 15,318 families not comprized in the two preceding classes. There were 74,538 males, and 87,547 females; making, altogether, a population of 162,085 persons.

Since those returns were made up, the population has considerably increased, as also has the number of houses. Every year brings some accession of *territory* to this city: I mean not, of course, that the city itself, increases in extent; but that that portion of the Metropolis, which will fall under my notice in this Volume, and which seems naturally to connect itself with the description of Westminster, its Liberties, and immediate vicinity, is upon the almost daily increase.

For many ages it was entirely distinct from London; and not indeed, till, comparatively speaking, very recently, has it been properly joined to that city. The large, beautiful, and opulent street, called *The Strand* was formerly a road leading from London to Westminster: the traveller passing through the village
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of Charing, now *Charing Cross*. The road lay open on one side to the River Thames, and on the other to the field; in which stood the present church of St. Martin's, hence called St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. As the city became enlarged its jurisdiction naturally extended; and it now contains nine parishes, besides the Cathedral, (viz.) St. Ann's, Soho; St. Clement Danes; St. George's, Hanover Square; St. James's; St. John's; St. Margaret's; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; St. Mary-le-Strand; and St. Paul's Covent Garden; which, together with the precinct of the Savoy, and the verge of the palaces of Whitehall and St. James's constitute the City and Liberties of Westminster. The city, strictly, has but one parish, (viz.) St. Margaret's.

But, in addition to this, the reader will have to follow me through the widely extended parish of Mary-le-Bone, on the north west of the City; the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, part of that of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, on the south-east; the village and neighbourhood of Pimlico on the western side, as also through various districts, in the county of Middlesex, which have not hitherto come under our notice in the description of the City of London.

It is perhaps somewhat difficult to trace with accuracy the precise boundary of this City and Liberty: the following delineation is the best I am able to form:

Commencing at Temple Bar, which belongs to the city of London, and proceeding, in a north-west direction, up Shire Lane, we leave Lincoln's Inn Fields on the right; then, somewhat retrograding, by the west end of Portugal Street, into Drury Lane, we pass by the eastern end of Long Acre, into Castle Street. Crossing the north end of St. Martin's Lane, we again pass in a north-west direction, through Crown Street into Oxford Street. We then proceed up this extensive street, in nearly a straight line, (observing that only the southern side of Oxford Street belongs to Westminster,) to St. George's Row, beyond Tyburn Turnpike, which is the western extremity of the City.

Crossing Hyde Park to the western end of the Serpentine River,

River, we proceed along its banks to the King's Private Road near the Kensington Road; then leaving Sloane Street on the right, we cross the other road, called the King's Private Road, near Sloane Square. Thus proceeding southerly to Grosvenor Place, we move, in a somewhat zig-zag direction, to near the south-corner east of the Gardens belonging to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Leaving these, we traverse the northern bank of the Thames, called Milbank, to the N. foot of Westminster Bridge. From thence we continue in a route along the banks of the River till we reach the elbow, which it makes near the Savoy and the Strand Bridge; and from thence nearly due east to the south end of Essex Street; and, leaving the Temple, which properly belongs to neither city, on the right, we again come to the eastern side of Temple Bar.

This district, thus extensive in its jurisdiction, and rich with every thing that can be deemed great, noble, or beautiful, has been very properly chosen as the seat of government, as well as the town residence of most of our nobility and gentry. Many of the old streets of the City of Westminster are poor, narrow, and dirty; but by far the largest portion of the district marked out in the above brief outline abounds with streets, equal, if not superior, to any in Europe; and with palaces, houses, and other edifices of the most costly materials, and chaste architecture.

In the City and Liberties, as above traced, are the following extensive squares:—Leicester Square, Soho Square, St. James's Square, Golden Square, Hanover Square, Berkeley Square, and Grosvenor Square; but these form but a small portion of those which are in the wide range of what is denominated *The West End of the Town*, including the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, part of St. Pancras, of Paddington, Kensington, Pimlico, Kennington, Mary-Le-Bone, &c. the whole forming a portion of this great metropolis.

The following squares, some of them very recently built, will serve to convey an idea of the extent and opulence of that portion
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of our present district, in the county of Middlesex, extends beyond the limits of the Liberties of Westminster, yet joined, by a concatenation of buildings, to the Metropolis: Montague Square, Bryanston Square, Durweston Square, Portman Square, Manchester Square, Cavendish Square, Fitzroy Square, Euston Square, Tavistock Square, Russell Square, Bedford Square, Bloomsbury Square, Red Lion Square, Brunswick Square, and Mecklenburg Square.

The palaces and public buildings are too numerous to be even mentioned in this outline; and the various improvements shall be noticed in their respective parishes, &c. as we pass along.

HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE DELINEATIONS OF THE PARISHES OF ST. CLEMENT DANES, ST. MARY LE STRAND, AND ST. PAUL'S COVENT GARDEN.

Commencing my delineations of the various parishes, districts, &c. of the City and Liberties of Westminster at that portion which is immediately contiguous to the City of London on its western extremity, at Temple Bar, I begin with some account of the parish and *Church of St. Clement Danes*.

One of the first notices of St. Clement's by our historians is the gift of it by Henry II. to the Knights Templars. After the dissolution of that order, the advowson was conveyed to the canons regular of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, Warwick, who had other possessions in this parish, part of which Newcourt supposes to have been the site of Essex House. Those exchanged it with Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter; in the gift of whose successors it continued till Edward VI. thought proper to grant it to Edward, Duke of Somerset; after whose death the Crown having a second possession granted it to Sir Thomas Palmer. The Earl of Exeter possessed the patronage at the commencement of the last century; and his successors still hold it. A composition is mentioned by Newcourt to have been made in

1517, between the Master and Fellows of the Hospital of the Savoy and James Fitzjames, rector; in which it was agreed the Hospital should receive all the tithes, and other emoluments due from the inhabitants residing within its limits, for an annual payment to the rector of St. Clement's of twenty-six shillings and eightpence; the master and successors taking upon themselves the administration of all sacraments, &c. to their inmates. Tonstal mentions Mr. Robert Dyker, rector; benefice forty pounds; goods *nulla*, fined ten pounds. "Roger Bowle, clerk, gave by will, two tenements in the parish, that, with the rents, the morrow-mass-priest should be sustained, four pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence. The priest and churchwardens are possessed (to the use of the church and the morrow-mass-priests' wages) of two tenements, of the rent by year one pound six shillings and eightpence." The parish clerks in 1732, estimate the value at 600*l. per annum*; but that not more than 400*l.* was received; which, from the New View of London, 1708, appears to have been repeated.

The parish is situated within the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The origin of the addition of *Danes* to this church has never been, and probably never will be, clearly ascertained; yet various have been the conjectures respecting it. Pennant says it was so called either from being the place of interment of *Harold the Harefoot*, or of the massacre of certain Danes who had taken refuge there*.

The apocryphal William of Malmesbury says, that the invading Danes burnt the church which before their time stood on this spot; so that it would appear that here stood a church in very early times. Besides the church, he says, they also destroyed the abbot and monks; from whence may be inferred that this church was a conventual one. Desirous at length, continues this writer, to return to Denmark, "they were about to embark, when they were, by the judgment of God, all
slain

* Pen. Lon. p. 135.

slain at London, in a place which has since been called the church of the Danes."

Another reason given for the denomination of this church is, that when most of the Danes were driven out of England, the few that remained, being married to English women, were obliged to live betwixt the *Isle of Thorney*, and Ludgate, where they erected a place of devotion, which was afterwards consecrated, and called "*Ecclesia Clementis Dacorum.*" Such is the account which the Recorder Fleetwood gave to the Lord Treasurer, Burleigh, who resided in this parish.

The account which Baker * gives is that which Pennant seems inclined to adopt, as before intimated, that "Hardicanute, to be revenged of his deceased brother Harold, caused his corpse to be dug up and thrown into the Thames, where it remained until a fisherman found it, and buried it in the churchyard of St. Clement, without Temple Bar; thence called the Church of the Danes."

A much later writer † thinks that the church was originally built by the Danes; who, from the contentions arising betwixt them and the Normans, were banished by the city, and were obliged to inhabit this suburb. The church arose in consequence, and was dedicated in compliment to Pope Clement II. or, probably, as his reign was short, it might only be termed "The Church of the Danes," and acquired the addition, or prefix, of St. Clement's during the time of the Crusade, in the reign of Richard I. as it was well known, that Clement III., who then filled the Papal chair, not only took an active part in the Holy War, but, by the means of the Knights Templars, and other orders, had a much greater influence in this country than any of his predecessors: it is therefore, probable, Mr. Moser thinks that he might be honoured by the dedication of this and other churches to his patron saint and martyr of the second century.

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Doctor

* Chron. p. 17.

† Mr. Moser: vide *Vestiges, &c. Europ. Mag.* July 1802, p. 13.

Doctor Hughson [Pugh] in his History of London, * gives the following account, which he supposes the most probable origin of this parish. He has, as he informs us, been favoured with certain manuscript collections made by Mr. William Stratford towards compiling a History of St. Clement's Parish; and from this collection he has made the following extract. Mr. Stratford, after extracting from Francis Thynne, " that the Danes, in the reign of Ethelred, despoiled the abbey of Chertsey, and murdered ninety of the fraternity, proceeds in William of Malmsbury's statement, as above; and then advances his own opinion. " That it could not take its name from the first of these events, is certain; for Harold died in the year 1040, at which time it was *the burying place of the Danes*, and seems to have been well known as such, by the fishermen who found the body, bringing it immediately to this sepulture. This, I think, proves that its name did not originate from that circumstance. With regard to the second; take off its monkish dress, and it implies no more than that in an excursion made by the Danes, they plundered the monastery of Chertsey, and returned home, not to Denmark, but to their place of settlement, St. Clement Danes, where, for ought the monks knew, they died natural deaths; it not being probable that they would be destroyed by their own countrymen, who perhaps were sharers in the booty.

" If I might be permitted to hazard a conjecture, it should be, that the church was built by Alfred the Great, about the year 886, when he drove the Danes out of London. Those who submitted to his arms and government, it is probable, he settled without the walls; beyond the Bar, which, with Shire Lane, was the boundary of these aliens. The corroboration of this circumstance is strengthened by the names of the latter place, as Alfred was the first monarch who divided his kingdom into shires and parishes. His desire is also to instill into the minds of the vanquished heathens a notion of Christianity, might induce him to form

form this district into a parish, and as in reforming the nation, he repaired many monasteries, and built churches, the parish church of the Danes most probably was first constructed at this period."

Previous to 1669, the Church of St. Clement had felt the effects of time so severely, that the inhabitants were compelled to re-build the steeple, which was finished in that year. The church underwent the same operation, and was completed in 1682. The architect, Edward Pierce, received the directions of Sir Christopher Wren, and probably might have had part of the design from him. He generously gave his assistance to the parish, who furnished the money expended, with some benefactions excepted. The architecture of St. Clement's is a deranged collection of handsome and ridiculous parts. The east end, swelling into a semi-circle, has a good effect, and the south portico, of the Ionic order, is much admired. The north and south walls are rather plain: but the west end, or base of the tower, exhibits a black, decayed, and most absurd foundation, to a tall and very beautiful steeple judiciously lessening to the summit. In this church there are twelve Composite pillars, extending from east to west, which form a semi-circle before the altar, that arise from galleries supported by square Tuscan pillars. The intercolumniations are all arched, and the greatest faces the altar. Those are most extravagantly overlaid with festoons and drops. The ceilings of the aisles are crossed by enriched bands, and the arches are intersected. The vault of the nave is very large, and shews the disproportion of the pillars, which are much too small. There are five rows of panels on it, of unequal size, the smallest full of ornaments, and the remainder blanks. A large semi-circle at the east end contains the arms of England in the centre, and the sides are filled with monstrous thistles and branches of rose-trees. The *Sacrarium* is a semi-circle, with a centre and two side windows. The arch is filled by small panels, in which are gilt flowers, as are all the capitals throughout the church. The centre window is inclosed by two pilasters, and the key-

stone of the arch has a shield with an anchor on it. The altar-piece * consists of four Corinthian pilasters, with entablature and urns, and festoons over the Creed and Lord's Prayer. The Commandments are under an arch, which supports five candlesticks. In the tympanum a pelican. This is the intercolumniation of four isolated pillars, whose entablature has attic pedestals, and good statues of Moses and Aaron. The table is of porphyry, as are two steps for candlesticks on it; the frame is of wrought iron, gilt, the rails the same, the pavement marble. The pulpit and desk are on the north side of the nave. The former, a sexagon, is most magnificent. It stands against a square pillar, which supports the sounding-board. The carving on both cannot well be described, but is elegant, graceful, and admirably pierced and relieved. The organ may be a good instrument, but the case has little to recommend it. The dial of the clock forms one of the upper ornaments. The front in the south-west corner is of white marble, and has a rich carved cover.

Mr. Malton, in his " Picturesque Tour through London," calls St. Clement's Church, " a disgusting fabric, and so obtruded upon the street, as to be the cause of much inconvenience and danger to the public." He also expresses his concern, that " whilst an extensive improvement is carrying into execution, this unsightly church is to remain, and Temple Bar to be taken away. The church is conspicuously placed, and which will then be

* In 1725, much ferment was occasioned in this parish, by an order from Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, for the removal of an altar-piece painted by Kent, which had been placed in the church at no small expence, and which was supposed to contain the portraits of the Pretender's wife and children. Of this famous painting Hogarth engraved an exact *fac simile*. See Mr. Nicholl's Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1783, pp. 136, 492. The original, after being removed from the church, was for some years one of the ornaments of the coffee-room at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand; from which place it was removed to the vestry-room, over the old almshouses in the church-yard, where it remained in 1803; and has been since removed into the new vestry-room on the north side of the church-yard.

be more conspicuous, is a disgrace to architecture ; while Temple Bar, on the contrary, has some merit as a building, and deserves to be retained, as marking the entrance into the capital of the British empire." The author of " A Critical Review of Public Buildings," observes concerning this fabric, " that there appears something very fantastic in the steeple, something clumsy, and too heavy in the portico, and something poor and unmeaning in the whole frame." With due deference to the opinions of two such able critics, I beg leave to observe, that not being acquainted with the reasons for building St. Clement's Church in its present situation, it is probable that Sir Christopher Wren, in this, as in many other instances, was compelled to form his plan from necessity ; and whatever architectural errors may appear to others, we should be very cautious how we scrutinize buildings formed from plans by so great a judge of propriety. The steeple was the work of *Gibbs*, and we really think a work of taste. It is saying very much indeed when St. Clement's church is called " a disgrace to architecture."

Nicholas Byer, a Dane, is said to have been the first person interred in the New Church, but there are no monuments of importance in it at present.

When the new sewers were constructing in the *Strand*, in 1802, eastward of St. Clement's church, the workmen discovered an ancient stone bridge of one arch, about eleven feet in length. It was covered several feet in depth by rubbish and soil, and found to be of great strength in the construction. A doubt arises whether this was the Pons Novi Templi, or Bridge of the New Temple, passed by the Lords and others who attended Parliament at Westminster, after going out of the city to this place by water ; which wanting repair, Edward III. called upon the Knights Templars to effect, or an arch turned over a gully or ditch, when the road, now the street termed the Strand, was a continued scene of filth.

" 27 Edward III. De pavagio viæ quæ se ducit a portâ, vocat.

Temple Bar Lond. usque ad Port Abbathiæ Westminster.”* This extract proves that a pavement of some kind was made here in very ancient times; but it must have been in a most lamentable state previous to the above date. If the petition of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the King’s palace at Westminster may be relied on, 1315, 8 Edward II. which represented that the foot-way at the entrance of Temple Bar, and from thence to the Palace, was so bad, that the feet of horses, and rich and poor men, received constant damage, particularly in the rainy season; at the same time the foot-way was interrupted by thickets and bushes; concluding with praying it might be amended. The consequence of this petition was an order appointing William de Leyre, of London, and Richard Abbott, assessors for levying a tax on the inhabitants between Temple Bar and the Palace Gate; and the mayor and sheriffs of London, with the bailiff of Westminster, overseers of the repair. But the statute of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth of Henry VIII. exhibits this road as being “full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noisome.”

A writer in the Gentleman’s Magazine, † describes the state of the earth, as it appeared in digging the sewers, as follows: The top of this stratum, for about two feet and a half deep, is of a reddish yellow colour, and contains here and there the *Ludus Helmantia*, of fossils, called Clay Balls. In the remaining depth of five feet the clay is of a dark lead colour, and contains a few *Martial pyrites*, or heavy irregular black lumps, composed of iron and sulphur, having a shining silver-like appearance when broken.

The next object of importance in this parish is THE SAVOY HOSPITAL, of which a complete account may be found in some authentic manuscripts lately belonging to Mr. Richardson, Print-seller, in the Strand, who kindly afforded Mr. Malcolm the use of them. From these I have extracted what is immediately necessary

* Cal. Rot. Patentium.

† Vol. LXXII. p. 968.

cessary to my purpose, and have added such information as the present state of the Savoy obviously rendered necessary.

“ The site of the Savoy Hospital was anciently the seat of Peter Earl of Savoy, uncle to Elenor, Queen to Henry III. on whose death it devolved on the said queen, who, by her letters patent, dated 24th of January, anno regni Reg^s. Edw^{de} primi 12^o, gave it to her second son, Edmund, afterwards Earl of Lancaster, and his heirs. This grant was confirmed to him by his elder brother, King Edward I. by letters patent, dated the 21st of June, in the twenty-first year of his reign. From that time the Savoy was reputed and taken as parcel of the earldom and honour of Lancaster, and was used as their palace during their attendance on the court or in parliament; and descended with the honour to his son, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded for rebelling against Edward II. and the estate devolved on Henry, his younger brother, in the fifteenth year of the reign of the same king. This Henry was Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Lincoln. He became possessed of the Earl of Lincoln’s estate, his brother having married the Earl of Lincoln’s daughter, in consequence of which marriage the Lincoln estate was settled on him and his heirs, after the death of Henry de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, and his wife Margery, Countess of Salisbury. On the death of this Henry Earl of Lancaster, his son, of the same name, succeeded to these titles and estates, and was created Earl of Derby twelfth of Edward III. and first duke of Lancaster in the twenty-fifth of the same king, by authority of parliament. At which time the duchy was erected, and the *Jura Regalia* and County Palatine vested in him in a more full and ample manner. He had power given him during life to appoint his own chancellor, as also his justices for pleas of the Crown, and other common pleas within the county. He had also fines and forfeitures, and pardons of life and members, with all other liberties and *jura regalia* belonging to a county palatine, as fully and entirely as the Earl of Chester had, and held within the county palatine of Chester. On the 23d of March, twenty-fifth of Edward III. the

said duke died, and left his estate to his two daughters, Matilda and Blanch, as coheirs. Blanch was married to John of Gaunt, (fourth son of Edward III.) Earl of Richmond, and afterwards created Duke of Lancaster; and Matilda, married to the Duke of Bavaria, who dying without issue, John Duke of Lancaster, in right of his wife, became entitled to all these estates. From John Duke of Lancaster they devolved on his eldest son, Henry, created Earl of Derby in his father's life time, and on his death Duke of Lancaster, who coming afterwards to be king of England by the name and style of King Henry the Fourth, these estates, of which the Duchy of Lancaster consisted, became merged in the Crown; and an act passed in the second year of his reign for separating the duchy from the Crown of England. And the same year it was granted to his son Henry, with all its liberties and *jura regalia*, to hold to his said son and his heirs, dukes of Lancaster, dissevered from the Crown. And by an act passed in the second of Henry V. whensoever any lands should come to the hands of the said king or his heirs, by reason of the Duchy of Lancaster, by an escheat or forfeiture, in any future time, the same should in like manner be annexed and incorporated to the said Duchy of Lancaster. And it further appears, by an act passed in the third year of the reign of King Henry V. that no gifts, grants, &c. which concerned his said Duchy of Lancaster, or the lands and profits of the same, or any parcel thereof, or which concerns any lands that in future time should emerge or arise thereto, should pass under any seal, save only the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster; and that all others should be deemed and reputed to be void, and of no force or effect. Upon the union of the two houses of York and Lancaster by Henry VII. an act passed in the first year of his reign, by which the Duchy was to be governed by like officers, and passed by such seals as accustomed, separate from the Crown of England, and possessions of the same, as Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. or Edward IV. held the same. By the statute of Edward VI. cap. xiv. all colleges, free chapels, and chantries; all land given for finding
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or maintaining a priest for ever, are given to the king, with a proviso, that all such lands as formerly were within the Duchy should be under the survey, order, and government of the officers of the Duchy. And, lastly, by the statute of the second and third of Philip and Mary, reciting that the king and queen, regarding the Duchy of Lancaster as one of the stateliest pieces of the queen's ancient inheritance; and that sundry lands, parcel of the Duchy, had been exchanged, and the lands taken in exchange had not been annexed to the Duchy, enacted, that all lands then parcel of the Duchy, or which, on the 28th of January first Edward VI. were united thereto, by parliament, letters patent, or otherwise, and which have been since sold off, granted, or otherwise severed from the Duchy, and which are or shall be returned again to the hands of the said king and queen, or to the heirs and successors of the said queen, in possession or reversion by attainder, escheat forfeiture, or otherwise, and which now be in the hands of the said king and queen, shall, from the time the estates so reverted to King Edward VI. or to the queen, be united or annexed for ever to the Duchy of Lancaster, with a clause for annexing lands not exceeding 2000*l. per annum*. By the statute of 1 Henry IV. the parliament declared very plainly their sense of the matter as to the king's taking the Duchy of Lancaster in his royal capacity, and not in his natural and private capacity. The preamble to the statute is in these words: "The King, considering that God having of his great grace admitted him to the honorable state of king, so that he could not for certain causes take the name of Duke of Lancaster in his stile; and being desirous that the name of Duke of Lancaster should continue in honor as it had been during the time it was held and enjoyed by his ancestors by consent of parliament, ordains, that Henry, his eldest son, should be Duke of Lancaster; and the revenues thereto belonging were limited to be and remain to his said son and his heirs, Dukes of Lancaster, dissevered from the Crown." It appears by the statute for dissolving the lesser monasteries, twenty-seven Henry VIII. that all the lands

and revenues thereunto belonging were directed to be under the rule, government, and survey, of the Court of Augmentations, (afterwards, by the statute of the first of Queen Mary, annexed to the Exchequer,) with a proviso that all such lands as should come to the king by virtue of this act, laying within the county palatine, or elsewhere, parcel of the said monasteries, and which were of the foundation of any Duke of Lancaster, might, at the pleasure of the king, be appointed and assigned unto the order and survey of the Duchy officers. And accordingly the said king, by letters patent, dated the 11th of July, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, did appoint and assign several lands; namely, the lands of the late dissolved monasteries of Cartmell, Corningshead, Burstow, and Holland, to be under the survey of the Duchy; and divers other lands were added, by consent of parliament, by Henry VIII. Edward VI. and also by Philip and Mary. By the statute thirty-seven. Henry VIII. all colleges, chantries, and hospitals, having continuance for ever, and being chargeable to the first-fruits and tenths, are given to the king; and are directed by the act to be under the rule and government of the Court of Augmentations without the clause in favour of the Duchy, with a clause directing the method of a commission or visitation. And for entering into such chantries and hospitals, and the lands belonging to them, where the governor, master, or incumbent, do not employ the profits according to the intention of the donors. And not only all lands given by virtue of this act, but all lands which shall hereafter accrue to the king's hands, by any such commission or visitation as is directed by the act, shall be within the survey of the Court of Augmentations. The Hospital was accordingly visited in Edward the Sixth's reign; and the then master and chaplains, by deed under their common seal, dated the 10th day of June, 1553, surrendered the revenues thereof, and, among the rest, the site of the Savoy to the said king in *cancellariâ suâ*, conformable to the directions in the act. The statute third and fourth Philip and Mary, on which the Duchy officers lay so much stress, declares, that all lands which

on the 28th of January, first Edward VI. were parcel of the Duchy, and since separated, and which are or shall be returned to the queen, her heirs and successors, in possession or reversion; all lands, thus qualified, and coming to the Crown, by escheat, forfeiture, or otherwise, are directed to be in the survey of the Duchy. But there is no general clause to give back to the Duchy lands thentofore separated by King Henry VIII. or any former kings, which would be endless, and might be carried so far as to create the greatest confusion in the titles of the king's land, and in the grants and letters patents that had been made thereof. And as it is plain from the tenor of that act that it only comprehended such lands as had been separated since the accession of Edward VI. (28th January, first Edward VI.) so the practice of the law immediately after passing this act, when it must be supposed to be the best understood, was conformable thereto. This act passed third and fourth Philip and Mary; and the next year, viz. 9th May, fourth and fifth of those princes, the Savoy was refounded, and the site of the Savoy Hospital in the Strand is granted them, under the Great Seal; and the same is there called nup' parcell' Ducat.' Lanc', as it is also called in the charter of foundations of the 5th of July, in the fourth of Henry VIII. The words of the tenendum of both these grants are as follow: "Tenendum de Nobis heredibz et successoribus n'ris in liberam, &c. elemozinam, pro omnibus servitiis quib' 'zcuq'"; and not "Tenendum de Nobis hered'et successoribus n'ris ut de Ducatu n'ro Lancastrie," as it would have been expressed if it had been intended to have been held by the Duchy. And all proceedings since that time have passed constantly and regularly by authority of the Great, or Exchequer Seal."

There are few places (says Mr. Malcolm,) in London which have undergone a more complete alteration and ruin than the Savoy Hospital. According to the plates * published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1750, it was a most respectable and excellent building, erected on the south side literally in the Thames. This front contained several projections, and two rows
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* I have annexed a N. View of this building as it at present appears.

of angular mullioned windows. Northward of this was the Friery, a court formed by the walls of the body of the Hospital, whose ground plan was the shape of the cross. This was more ornamented than the south front; and had large pointed windows, and embattled parapets, lozenged with flints. At the west end of the Hospital is the present guard-house, used as a receptacle for deserters, and the quarters for thirty men and non-commissioned officers. This is secured by a strong buttress, and has a gate-way, embellished with Henry the Seventh's arms, and the badges of the rose and portcullis; above which are two windows, projecting into a semi-saxagon. The west front of the chapel adjoining has nothing particular to recommend it, the windows and doors partaking of that wretched style into which the florid enrichments of our ancestors had degenerated it; the reign of Henry VIII. On the east side is the burial-ground, raised fifteen steps higher than the floor of the chapel; at the south end a small tower, perfectly plain, on the east side of which a sentinel mounts guard. A few diminutive trees overshadow the mouldering walls, and give a rather picturesque character to the place. The inside of the chapel is an odd mixture of simplicity and decoration; the original altar-piece of which must have been extremely rich and beautiful. If the executors of Henry VII. adopted the plans of their deceased monarch, this altar *may* have been designed by Sir Reginald Bray. The very name of this distinguished architect stamps grace and elegance on the broken remnants left on the east side of the great window, now filled by a most glaring crimson and gold fringed curtain, painted, as if thrown carelessly over a pedestal, fronted by the tablet of the decalogue, on which is the royal arms. The precious fragment alluded to consists of a double pannel, on each side of a niche, which terminated *originally* in delicate pinnacles. The niches are separated by quatrefoils, each leaf of which is filled by trefoils, and the centres by the rose in one, and portcullis in the other. The canopy of the niche has six sides in the lower, and three in the upper divisions, separated by the pinnacles of the

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the cinquefoil arches. Each side is pierced into beautiful little windows, and the whole terminates in a dome of quatrefoils, surmounted by a pinnacle. This was repeated on the west side. The pitiful brass plate of William Chaworth, 1582, and the kneeling effigies of Lady Dalhousy, 1663, have contributed to the ruin of the east niche; but the huge monumental sarcophagus and effigies, (with an inscription illegible,) have utterly demolished the western. Four staples, for lamp hooks, still remain above the canopies. The present plain mahogany table is inclosed by rails of the same materials; and an oval above is inscribed with the sixth verse of the XXVIth Psalm, and the 23rd and 24th verses of the Vth chapter of St. Matthew. The roof is singular and elegant, and slightly coved over the windows. This part is covered by a number of arched panels. The space between them, the whole length of the chapel, is divided into several hundreds of quatrefoils, whose leaves are circular, and inclose crowns of thorns. Those contain carved emblems, on shields, endless in variety. Many are immediately understood as figurative of the Passion, and other parts of Scripture; but others are not so readily comprehended by Protestants. To particularize them would require pages. Four quatrefoils joined make an irregular figure. Those throughout the roof are formed into lesser quatrefoils, with *pointed* leaves, terminating in foliage. A gallery at the south end contains a very small organ; and the pulpit is against the west wall. On the above wall, near the north end, is an altar-tomb fronted with three quatrefoils, and an ornamented niche; on the back of which have been effigies, engraved on brass. There is no inscription. Between it and the north-wall a small tablet to Anne Killigrew, 1685; and still higher a kneeling effigy of a lady. But the inscription is too diminutive to read. Another, perfectly plain, to Elizabeth Jenyns, 1684. A very neat tablet to Sir Richard Blake, Knt. 1683. And two others, plain, to Robert Brown, 1709, and John Hewett, 1705. At the south end of this wall are the remains of a niche and broken canopy. On the east wall are the tablets

of Stephen Payce, &c.; and Sir John Jacob; Robert Burch, 1789; and Captain Thomas Browne. A kneeling female, with a scull, without any inscription; and a large monument of the time of Queen Elizabeth, enriched with pillars, a niche, and other ornaments. The effigies of a lady is extended on the pedestal or base of the tomb.*

In order to make the communication between the Strand and the New Bridge, all the remains of the ancient buildings in the Savoy will be entirely removed. The Gothic arches of the windows which belonged to the palace of the Duke of Somerset, and part of the wall with buttresses, are now to be seen on the spot which will become the line of ascent to the Bridge.

St. Clement's Inn is entered by a handsome archway, supported by lofty Tuscan columns, leading out of Picket Street. This is an inn of Chancery. Here the students of the law had their inns or lodging about the year 1478; it is said to have descended to the Earls of Clare from Sir William Holles, lord mayor of London *anno* 1539, to whom it passed about the year 1528 from William and John Elyot, having before been demised to them by Sir John Cantlowe, in the year 1486, in consideration of forty marks fine, and yearly rent of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for eighty years, for students at law. The hall and many handsome chambers form three courts, through which is a passage to Clare Market and New Inn, in the day time, when the gates are open. The hall is a well-proportioned and elegant room, containing a good portrait of Sir Matthew Hale, and five other pictures of small importance. The figure of a naked Moor, in a most cruel and unnatural position, in the garden, supporting a sun-dial, constantly attracts public attention. It possesses considerable merit, and was purchased by Holles, Lord Clare, who presented it to this society.†

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* There are some curious papers relating to this Hospital in the "History of Hinckley, 1790," pp. 237—239. *apud* Mal. Lond.

† The following lines, said to have been found stuck upon the figure of the Moor, the production of some wag, have too much merit to be omitted:

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It has been conjectured, “ that near this spot stood an inn, as far back as the time of King Etheldred, for the reception of penitents who came to St. Clement’s Well ; that a religious house was in process of time established, and that the church rose in consequence. Be this as it may, the holy brotherhood was probably removed to some other situation ; the Holy Lamb, an inn on the west side of the lane, received the guests ; and the monastery was converted, or rather perverted, from the purposes of the gospel to those of the law, and was probably, in this profession, considered as a house of very considerable antiquity in the days of Shakespeare ; for he, who with respect to this kind of chronology, may be safely quoted, makes, in the second part of Henry IV. one of his justices a member of that society :

“ He must to the inns of Court. I was of Clement’s once myself, where they talk of Mad Shallow still.”*

St. Clement’s Inn is governed by a principal and fourteen ancients. The gentlemen are to be a fortnight in commons every term, and longer in Michaelmas term, and to pay a weekly rent, though absent. A pump now covers ST. CLEMENTS’ WELL. Fitzstephen, in his description of London, in the reign of Henry II. informs us, “ that round the city again, and to’wards the north, arise certain excellent springs at a small distance, whose waters are sweet, salubrious, and clear, and whose runnels murmur o’er the shining stones : among these, Holywell, Clerken-

PART III. CONTIN.

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well,

“ In vain, poor sable son of woe,
Thou seeks the tender tear ;
For thee in vain with pangs they flow,
For Mercy dwells not here.
From Canibals thou feds’t in vain ;
Lawyers less quarter give ;
The first wont eat you till you’re slain,
The last will do’t alive.”

Elegant Extracts, in Verse, p. 819.

* Moser’s Vestiges in Europ. Mag.

well, and St. Clement's Well, may be esteemed the principal, as being much the most frequented, both by the scholars from the School, (Westminster,) and the youth from the City, when in a summers' evening they are disposed to take an airing." This well was also much resorted to on account of its being supposed of peculiar efficacy in the cure of cutaneous and other disorders, and was consequently a place of importance to devotees. The estimation of its efficacy and sanctity have long ceased.

The improvements which have been recently made in the vicinity of St. Clement's, makes the neighbourhood highly respectable, and the houses remarkably large and handsome. A stranger who had visited London in 1790, would, on his return in 1815, be astonished to find a spacious area (with the church nearly in the centre) on the site of Butcher Row, and some other passages undeserving of the name of streets, which were composed of those of those wretched fabricks, overhanging their foundations, the receptacles of dirt in every corner of their projecting stories, the bane of ancient London, where the plague, with all its attendant horrors, frowned destruction on the miserable inhabitants, reserving its forces for the attacks of each returning summer. He that now passes St. Clements' area, and is not grateful to the men who planned, and the parliament who permitted the removal of such streets and habitations, deserves to reside in a lazaretto.

The church is surrounded by an oval railing. The north side forms a semi-circle, and at the entrance of Clement's Inn, the Corporation of London have erected a gate-way of stupendous architecture, to which are added the new almshouses, and vestry-room of the parish; all rebuilt at the expence of the city. The south side of the Strand is also rebuilt with very lofty dwellings, capacious shops of various descriptions; and, St. Clement's, notwithstanding the unlucky *twist* of the site, has a situation superior to any other church in London.

St. Clement's parish (says Mr. Malcolm) certainly contained the residences of many of our most ancient noble families, nay,
tradition

tradition will have it, that the great Duke de Sully, minister to Henry IV. of France, was an inhabitant of Butcher Row. I cannot contradict the story; but, if it rests on no better foundation than that a house there had roses and fleurs-de-lis impressed on the pilaster in front; we might many years past have found mansions enough of that description to have accommodated half the French nobility.

The rose and the fleur-de-lis is an evident compliment to our Henry V. and his successor, conquerors of France. Let the triumphant entries of the latter monarch be recollected, and it may readily be conceived the loyal citizens of London would be proud of exhibiting those badges of national triumph. They serve to point out almost the precise date of their erection. The houses in question, for there were *two* adjoining thus ornamented, were five stories in height, terminating in two angular gables. The three upper stories projected beyond each other (with a window in each) to that extravagant degree that an elevation of them reversed represents a complete flight of steps.

The sites of the houses inhabited by the nobility alluded to are known now only by the names of the streets leading to the Thames from the Strand. They are generally spacious and pleasant places of residence. Penn, the celebrated Quaker, and Dr. Birch, that eminent antiquary and biographer, resided at the south-west corner of Norfolk Street. Here also once resided, the amiable, and honest Theophilus Lindsey.

In revolving the progress of improvement, one very prominent object forcibly strikes the inquisitive mind, and that is, the dilapidation which must literally pave the way to convenience and elegance. This is a reflection which very naturally introduces another; namely, the change that must be effected, both with respect to property and residence, before any work of public utility can be carried into effect in a crowded city, or its immediate environs.

Butcher Row was once, indeed, till a period much within

living memory, a place of considerable traffic. The stack of houses which lately occupied the spot which now forms a wide opening on the west side of Temple Bar, was, with respect to the ground plan, in the form of an obtusangular triangle, the eastern line of which was formed by a shoemaker's, a fishmonger's, and another shop, with wide extended fronts, and its western point blunted by the intersection of the vestry-room and almshouses of St. Clement's parish; both the sides also contained shops of various descriptions; the south (Strand), a number of respectable tradesmen, such as bakers, dyers, drysalter, smiths, tin-plate workers, &c.; the north (Butcher Row), was, as its name implied, really a flesh-market; it was at first wholly occupied by butchers, who had from a very early period brought their meat in carts from the country, and sold it just without the civic liberties, for the supply of the western parts of the city. These foreign butchers, as they were termed, were considered so extremely useful in repressing the exorbitant demands of the *native* butchers, and lowering the prices of the London markets of these days, that the competition was encouraged, and their dealings attended with such success, that I fear the desire of immoderate profit operated upon them as it has upon their descendants, in the present age, and induced them to become stationary; perhaps to go hand in hand with the people they had formerly opposed. Be this as it may, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Butcher Row, which had, for the purpose I have specified (the convenience of *foreign* butchers), been, in the twenty-first of Edward I. granted to Walter le Barbur, took the form of an established market; in process of time, other shops, besides butchers, fishmongers, and green-grocers, were opened. Many, I presume, can remember a scale-maker's, tinman's, * fine drawers, Betty's chop-

* " They seem of about the age of Edward VI. as we may judge from many of the same date still extant, and probably were ornamented with the fleur-de-lis and coronets, in compliment to the Count Beadmont, of which there were two families; the first descended from Roger de Bellamont, of the

chop house, cheesemonger's, grocer's, &c.; the houses of the whole stack were originally of wood, one story hanging over the

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other ;

the Norman race, Earl of Warwick ; the other Viscounts Beaumont, still older, one of whom, when a single mansion, was its inhabitant, at the time the Marquis of Rosny arrived in England. It appears from Sully's Memoirs, (pages 91 et infra) that the marquis was appointed ambassador from the King of France (Henry IV.) 1603, to congratulate the king (James I.) upon his accession to the English crown. His account of this embassy is curious. He states, among other particulars, that the beginning of June he set out for Calais, with a retinue of upwards of two hundred gentlemen ; that he had express orders from the king, his master, that he should appear in mourning with all his train, at his first audience ; but was afterwards told, that this affectation of sorrow, for the death of Queen Elizabeth, would disoblige that monarch, who would, doubtless, look upon it as a reproach to him for not having put on mourning on the same melancholy occasion. For the more solemn reception of this and other ambassadors, it also appears, that at this period a new office was instituted, with a salary of two hundred a year, namely, that of Master of the Ceremonies ; the first of whom was Sir Lewis Lewkenor, whose *debut*, in this situation, was accompanied by Count Beaumont, the meeting M. Rosny at Dover. It is farther hinted, in the work to which I have alluded, that Sir Lewis had either exhausted his stock of politeness at his reception of the ambassador, or was alarmed at the numerous train of his attendants, for he gives him occasion to complain of his rudeness and parsimony with respect to horses and carriages, even before he set out for London ; and there is no question but that there were cogent reasons for his disgust, as we find that he was obliged to procure a conveyance in the carriage of Count Beaumont, while his retinue were almost suffered *to take the chance of the road* ; that is to make the best bargain they could with the Kentish Innkeepers, from whom the Dover landlord, and those others who, in the year 1762, furnished accommodation for the Duke de Nivernois and his suite, seem to have been the legitimate descendants. Of the neglect of the master of the ceremonies, or rather the court, with respect to the Marquis of Rosny, there is a striking instance, in suffering him to reside, even for a night, in the house which we are now considering : at the same time his mode of treating it would have done honour to the school of Chesterfield. He states, without seeming offended, " As to myself, I sup'd and lay at Beaumont's, and din'd there the next day, for so short a time had not been sufficient to procure and prepare

other ; and indeed the style of the building ornaments, &c. strongly indicated the date of their erection. The pavement of this quarter, as well as of some other parts of Westminster, seems to have been in a deplorable state, so lately as 1762, when an act for new paving this city and its liberties was passed. Till that time, it appears every inhabitant, before his house, did what was right in his own eyes ; the consequence of which was, that some doors were superbly paved, some indifferently, some very badly, and others totally neglected, according to the wealth, avarice, or caprice of the inhabitants. And a proof of the filth and nastiness which prevailed, is detailed in the London Chronicle of that time.

Speaking of the plan for new pavement, the writer exclaims, "all sorts of dirt, and ashes, oyster-shells, and the offals of dead poultry, and other animals, will *no longer* be suffered to be thrown into the streets ; but must be kept until the dustman comes, nor will the annoyances erected by coachmakers be permitted ; and when a house is pulled down, the rubbish must be carried

me lodgings until the palace of Arundel, which was destin'd for me, could be got ready ; but this greatly embarrassed my retinue, which could not all be lodg'd at Beaumont's house, and, therefore apartments were sought in the neighbourhood." To any one who remembers the structure of these old houses, it will appear difficult to conceive how the ambassador himself, the representative of Henry the Great, could in those days of state and splendor, be even for a short period, accommodated in this place. Its internal (as was actually the case, for I observed the demolition of the whole pile) consisted of small incommodious rooms, four, nay, six, or eight, upon a floor, a well staircase running up the middle in the rudest style, lighted by a sky light which only diffused a "darkness visible over the upper stories, while the lower were, as Dr. Johnson says, totally obumbrated. The ceilings of these apartments were low, transversed by large unwrought beams in different directions, and *lighted*, if that phrase could with propriety be applied, by small casement windows : yet here we find that Galic complaisance induced the Marquis to reside without murmuring ; though I believe before his settlement in Arundel Palace, as he terms it, he removed to Crosby House, in Bishopsgate Street, though how long he continued there is uncertain,"—Hugh, Lond. IV. 158.

carried to a proper place, and not left in the streets. Can we with any degree of justice commend our magnificent buildings, without taking shame to ourselves for the bad condition of our streets." *

Portugal Street is famous for having had a Dramatic Theatre, first built on the site of a tennis court, and opened by Sir William D'Avenant, who obtained a patent for it in 1662. Out of compliment to James, Duke of York, it was called "the Duke's Theatre;" and the performers, in contradistinction to his Majesty's servants at Drury Lane were called "The Duke's Company." The building being found inadequate to its intended purpose, a new one was erected in Dorset Gardens, and this was deserted. The structure in Portugal Street arose in consequence of some disputes between the managers and actors of Drury Lane and Dorset Gardens, and the latter formed themselves into an association, at the head of which was Mr. Betterton, the Roscius of the day. Their complaints having been made before King William III. a licence was granted to act for themselves in a separate theatre, and a subscription was opened for that purpose, which the nobility very liberally supported. The new theatre was opened on the 30th of April, 1695; and continued to afford public entertainment till 1704, when complained of as a nuisance, Betterton assigned his patent to Sir John Vanburgh, who, finding these premises too small, erected one more spacious in the Hay Market, and this was abandoned. It was again opened in 1714, by Mr. Rich, whose father had been expelled for mismanagement at Drury Lane, and employed the remainder of his life in refitting it, for performances: the first play on this occasion was "The Recruiting Officer." The performers, who were under the direction of Mr. Rich, were so much inferior to those at Drury Lane, that the latter carried away all the applause and favour of the town. In this distress the genius of Rich suggested to him a species of entertainment, which at the same time that it hath been deemed contemptible, has been ever followed and encouraged. Har-

lequin, Pantaloon, and all the host of pantomimic pageantry, were now brought forward; and sound and shew obtained a victory over sense and reason. The fertility of Rich's invention in these exotic entertainments, and the excellence of his own performance, must at the same time be acknowledged. By means of these only, he kept the managers of the other house at all times from relaxing their diligence; and, to the disgrace of public taste, frequently obtained more money by ridiculous and paltry performances, than all the sterling merit of the rival theatre was able to acquire.*

In 1733, Portugal Street was shut up, in consequence of Mr. Rich, and his company, removing to the new theatre at Covent Garden. In 1735, Mr. Gifford, who had opened a theatre in Goodman's Fields, was persuaded to take the vacant edifice, in which he and his company acted for two years; when it entirely ceased from being a theatre †; and having had various revolutions is now occupied as a pottery and china-warehouse. It was here that Macklin killed Mr. Hannam, in the year 1735. Opposite is a very convenient and handsome house for the poor of St. Clement's parish; and adjoining is the *burial-ground*, which was purchased by the inhabitants in the year 1638, as appears by a commission for a rate to wall it in granted to them by Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London. In 1674, Bishop Henchman gave them licence to build houses and shops on the north side.

Clare Market is erected on what was originally called Clement's Inn Fields. In the year 1657, a bill was passed for preventing

* Baker's Biographia Dramatica, Introduction.

† The shutting up this structure has been whimsically accounted for by vulgar tradition; upon a representation of the pantomime of the Harlequin and Dr. Faustus, when a tribe of demons necessary for the piece, was assembled, a supernumerary devil was observed, who not approving of going out in a complaisant manner at the door, to shew a *devil's trick*, flew up to the ceiling, made his way through the tiling, and tore away one-fourth of the house; which circumstance so affrighted the manager, that the proprietor had not courage to open the house ever afterwards.

venting the increase of buildings, in which was a clause, permitting the Earl of Clare to erect the market which bore his title, in these fields, to be held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Earl, it seems, also erected a chapel of ease to St. Clement's, which is said to have been converted to dwelling houses. That these lands were before in the possession of Holles, we have already shewn under Clement's Inn. Charles I. in 1640, granted his licence to Thomas York, his executors, &c. to erect as many buildings as they thought proper upon St. Clement's Inn Field, the inheritance of the Earl of Clare, "to be built on each side of the causeway, leading from Gibbon's Bowling Alley, at the coming out of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to the Rein Deer Yard, that leadeth unto Drury Lane, not to exceed, on either side, the number of one hundred and twenty feet in length, or front, and sixty feet in breadth, to be of stone or brick." * Rein Deer Yard was, probably, what is now called Bear Yard, and Gibbon's Bowling Alley was covered by the first theatre erected by Sir William D'Avenant, whence he afterwards removed to Portugal Street. Its remain are now a carpenter's shop, slaughter-houses, &c. Here during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, in the reign of George II. John Henly, a disappointed demagogue, vented his factious ebullitions in this place, which he distinguished by the name of oratory. Possessing some abilities, he was also obnoxious to government by the publication of the "Hyp. Doctor," and other papers on the politics of the times. Charles I. issued another licence in 1642, permitting Gervase Hollis, Esq. to erect fifteen houses, a chapel, and to make several streets of the width of thirty, thirty-four, and forty feet. These streets still retain the names and titles of their founders in Clare Street, Denzel Street, Holles Street, &c.

Clement's Lane, a filthy inconvenient avenue, is noticeable for the residence of Sir John Trevor, cousin to Lord Chancellor Jeffries; he was bred to the law, and knighted in 1670-1. He rose to be solicitor-general, twice master of the rolls, a commissioner of

* Malcolm's London, Vol. III. page 292.

of the Great Seal, and twice Speaker of the House of Commons and had the honest courage to caution James II. against his arbitrary conduct, and his first cousin Jeffries against his violence. Trevor was as able as he was corrupt, and had the great mortification to put the question to the house, "whether himself ought to be expelled for bribery." The answer was, "Yes." Sir John died in Clement's Lane, May 20, 1717, and was buried in the Rolls Chapel.*

Returning to Picket Street from the church westward, the avenues form three streets, of which Wych Street contains NEW INN. It is an inn of Chancery, and the only one remaining to the Middle Temple. This society removed from Sea-Coal Lane, to be nearer to the other inns of court and Chancery. This was, before their removal hither, a common hostery, or inn, known by the sign of the Blessed Virgin, and was procured from Sir John Fineux, some time Lord Chief Justice of England, about the year 1485, for the rent of six pounds *per annum*. The society are tenants at will. New Inn may boast the honour of having educated the great Sir Thomas More, who for some time studied here previous to his entering himself of Lincoln's Inn, of which he was afterwards a reader. And here the students of Strand Inn, as being also under the same government of the Temple, removed on the destruction of their house by the Protector Somerset. This society is governed by a treasurer and twelve ancients; the members to be in commons one week in every Term, or pay if not there. The west end of Wych Street was formerly ornamented by DRURY HOUSE, built by Sir William Drury, an able commander in the Irish wars in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and who unfortunately fell in a duel with Sir John Boroughs, through a foolish quarrel about precedence. During the time of the fatal discontents of Elizabeth's favourite, the Earl of Essex, it was the place where his imprudent advisers resolved on such counsels, as terminated in the destruction of him and his adherents. In the next century it was possessed by
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* Noble's continuation of Granger.

the heroic Lord Craven, afterwards Earl Craven, who rebuilt it. It was lately a large brick pile, concealed by other buildings, and was a public-house, bearing the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's Head, the earl's admired mistress, whose battles he fought, animated by love and duty. When he could aspire at her hand, he is supposed to have succeeded; and it is said that they were privately married; and that he built for her the fine seat at Hampstead Marshal, in the county of Berks, afterwards destroyed by fire. The services rendered by the earl to London, his native city in particular, was exemplary. He was so indefatigable in preventing the ravages of the frequent fires of those days, that it was said his very horse smelt it out. He and Monk, Duke of Albemarle, heroically staid in town during the dreadful pestilence, and at the hazard of their lives preserved order in the midst of the terrors of the times.* The house was lately taken down, and the ground purchased by Mr. Philip Astley, of the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, who constructed a house of public exhibition in horsemanship and droll, which he denominated "The Olympic Pavilion." It is now closed. Adjoining to Wych Street is *Holywell Street*, from the well of that name. It is a narrow inconvenient avenue, of old ill-formed houses; but contains a neglected place for law-students, named LYONS' INN. This is an appendage to the Inner Temple, and is known to be a place of considerable antiquity, entries having been made in the stewards' books in the reign of Henry V. The buildings at present exhibit marks of neglect and decay. Here is a hall, which is a handsome structure; but appropriated to different purposes than was at first intended. The third line of streets westward of St. Clements, is the STRAND; where, between Essex Street and Milford Lane, was anciently a chapel, dedicated to the *Holy Ghost*, but unknown by whom founded.

Arundel

* In Craven Buildings is a very good portrait of this hero, in armour, with a truncheon in his hand, and mounted on his white horse: on each side is an earl's and a baron's coronet, and the letters W. C. It is painted *al fresco*, and is at present in poor preservation.

Arundel Street stands on the ground formerly occupied by the bishops of Bath and Wells, called also *Hampton Place*. The episcopal residence was disposed of by Edward VI. to his uncle, Lord Thomas Seymour, of Sudley, high admiral of England, and was called *Seymour Place*; in his possession it remained till his attainder,* when it was purchased of the Crown by the Earl of Arundel, together with several other messuages, lands, and tenements in this parish, for 41*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Hence it was called *Arundel House*. The premises coming into the possession of the Howard family by marriage, it became the residence of the Dukes of Norfolk, and was at that time “ a large and old built house, with a spacious yard for stabling towards the Strand, and with a gate to enclose it, where there was the porter’s lodge; and as large a garden towards the Thames.” It was afterwards appointed, as already mentioned, for the residence of the Duke de Sully, who says that it was one of the finest and most commodious of any in London, from its great number of apartments on the same floor. Mr. Thane’s prints do not, however, give any advantageous idea of it; for though it covered much ground, the buildings were low and mean: but the views from the gardens were remarkably fine. Here was kept the magnificent collection of statues formed by Henry Howard, Earl of
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* “ This,” says Pennant, “ was one of the scenes of his indecent dalliance with the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen. At first he certainly was not ill received, notwithstanding he had just espoused the unhappy Catharine Parr. Ambition, not lust, actuated this wretched man: his designs on Elizabeth, and consequently on the crown, spurred him on. The instrument of his design was Thomas Parrye, cofferer to the princess, to whom he offered, for her grace’s accomodation, his house and all the furniture during her stay in London. The queen’s death, and her own suspicions on her death bed, gave just cause of the foulest surmises. His execution, which soon followed, put an end to his projects, and saved Elizabeth, and the nation, from a tyrant, possibly worse than him from whom they had but a few years before been released. The whole of his infamous conduct respecting the unhappy queen dowager, &c. is fully detailed in Burleigh’s State Papers, from p. 95 to 103.”

of Arundel ; and howsoever faulty Lord Clarendon may have represented him in some respects, his judgment in the fine arts will remain indisputable. Norfolk House was pulled down in the seventeenth century ; but the family names and titles are retained in the streets which rose on the site, viz. that of *Howard, Norfolk, Arundel, and Surrey*. There was a design to build a mansion-house for the family, out of the accumulated rents, on that part of the gardens which lay next to the river ; and an act of parliament was obtained for the purpose, but the plan was never executed. It was to Arundel House that the Royal Society removed from Gresham College after the fire of London, whither they were invited by Henry, Duke of Norfolk, where they assembled till 1674, when they returned to the college, when Norfolk House was ordered to be pulled down. This duke had presented his valuable library to the society.* Between Arundel Street and Norfolk Street are two houses, which are noticeable for the following circumstances : Sir Thomas Lyttleton, member in various parliaments for Woodstock, Castle-Rising, and Chichester, was, in 1698, elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and lived next door to the father of Bishop Burnet, in the parish of St. Clement Danes. It was here that Burnet and Sir Thomas spent much of their time ; and it was the custom of the latter, whenever he had any great business to bring forward in parliament, to discuss it previously with Burnet, who was to object every argument in his power. Sir Thomas was appointed treasurer of the navy, which he retained till his death, in 1709. Burnet's house continued in the family within memory, when it was possessed by a bookseller of the same name, a collateral descendant from the bishop.

Westward of Arundel, Norfolk, and Surrey Streets, was anciently the parish church, dedicated in memory of " the Nativity of our Lady, and " the Innocents of the Strand ;" it was also called, in consequence of the establishment of a religious brotherhood, " St. Ursula of the Strand ;" but usually written, in old records,

* Pennant.

records, “ *Ecclesia beatæ Mariæ at Strand, extra Barras Novi Templi, London.*” This church was a rectory, under the patronage of the bishops of Worcester, who had their town residence nearly adjoining; as had also the bishops of Coventry and Lichfield, Chester and Llandaff. In the year 1549 this church, with Strand Inn, and bridge, with the lane under it, the palaces of the various bishops, and all the adjoining tenements, were, by command of Edward, Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. and lord protector, levelled with the ground, and on the ruins rose **SOMERSET HOUSE**. The duke had promised to remunerate the parish for the loss of their church, but never kept his word, so that they were obliged to resort to St. Clements’ and the Savoy church till their own was rebuilt. The Bishop of Chester’s mansion had been built upon land granted so far back as the year 1257. Near it was **CHESTER’S INN**, an ancient house of Chancery belonging to the Middle Temple, till its destruction by the Protector, when the students removed to New Inn. Opposite the Bishop of Coventry’s inn, in the high street, stood a stone cross, “whereof I read,” says Stow, “that in the year 1294, and divers other times, the justices itinerant sat without London.”*

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* The origin of the judges administering justice without cities, &c. is of very remote antiquity. Thus, with respect to the Jews, is evident from many passages of Scripture; particularly in Jeremiah, where it is said, that the prophet being condemned to die by the consistory of priests, was, by the consistory of princes secular, or judges sitting in the gate, absolved and discharged; and the reason of so public a situation being chosen was on two accounts: that their proceedings might be generally seen, and that none might go out of the common way to seek for justice. The ancient Romans had their first seats of justice within their temples, purposely to shew that justice was a divine thing.

Afterwards in *cuirio et foro*, one court and public market place. The Saxons imitating the old Germans, “distributed justice in each town and territory,” For which purpose twelve of the most eminent men of their wisdom and worthiness, were made choice of from among others, to ride differ-

ent

In place of this cross was placed a May-pole, by a blacksmith, named *John Clarges*, whose daughter Anne had been so fortunate as to marry *General Monk*, Duke of Albemarle, in the reign of Charles II. During the trial of an action of trespass between William Sherwin, plaintiff, and Sir Walter Clarges, Baronet, and others, defendants, at the Bar of the King's Bench, Westminster, November 15, 1700, the following singular circumstances occurred: "The plaintiff, as heir and representative of Thomas Monk, Esq. elder brother of George, Duke of Albemarle, claimed the manor of Sutton, in the country of York, and other lands in Newton, Eaton Bridge, and Shipton, as heir at law to the said Duke, against the defendant, devisee under the will of Duke Christopher, his only child, who died in 1688, S. P. Upon this trial some very curious particulars came out respecting the family of Anne, wife of George, created Duke of Albemarle. It appeared that she was daughter of John Clarges, a farrier, in the Savoy, and farrier to Colonel Monk, in 1632. She was married in the church of St. Lawrence Pountney to Thomas Ratford, son of Thomas Ratford, late a farrier, servant to Prince Charles, and resident in the Mews. She had a daughter, who was born in 1634, and died in 1638. Her husband and she "lived at the Three Spanish Gipsies in the New Exchange, and sold wash-balls, powder, gloves, and such things, and she taught girls plain work. About 1647, she, being a sempstress to Colonel Monk, used to carry him linen." In 1648, her father and mother died. In 1649, she and her husband "fell out and parted." But no certificate from any parish register appears, reciting his burial. In 1652, she

ent circuits for the seeing of justice done, and good customs observed. And this regulation was most probably observed after they acquired the dominion of this country, as it was by no means possible that the people from all parts could repair to the King himself (the fountain of justice.) But at length the same necessity, which taught men first to frame governments, and establish laws, did further instruct their posterity as to the more easy and effectual administration of justice.

she was married in the church of St. George, Southwark, to "General George Monk;" and, in the following year was delivered of a son, Christopher, (afterward the second and last Duke of Albemarle above mentioned) who was suckled by Honour Mills, who sold apples, herbs, oysters, &c." One of the plaintiff's witnesses swore, "that a little before the sickness, Thomas Ratford demanded and received of him the sum of twenty shillings; that his wife saw Ratford again after the sickness, and a second time after the Duke and Duchess of Albemarle were dead." A woman swore, that she saw him on the "day his wife (then called Duchess of Albemarle) was put into her coffin, which was after the death of the Duke, her second husband, who died the 3d of January, 1669-70." And a third witness swore, "that he saw Ratford about July 1660." In opposition to this evidence it was alledged, that "all along, during the lives of Duke George and Duke Christopher, this matter was never questioned," and that the latter was universally received as only son of the former, and that "this matter had been thrice before tried at the Bar of the King's Bench, and the defendant had three verdicts." A witness swore that he owed Ratford five or six pounds, which he had never demanded. And a man, who had "married a cousin of the Duke of Albemarle, *had been told by his wife*, that Ratford died *five or six years* before the Duke married." Lord Chief Justice Holt told the jury, "If you are certain that Duke Christopher was born while Thomas Ratford was living, you must find for the plaintiff. If you believe he was born after Ratford was dead, or that nothing appears what became of him after Duke George married his wife, you must find for the defendant." A verdict was given for the defendant, who was only son to Sir Thomas Clarges, Knight, brother to the illustrious Duchess in question, who was created a baronet, October 30, 1674, and was ancestor to the baronets of his name."*

The Maypole was one hundred feet high, but being decayed,

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* Gent. Mag. 1793, p. 89.

it was obtained of the parish by Sir Isaac Newton, in 1717, and carried through the City to Wanstead, in Essex; and by licence of Sir Richard Child, Lord Castlemain, reared in the park by the Reverend Mr. Pound, rector of that parish, for the purpose of supporting the largest telescope at that period, in the world, given by Mons. Hugon, a French member of the Royal Society, as a present; the telescope was one hundred and twenty-five feet long. Before it was removed, this Maypole, on public occasions, was adorned with streamers, flags, garlands of flowers, &c.

In Essex Street stands *The Unitarian Chapel*, or Meeting House. Of the founder of this society it will be proper to insert a few curious particulars:

Theophilus Lindsey, was born on the 20th of June, 1723, at Middlewich, in Cheshire. His name, Theophilus, he derived from the Earl of Huntingdon, in whose family his mother, who was distantly related to the Marlborough family, had resided for the space of twenty-one years. When very young, he was taken under the patronage of Lady Betty, and Lady Ann Hastings, who continued through life to behave to him with maternal kindness. By them he was sent to the free-grammar-school at Leeds, and he usually spent his vacations at their house near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire. Upon leaving the grammar-school, he entered as a student at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and was elected a fellow. Having taken orders in the established church, he was presented, in the twenty-third year of his age, by Sir George Wheeler, of Otterden, in Kent, a near relation of the Huntingdon family, with the chapel in Spital Square, a peculiar in the diocese of London. A short time afterwards, at the recommendation of Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, he was taken into the family of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, who had lately succeeded to the title and estates, and was desirous of a clergyman of good talents and character, to reside in his family as a chaplain, and a friend. In Mr. Lindsey he found all that he

wished, and for the short remainder of his life, they lived together in the greatest harmony, and indeed, intimacy. After the decease of that nobleman, Mr. Lindsey continued to reside in the house as chaplain to the Duchess, who is better known to the public as the Countess of Hertford, the celebrated patroness of virtue, literature and religion. At her desire, he accompanied her grandson, the present Duke of Northumberland, then nine years of age, to the Continent, and after continuing abroad two years, returned with him to England about the year 1753.

This noble family was still willing to detain him as tutor to Lord Percy, but as he preferred the life of a parochial clergyman, the then Duke presented him with the valuable living of Kirby Wisk, in Yorkshire, to hold first only for a time; but afterwards, upon the death of the person for whom it was intended, for life. The Huntingdon family, unwilling that any but themselves should share the honour of providing for Mr. Lindsey, at their request, he removed from Kirby Wisk, to Piddletown, in Dorsetshire, a valuable living in the gift of that noble family. Mr. Lindsey's predecessor at this place, Dr. Dawney, had lived there in considerable splendour. He had opened a bowling-green, and kept a public day once or twice in the week, on which occasion he entertained the neighbouring gentlemen.

His successor, though no enemy to cheerful society, or innocent amusement, on proper occasions, did not think a life like this exactly suited to a minister of the gospel. He set out, therefore, on a quite different plan, devoting his time principally to the study of the scriptures, and to the good of the people committed to his care. At Piddletown he resided about seven years; and it was here that his scruples concerning clerical conformity first arose: which, however, he silenced, by the considerations which he has so ingeniously stated in his Apology, and with which he was afterwards so little satisfied. The vicarage of Catterick, in Yorkshire, becoming vacant in 1763, Mr. Lindsey, by the interest of Lord Huntingdon, obtained permission

to exchange for it his living in Dorsetshire. In this situation he remained ten years, respected and beloved by his parishioners, to whose instruction and comfort his talents and property were unreservedly devoted. Here he proposed quietly to have ended his days, seeking no higher preferment, but the revival of his difficulties, with regard to clerical conformity, urged on by a dangerous sickness, which made him apprehensive of appearing in the presence of God under the character of one who had prevaricated in the most solemn acts of worship, induced him to seize the earliest opportunity of relinquishing his station in the church. The progress of his mind upon this trying occasion, is strikingly delineated in his "Apology upon resigning the vicarage of Catterick." Although Mr. Lindsey had for some years so far quieted his scruples as to continue in the church, yet he had firmly resolved never to accept any farther preferment; and had refused repeated offers from others, but especially from the Duchess of Northumberland, who was exceedingly solicitous to fulfil the promise made to her dying parent, the Duchess of Somerset, of placing him in affluence. At length, when the duke was appointed to the Viceroyship of Ireland, she wrote to him an offer, which she hoped he would not refuse, of being appointed the duke's first chaplain, the certain prelude to a bishopric. This, she said, did not involve in it fresh subscription to the articles, or new engagements of any kind; and that, far from doing him a favour, the duke and herself should consider his acquiescence as a favour conferred on themselves: that they should want the society of so kind and faithful a friend, in a situation so new and untried. Mr. Lindsey's reply was full of gratitude for the offered kindness, but his refusal was firm and decisive; for he had then formed the resolution, if the clerical petition, at that time before parliament, should be rejected, to relinquish the church altogether. The Duchess made one effort more to settle a pension on him upon the Irish establishment. But this he also refused, in a manner no less firm than the former, upon the ground that he had conferred no favour on the Irish that entitled

him to such a remuneration. The fate of the clerical petition being such as Mr. Lindsey apprehended, left him without any inducement to continue in the church. In the month of November, in the year 1773, he resigned his preferment into the hands of his diocesan, Dr. Markham, afterward Archbishop of York. Mr. Lindsey had no sooner relinquished his situation in the church, than he began to feel the difficulties resulting from circumstances less affluent than those to which he had been accustomed. Many of his former friends also deserted him: but he speedily acquired new ones; and a conscious integrity supported him amidst all his privations. Soon after this event, Mr. Lindsey removed to London, where he was hospitably entertained by the late learned Dr. Ramsden, till he could provide a habitation of his own. Encouraged by the assistance of several persons who were desirous of forming themselves into a society, upon principles that were avowedly what is called Unitarian, he was enabled first to hire, and afterwards to purchase, the commodious premises where the chapel is now erected. He preached his first sermon at Essex House, April 17, 1774; and the new chapel was opened on the 29th of March, 1778. Mr. Lindsey officiated as the pastor of this society about twenty years, during the last eight of which he enjoyed the assistance of Dr. Disney. In the month of July, 1793, he resigned his pastoral connexion, and withdrew entirely from public service. After this, he enjoyed a tolerable share of health till the spring of 1801, when he experienced a slight paralytic affection on one side, which, however, disappeared in a very short time. But, at the latter end of December, in the same year, he suffered a severe stroke, which at first excited the greatest apprehension. From this, however, he recovered surprisingly, so as to be able to finish his last work, intituled, "Conversations upon the Divine Government." After this seizure he gradually declined in bodily health, but remained free from pain, and his faculties unimpaired. He continued his attendance upon public worship, with some intermissions, till November, 1807, when the state of his health compelled him

finally to withdraw. His strength now rapidly declined, but no symptom of immediate danger appeared till the October following, when he was attacked with an oppression upon the brain. After keeping to his bed for a few days, he expired on the evening of Thursday the 3d of November, 1808, in the 86th year of his age. His remains were interred in a private manner, in Bunhill-Fields; and his funeral sermon was preached by his successor, Mr. Belsham, from Matt. xxv. 23. Well done thou good and faithful servant, &c. Similar tokens of respect were paid to his memory by the ministers of several other congregations in England.*

At the dissolution of the Order of Knights Templars, that part of their land which composed the Outer Temple, was bestowed on the prior and canons regular of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, who disposed of them in 1324, to Walter, Bishop of Exeter, who erected thereon a stately edifice, as a city mansion for himself and his successors, which he called Exeter House. This being afterwards alienated, came to the noble families of Paget and Leicester, and at last to that of Essex. It being afterwards pulled down, Essex Street was built upon the site.

A purchase being made of the premises called Essex House, the present chapel was erected. There is nothing peculiar in the building. "The design of the first founders and benefactors, (says Mr. Lindsey,) "was, as the disciples of Jesus Christ, and in conformity to his example and directions, to celebrate and perpetuate the worship of the one only God of the universe." Mr. Lindsey, as above stated, being incapacitated from preaching, on account of a disorder that affected his mouth, resigned the pastoral office in 1793, into the hands of his colleague, Dr. John Disney. In 1804, this gentleman also resigned his situation, and was succeeded by Mr. Belsham, from Hackney, who is the present minister. The congregation at this place is respectable and numerous. A liturgy is read, being the one

* Wils. Hist. Antiq. Djs. Ch. III.

altered by Dr. Clarke, with some further alterations by Mr. Lindsey, to render it better adapted to anti-trinitarian worship.

Where stood the May-pole, before-mentioned, now stands the parish church of ST. MARY-LE-STRAND. The old church, which bore this name, was situated on the south side of the Strand, but it was destroyed, without any compensation to the parishioners, who were obliged to join themselves to the congregations of the adjoining districts. This they were compelled to do till the year 1723. The act for erecting fifty new churches having passed some years before, one was appointed for this parish, the first stone of which was laid by GIBBS, on the 25th of February, 1714. The fabric was finished in three years and a half, though it was not consecrated till the first of January, 1723, when, instead of its ancient name, it was called St. Mary-le-Strand. This is a very superb, though not a very extensive edifice; massy, without the appearance of being heavy, and formed to stand for ages. At the entrance, on the west end, is an ascent by a flight of steps, cut in the sweep of a circle. These lead to a circular portico of Ionic columns, covered with a dome, which is crowned with an elegant vase. The columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilasters of the same order at the corners; and in the intercolumniations are niches, handsomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns, which are also continued round the body of the structure, over those of the Ionic order beneath; between which are the windows, placed over the niches. These columns are supported on pedestals, and have pilasters behind, with arches sprung from them, and the windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. A handsome balustrade is carried round the top, and its summit is adorned with vases. The steeple is light, though solid, and ornamented with Composite columns and capitals. The church is a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester. At the digging the foundation for the present church, the virgin earth was discovered at the depth of nineteen feet; whereby it appears that the ground in this neighbourhood originally was not much higher than the Thames, therefore this

place was truly denominated the Strand, from its situation on the banks of the river. Mr. Gwynn says, that this fabric “ is an expensive rich design, without the least appearance of grandeur, which is occasioned by its being divided into too many parts : building may be made in parts very elegant and very rich ; and and yet very inelegant in the whole, which is the case of this church ; the division of the building into two orders has destroyed its grandeur ; the steeple is a confused jumble of rich parts piled one upon another, without any regard to the shape of the whole, and has this additional fault, that it appears to stand upon the roof of the church.” * Ralph, in his Critical Review of Public Buildings, † is still more severe. “ The New Church in the Strand,” he observes, “ is one of the strongest instances in the world, that it is not expence and decoration that are alone productive of harmony and taste : the architect of this pile appears to have set down with a resolution of making it as *fine* as possible ; and, with this view, has crowned every inch of space about it with ornament : nay, he has even carried this humour so far, that it appears nothing but a cluster of ornaments, without the proper vacuity to relieve the eye, and give a necessary contrast to the whole : he ought to have remembered that something should first appear as a plan or model to be adorned, and the decorations should be only subordinate to that design ; the embellishments ought never to eclipse the outline, but heighten and improve it. To this we may safely add, that the dividing so small a fabric into two lines, or stories, utterly ruined its simplicity, and broke the whole into too many parts. The steeple is liable to as many objections as the church ; it is abundantly too high, and in the profile loses all kind of proportion, both with regard to itself, and the structure it belongs to. In short, this church will always please the ignorant ; for the same reasons that it is sure to displease the *judge*.” Mr. Malton observes

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that

* London and Westminster Improved, p. 46.

† Page 37.

that this church "has certainly a pleasing and picturesque appearance; and is of opinion that it has been more censured than it merits. The principal faults are, the frequent interruptions of the entablature in the north and south parts, and the pediments which affectedly cover each projection; to which may be added the profusion of embellishments, that altogether have destroyed the simplicity it would otherwise have possessed." *

After what has been advanced, it is but just, that we should allow the architect to speak for himself. "The New Church in the Strand," says he, "called St. Mary-le-Strand, was *the first building* I was employed in after my arrival from Italy, which being situated in a very public place, the commissioners for building fifty churches (of which this is one) *spared no cost to beautify it*. It consist of two orders, in the upper of which the lights are placed; the wall of the lower being solid, to keep out noises from the street, is adorned with niches. There was at first no steeple designed for that church, only a small campanile, or turret for a bell, was to have been over the west end of it: but at the distance of eighty feet from the west front there was a column, two hundred and fifty feet high, intended to be erected in honour of Queen Anne, on the top of which her statue was to be placed. My design for the column was approved by the commissioners, and a great quantity of stone was brought to the place for laying the foundation of it; but the thoughts of erecting that monument being laid aside upon the Queen's death, I was ordered to erect a steeple instead of the campanile first proposed.

"The building being then advanced twenty feet above ground, and therefore *admitting of no alteration* from east to west, which was only fourteen feet, I was *obliged* to spread it from south to north, which makes the plan oblong, *which otherwise should have been square*. I have given two plates of another design I made for this church, more capacious than that now built:

* Picturesque Tour through London and Westminster, p. 52.

built: but as it exceeded the dimensions of the ground allowed by Act of Parliament for that building, it was laid aside by the commissioners." *

A most serious accident happened at this church on the proclamation of peace in 1802. Just as the heralds came abreast of this place, a stone railing which runs round the roof of the church, adorned with stone urns at equal distances; and on which a man on the outside, in the bow on the eastern end, happened to be leaning his hand upon the urn before him, fell off. Newcastle Street, the end of Holywell Street, and the southern side of the Strand, all commanded a view of the spot; and all the windows being crowded, and the attention being drawn to that quarter, several of the spectators saw the stone in the commencement of its fall, and raised a loud shriek. The church being very high, this notice excited an alarm before the stone reached the ground, and several of the people below ran from their situations, but whether into, or out of the danger, they did not know. Three young men were crushed in its fall. The one was struck upon the head, and killed upon the spot; the second so much wounded that he died on his way to the hospital; and the third died two days after. A young woman was also taken away apparently much injured, and several others were hurt; but whether by flying splinters, or the pressure of their companions, they did not know. The urn, which weighed about two hundred pounds, struck in its descent the cornice of the church, and carried part of it away; but this was the only obstruction which it met in its fall. An officer of the church went up to ascertain the man whose hand was upon the urn when it tumbled over. He had fallen back and fainted upon its giving way. He was taken into custody; but no blame was imputable to him. The urn stood upon a socket; but instead of being secured by a strong iron spike running up the centre; there was nothing but a wooden one, which was entirely decayed, and consequently broken off, with the pressure of the man's hand,

as

* Book of Architecture, p. vii.

as he was in the act of leaning forward. The stone broke a large flag to pieces in the area below, and sunk nearly a foot into the ground.

On the spot where *Doiley's Warehouse** now stands was Wimbledon House, a large mansion, built by Sir Edward Cecil, third son

“ * There have been few shops in the Metropolis that have acquired more literary celebrity (we mean in such works as only can confer celebrity) than Doiley's warehouse ; which induces us to go a little into the history of it, indeed as far as the tradition of the neighbourhood has furnished us with the means. We have been told, that the original founder of the house (who, probably, was a refugee, and after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, sought an asylum in this kingdom) formed a connexion in the weaving branch of business with some persons in Spital Fields, whose manufactures, most judiciously fostered by government, and most properly, and indeed patriotically, encouraged by the nobility, &c. were just then ascending toward that eminence which they afterwards attained. Doiley, was a man, it is said, of great ingenuity : and probably having also the best assistance, he invented, fabricated, and introduced, a variety of *stuffs*, some of which were new, and all such as had never been seen in this kingdom. He combined the different articles silk and woollen, and spread them into such an infinite number of forms and patterns, that his shop became a mart of taste, and his goods, when first issued, the height of fashion. To this the Spectator alludes in one of his Papers, when he says to this effect, viz. that “ if Doiley had not by his ingenious inventions, enabled us to dress our wives and daughters in cheap stuffs, we should not have had the means to have carried on the war.” In another Paper, (No. 319.) the gentleman that was so fond of striking bold strokes in dress, characteristically observes : “ A few months after I brought up the *modish jacket*, or the coat with close sleeves, I struck this first in a *plain Doiley* ; but that failing, I struck it a second time in blue camlet, which also was one of Doiley's stuffs. In Vanburgh's Provok'd Wife, the scene Spring Gardens, Lady Fanciful says to Mademoiselle, pointing to Lady Brute and Belinda, “ I fear those Doiley stuffs are not worn for the want of better clothes.” This warehouse was equally famous indeed, in our very early times ; it was the grand emporium for gentlemens' night gowns and caps. We think there was once a controversy carried on in the public papers upon the first of these important subjects. However, we find, that in the former part of the eighteenth century, all the beaux that used to breakfast in the coffee-houses, appendant to the inns of court, struck their
morning

son of Thomas, Earl of Exeter. Sir Edward was an eminent military character, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. by the latter of whom he was created Viscount Wimbledon, and Baron Cecil, of Putney, in Surrey; but dying issueless, November 15, 1638, the title became extinct. Stowe, in his *Annals*, says, "that it was burned quite down in November, 1628, and that the day before his Lordship had the misfortune of having part of his house at Wimbledon, in Surrey, blown up by gunpowder."

At the back of Doiley's, towards Exeter Street, there were formerly ruins, which were probably once a part of Wimbledon House.

Near this place stands **THE LYCEUM**. When the society of artists was incorporated in the year 1765, James Payne, Esq. the architect of Salisbury Street, purchased this part of the ground belonging to Exeter House, on which he built this elegant fabric as a Lyceum, or academy and exhibition-room, to anticipate the royal establishment then in contemplation; and several exhibitions afterwards took place. The apartments consist of a large saloon, with a sky-light and lesser apartments. Upon the insolvency of the society, this place was deserted, and sold by auction to proprietors, who converted the back part of it into a theatre; and here the late Dr. Arnold and Mr. Dibdin, exhibited their musical talents for some time. It was afterwards taken by Mr. R. K. Porter, for the Exhibition of his grand national paintings of "The Siege of Seringapatam;" "The Siege of Acre;" "The Battle of Lodi;" "The Battle of Alexandria;" and "The Battle of Agincourt, &c.;" whilst the theatre was converted to a classical, an useful, and a liberal species of entertainment and information, called "The *Ægyptiana*;" in which was displayed by
scenic

morning strokes in this elegant dishabille, which was carelessly confined by a sash of yellow, red, blue, green, &c. according to the taste of the wearer: these were also of Doiley's manufacture. This idle fashion was not quite worn out even in the year of 1765: we can remember having seen some of those early loungers, in their night gowns, caps, &c. at Wills' (Lincoln's Inn Gate, Serle Street,) about that period."—*Moser's Vestiges in Europ. Mag.*

scenic representation and oral description, the peculiarities of the geography, manners, inhabitants, natural history, &c. of that country. Such a mode of rational amusement, however, did not suit the inclination of the *beau monde*; the magic shadows of the *phantasmagoria*, though terrific, were attractive; the public chose to be scared rather than informed, and the Lyceum was converted to all the illusions of a *Magic Lanthorn*! Mr. Moser has very jocosely described the various purposes to which this dejected fabric has been consigned. "One time," says he, "in an evening, a square paper lanthorn, in illuminated characters, informed the public that books, &c. were to be sold by auction; at another the ingenious Mr. Flockton, with a brazen trumpet and a brazen face, announced that the facetious Mr. Punch and his merry family, were ready to receive company of *any description*.

This room had first been used as a Roman Catholic private chapel; and in our times had, we think, been the receptacle of WILD BEASTS, the school of defence, the audience chamber of those beautiful Honyuhums, the panther, mare, and colt; the apartment wherein the white negro girl and the porcupine man held their levees; and, in short, applied to many other purposes equally extraordinary." When the foundations of the present buildings were dug, a number of vaults were discovered, which were in some degree connected, and shewed the extent of the ancient fabric. It is now used as a Summer Theatre for the performance of English Operas.

EXETER HOUSE. Here was formerly the parsonage house for the parish of St. Clement Danes, with a garden, and close for the parson's horse, till Sir Thomas Palmer, Knt. in the reign of Edward VI. came into the possession of the living, when, as robbing the church was considered no crime, he appears to have seized upon the land, and began to build a house of brick and timber, very large and spacious; but upon his attainder for high treason, in the first year of Queen Mary I. it reverted to the crown, and the next year it was leased by Job Rixman, then rector, to James Basset, Esq. for the term of eighty years, at
 forty

forty shillings *per annum*, in the following manner: " that the messuage, cartilage, and garden, situate over against the hospital of the Savoy, excepted and foreprized, one house called the parsonage-house, wherein one Francis Nicholas then dwelt." This house remained in the crown, till Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir William Cecil, lord-treasurer, who augmented and rebuilt it, when it was called Cecil House, and Burleigh House. " It is to be noted that Lord Burleigh kept principally two houses or families, one at London, the other at Theobalds, though he was also at charge both at Burleigh and at court, which made his houses in a manner four. At his house, in London, he kept ordinarily in household fourscore persons; besides his lordship and such as attended him at court. The charge of this house-keeping at London amounted to thirty pounds a week. And the whole sum yearly to 1560*l.* and this in his absence. And in term time, or when his lordship lay at London, his charge increased ten or twelve pounds more. Besides keeping these four houses, he bought great quantities of corn in times of dearth, to furnish markets about his house at under prices, to pull down the price to relieve the poor. He also gave, for releasing of prisoners, in many of his latter years, forty and fifty pounds in a term. And, for twenty years together, he gave yearly, in beef, bread, and money, at Christmas, to the poor of Westminster, St. Martin's, St. Clement's, and Theobald's, thirty-five, and sometimes forty pounds *per annum*. He also gave yearly to twenty poor men lodging in the Savoy, twenty suit of apparel. So as his certain alms, besides extraordinaries, was cast up to be 500*l.* yearly, one year with another."* Burleigh, or Cecil House, as it appears by the ancient plan, fronted the Strand: its gardens extended from the west side of the garden wall of Wimbledon House, to the green lane, which is now Southampton Street. Lord Burleigh was in this house honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, who, knowing him to be subject to the gout, would always make him

* *Desiderata Curioso*, Vol. I. Book I. p. 29.

to sit in her presence ; which it is probable the lord-treasurer considered a great indulgence from so haughty a lady, inasmuch as he one day apologized for the badness of his legs. To which the Queen replied, “ My lord, we make use of you not for the badness of your legs, but for the goodness of your head.”—When she came to Burleigh House, it is probable she had that kind of pyramidal head-dress then in fashion, built of wire, lace, ribbands, and jewels, which shot up to a great height ; for when the principal domestic ushered her in, as she passed the threshold he desired her majesty to stoop. To which she replied, “ For your master’s sake I will stoop, but not for the King of Spain.”

Lord Burleigh died here in 1598. Being afterwards possessed by his son, Thomas, Earl of Exeter, it assumed that title, which it has retained till the present period. After the Fire of London, it was occupied by the doctors of civil law, &c. till 1672 ; and here the various courts of arches, admiralty, &c. were kept. Being deserted by the family, the lower part was converted into shops of various descriptions ; the upper, like Babylon of old, is a nest of wild beasts, birds, and reptiles : the celebrated Menagerie and Museum of Polito, (late Pidcock’s,) being kept in these rooms. The shop below is a public thoroughfare belonging to Mr. Clark, toyman, &c.

Crossing the way once more, we come in front of SOMERSET HOUSE, one of the most important and prominent objects of our enquiry in this City. Its history and description might well occupy a volume.*

In the year 1774, an act of parliament was obtained for embanking the River Thames, before Somerset Place, and for building on the ground thereof various specified public offices.

The

* “ A Descriptive and Historical Account of Somerset House,” is well given in Mr. Brewer’s Description of Splendid Palaces and Public Buildings, &c. Very little in point of architectural delineation need be added, still less can there, with propriety, be taken from that account. The author of that work will not deem me an *intruder* if I attempt an abridgment of his correct Description.

The liberal countenance bestowed by the Sovereign on the late Master of the Board of Works, Sir William Chambers, readily accounts for the nomination of that architect to the superintendence of the projected edifice. After a design of Sir William's, the building was begun; and though never entirely completed, it must certainly be allowed, in many respects, to redound to the credit of his taste and ingenuity. Somerset House occupies a space of five hundred feet in depth, and nearly eight hundred in width. This astonishing extension of site is distributed into a quadrangular court, three hundred and forty feet long, and two hundred and ten wide, with a street on each side, lying parallel with the court, four hundred feet in length, and sixty in breadth, leading to a terrace (fifty feet in width) on the banks of the Thames. The terrace is raised fifty feet above the bed of the river, and occupies the entire length of the building. The Strand front of the building is no more than one hundred and thirty-five feet long. This division of the building consists of a rustic basement, supporting Corinthian columns, crowned in the centre with an attic, and at the extremities with a balustrade. Nine large arches compose the basement; the three in the centre are open, and form the entrance to the quadrangle; the three at each end are filled with windows of the Doric order, and adorned with pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. The keystones of the arches are carved, in *alto-relievo*, with nine colossal masks, representing Ocean and the eight chief rivers of Great Britain, viz. Thames, Humber, Mersey, Dee, Medway, Tweed, Tyne, and Severn, all decorated with suitable emblems. Above the basement rise ten Corinthian columns, on pedestals, with regular entablatures, correctly executed. Two floors are comprehended in this order; the windows of the inferior being only surrounded with architraves, while those of the principal floor have a balustrade before them, and are ornamented with Ionic pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. The three central windows have likewise large tablets, covering part of the architrave and frieze, on which are represented, in *basso-relievo*, medallions

medallions of the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, supported by lions, and adorned respectively with garlands of laurel, of myrtle, and of oak. The attic extends over three intercolumniations, and distinguishes the centre of the front. It is divided into three parts, by four colossal statues, placed over the columns of the order : the centre division being reserved for an inscription, and the sides having oval windows, enriched with festoons of oak and laurel. The four statues represent venerable men in senatorial habits, each wearing the cap of liberty. In one hand they have a fasces, composed of reeds firmly bound together, emblematic of strength derived from unanimity ; while the other sustains respectively the scales, the mirror, the sword, and the bridle, symbols of Justice, Truth, Valour, and Moderation. The whole terminating with a group, consisting of the arms of the British empire, supported on one side by the Genius of England, and on the other by Fame, sounding her trumpet. The three open arches form the only entrance. They open to a vestibule, uniting the street with the back front, and serving as the general access to the whole edifice, but more particularly to the Royal Academy, and to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, the entrances to which are under cover. This vestibule is decorated with columns of the Doric order, whose entablature support the vaults, which are ornamented with well-chosen antiques, among which the cyphers of their Majesties and the Prince of Wales are intermixed. Over the central doors in this vestibule are two busts, executed in Portland stone by Mr. Wilton ; that on the Academy side, represents Michael Angelo Bonarotti ; that on the side of the learned societies, Sir Isaac Newton. The back front of this part of the building, which faces the quadrangle the architect was enabled to make considerably wider than that towards the Strand. It is near two hundred feet in extent, and is composed of a *corps de logis*, with two projecting wings. The style of decoration is, however, nearly the same ; the principal variations consist in the forms of the doors and windows, and in the use of pilasters instead of columns, except

in the front of the wings, each of which has four columns, supporting an ornament composed of two sphinxes, with an antique altar between them, judiciously introduced to screen the chimnies from view. The masks on the key-stones of the arches are intended to represent *Lares*, or the tutelar deities of the place. The attic is ornamented with statues of the four quarters of the globe. America appears armed, as breathing defiance; the other three are loaded with tributary fruits and treasure. Like the Strand front, the termination of the attic on the side is formed by the British arms, surrounded by sedges and sea-weeds, and supported by marine gods, armed with tridents, and holding a festoon of nets, filled with fish and other marine productions. The other three sides of the quadrangle are formed by massy buildings of rustic work, corresponding with the interior of the principal front. The centre of the south side is ornamented with an arcade of four columns, having two pilasters on each side, within which the windows of the front are thrown a little back. On these columns rest a pediment; in the *tympanum* of which is a *basso relievo*, representing the Arms of the Navy of Great Britain, supported by a sea-nymph, riding on sea-horses, and guided by tritons blowing *conchs*. On the corners of the pediments are military trophies, and the whole is terminated by elegant vases placed above the columns. The east and west fronts are nearly similar, but less copiously ornamented. In the centre of each of these fronts is a small black tower, and in that of the south front a dome. All round the quadrangle is a story, sunk below the ground, in which are many of the offices subordinate to those in the basement and upper stories. Directly in the front of the entrance, and in the great quadrangle, is a bronze cast of the Thames, by Bacon, lying at the foot of a pedestal, on which is placed an elegant statue of his present Majesty, also in bronze.

The front next the Thames corresponds with the south front of the quadrangle, and is ornamented in the same manner. Before it is a spacious terrace, supported by arches resting on the

artificial embankment of the Thames. These arches are of massy rustic work, and the centre, or water-gate, is ornamented with a Colossal mask of the Thames, in *alto relivo*. There are eleven arches on each side of the centre, the eighth of which, on both sides, is considerably more lofty than the others, and serves as a landing-place to the warehouses under the terrace. Above these landing-places, upon the balustrade which runs along the terrace, are figures of lions couchant, larger than life, and well executed.

The principal offices held in Somerset House are those of the Privy-Seal, and Signet; the Navy; Navy Pay; Victualling, and Sick and Wounded Seaman's; the Stamp; Tax; and Lottery; and Hawker's and Pedlar's; the Surveyor General of Crown Lands; the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; the Auditors of Imprests; the Pipe; the Comptroller; and the Treasurer Remembrancer's.

In the Streets on each side are dwelling-houses for the treasurer, paymaster, and six commissioners of the navy; three commissioners of the victualling-office, and their secretary; a commissioner of stamps, and one of sick and wounded.

There are, also, commodious apartments in each office for a secretary, or some confidential officer, and for a porter.

It appears, from the papers laid before the House of Commons, that the architect's estimate of the probable expense of the projected structure was comparatively trifling: on Somerset House, however, has already been expended more than half a million of money.

At this time (October 1815) a very considerable expense is incurring by the repairs, and improvements that are making in the Strand front, and the interior of the vestibule. A very neat and new iron-railing has been put up in front; but the works in the east and west wings, at the two corners of the quadrangle still remain unfinished.

The very considerable difference, continues Mr. Brewer, between conjecture and reality, with regard to the expense of this undertaking,

undertaking, is not to be entirely attributed to the natural disdain of restraint invariable with the practitioner of the fine arts. The building was commenced when the nation was plunged in its destructive war with the Colonies. When it is recollected that Portland stone is brought by sea upwards of 250 miles, from the island of that name in Dorsetshire; that Purbeck stone is likewise conveyed by water upwards of 220 miles, from Sandwich; and Moor-stone upwards of 330 miles, from Devonshire, or Cornwall, the effect that a state of national hostility must have on the charge and convenience of removing so many hundred tons as were required for Somerset House, must be allowed to operate materially, producing the alledged disproportion.

In many respects, Sir William Chambers was called to the performance of a novel task in his design for Somerset House. The Temple, the Palace, the Theatre, had long exercised the ingenuity of architectural talent. A building destined as a national Emporium for the equal resort of art and commerce, demanded fresh exertions, and invited the fancy of the artist to a path which self-dependence alone could enable him to tread.

Mr. Brewer next proceeds, in a masterly and judicious manner, to a view of the alternate prevalence of the Grecian and Roman styles in this country, after the introduction of classic architecture: an oscillation in taste, he observes, which can scarcely fail to surprise the artist of the present day. This view leads the author into some pleasing and interesting details, and historical notices; but they are not essential to this abridgement of his account of Somerset House.

The ridiculous, clumsy, and grotesque decorations, and the incongruities of style of the Elizabethan architects were first successfully opposed by the active and judicious Inigo Jones; yet even he sometimes fell into the errors and bad taste of his age. "Witness," says Mr. Brewer, "his giving to the west end of the Gothic Cathedral of St. Paul, (after the fire of 1561) a portico of the Corinthian Order; while, at the ends of the two transepts he placed Gothic fronts in a miserably inappropriate style."

The genius and talents of Sir Christopher Wren might have almost entirely removed these remains of bad taste had not a melancholy circumstance called him to the practice of ecclesiastical architecture.

Vanburgh trusted more to his imagination than to his judgement; and though he knew how to appreciate the chasteness of the Grecian models, he suffered himself to be led into errors by a cumberous and injudicious application of them.

“It remained,” proceeds Mr. Brewer, “for Sir William Chambers first to construct a great national edifice, chiefly appropriated to domestic uses, after the best models of the Roman school. And this, whatever defects may be ascertained in his structure, he certainly has achieved. Free from the servility of mere imitation, Chambers availed himself of the brightest emanations of Roman talent; and, while the building in question remains in support of the assertion, we may be sanctioned in affirming that, not until the time of the architect of Somerset House were the genuine proportion of all the orders correctly ascertained, and the ornaments and style of construction peculiar to each, accurately distinguished.” In this respect, however, some difference of opinion may perhaps be allowed.

The terrace on the facade to the Thames, which projects 60 feet, and is designed to extend from east to west eleven hundred feet, is supported by a lofty arcade, with columns of the Tuscan order. What was designed to impart dignity, it has been truly objected, deprives the building of that chastity on which real grandeur so materially depends. When seen from the river, or the opposite bank, this ponderous sub-basement is a component part of the facade, and is never lost, except on the terrace itself. Sir W. Chambers has laid it down as a rule, that the basement ought never to become a principal part of the fabric, for the order being the richest portion of the composition ought to be predominant; and all the variations admitted into the works of Palladio will not justify the resignation. But the deformity was never so egregious as at Somerset House: the superstructure, with its paltry cupola, is utterly contemptible, crowning the
unwieldly

unwieldly and complex basement. "In the same facade, columns introduced in the upper section, standing on nothing, and supporting nothing, betray a lamentable puerility of conceit. Pedestals are most unnecessarily introduced at the small eastern arch; and the composite order is employed in the columniated projections on three sides of the quadrangle, in direct violation of every rule of simplicity and regularity. Considering the Strand front as a mere introductory elevation, we do not hesitate to say that, without the least injury to the general design of his building, Sir William might have rendered the entrance to the quadrangle more respectable and spacious."

On this site formerly stood the extensive Palace of Somerset House, built about the year 1549, by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. and protector of England; who, to make room for it, besides demolishing St. Mary's church, and the episcopal mansion already mentioned, sacrificed part of the conventual church of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, the tower and cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's, with the charnel houses and adjoining chapel, to furnish materials for the new structure; even the beautiful pile of Westminster Abbey was only rescued from the sacrilegious dilapidations by immense contributions. No recompense was made the owners for these robberies; and, strange as it may appear, among the numerous articles exhibited on the Duke's attainder, not one accused him of sacrilege; his accusers and judges were deeply involved in the rapacious plunder, and therefore forbore to tax him of what must have recoiled on their own seared consciences. The architect of the fabric is supposed to have been John of Padua, who was termed "deviser" of buildings to Henry VIII. It seems that he was the cause of introducing regular architecture into these realms, about the same period as Hans Holbein, and his allowance was the grant of a fee of two shillings *per diem*. The architecture of Somerset House was one of the earliest specimens of the Italian style in this country; and displayed a mixture of barbarism and beauty.

The back front, and the water-gate leading from the garden to the river, were of a different character, and erected from the designs of Inigo Jones, about the year 1623, together with a chapel, intended for the use of the infanta of Spain, when the marriage between her and Prince Charles was in contemplation. Somerset House had devolved to the Crown by Protector Somerset's attainder; and Queen Elizabeth often resided here, and gave *the use of it* to her cousin Lord Hunsdon. Here also Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. kept her court. As Charles II. did not find it compatible with his gallantries that his queen should be resident at Whitehall, he lodged her during some part of his reign in this palace. This made it the resort of the Roman Catholics; and possibly, during the fanatic rage of the nation at that period against the professors of her religion, occasioned it to have been made the pretended scene of the murder of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey, in the year 1678. Queen Catharine remained here after Charles's decease, till her return to Lisbon. The buildings was afterwards appropriated to be the residence of the Queen Dowager; and very often appointed for the reception of ambassadors; the last who staid here any considerable time were the Venetian residents, who made their public entry in 1763.

Although the ancient building and garden occupied a considerable space, they did not, by any means, comprise the intended ground plan of the new erections. This palace had a large addition made to it, which contained all the apartments fronting the garden dedicated to the purposes of the Royal Academy, the keeper's lodgings, those of the chaplain, the house-keeper, &c.; these, with the chapel, screen, and offices, were the works of Inigo Jones, though they probably rose upon the ruins of a magnificent part of the old fabric." At the extremity of the Royal apartments, which might be termed semi-modern, two large folding doors connected the architecture of Jones's with the ancient structure; these opened into a long gallery, on the first floor of a building which occupied one side of the water gar-

den; at the lower end of this was another gallery, or suite of apartments, which made an angle forming the original front toward the river, and extending to Strand Lane. This old part of the mansion had long been shut up (it was haunted of course), when Sir William Chambers wishing, or being directed, to survey it, the folding doors of the Royal bed-chamber (the keeper's drawing-room) were opened; a number of persons entered with the surveyor. The first of the apartments, the long gallery was lined with oak in small panels; the heights of their mouldings had been touched with gold; it had an oaken floor and stuccoed ceiling, from which still depended part of the chains, &c. to which had hung chandeliers. Some of the sconces remained against the sides, and the marks of the glasses were still to be distinguished upon the wainscot.

From several circumstances it was evident, that this gallery had been used as a bed-room. The furniture which had decorated the Royal apartments had, for the convenience of the academy, and perhaps prior to that establishment, with respect to some of the rooms, been removed to this and the adjoining suite of apartments. It was extremely curious to observe thrown together, in the utmost confusion, various articles, the fashion and forms of which shewed that they were the production of different periods. In one part these were the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state; in another, curtains for the audience chamber, which had once been crimson velvet fringed with gold. What remained of the fabric had, except in the deepest folds, faded to an olive colour; all the fringe and lace but a few threads and span-gles had been ripped off; the ornaments of the chairs of state demolished; stools, couches, screens, and fire-dogs, broken and scattered about in a state of derangement which might have tempted a philosopher to moralize upon the the transitory nature of sublunary splendour and human enjoyments.

In these rooms, which had been adorned in a style of splendour and magnificence creditable to the taste of the age of Edward the Sixth, part of the ancient furniture remained;

and, indeed, from the stability of its materials and construction, might have remained for centuries, had proper attention been paid to its preservation. The audience chamber had been hung with silk, which was in tatters, as were the curtains, gilt leather covers, and painted screens. There was in this, and a much longer room, a number of articles which had been removed from other apartments, and the same confusion and appearance of neglect was evident. Some of the scenes, though reserved, were still against the hangings; and one of the brass gilt chandeliers still depended from the ceiling. The general state of this building, its mouldering walls and decaying furniture, broken casements, falling roof, and the long ranges of its uninhabited and uninhabitable apartments, presented to the mind in strong, though gloomy colours, a correct picture of those dilapidated castles, the haunts of spectres, and residence of magicians and murderers, that have, since the period alluded to, made such a figure in romance.*

Facing the Thames is a grand terrace, to which there is an entrance under an arch equal to the basement, strong, supporting an open colonade. The view from this terrace, either way, presents a scene highly interesting and grand. At the back of the square, on the east and west sides, are handsome dwellings, already mentioned, for the principal officers belonging to the state establishments within the building. Underneath the terrace is an arcade, through which light is conveyed to the apartments of subordinate persons belonging to the various offices, a barge-house, and other appropriate recesses.

The front of Somerset Place, next the Strand, has been appointed by his Majesty to the use and accommodation of literature and the sciences; and is occupied by **THE ROYAL** and **ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES**, and the **ROYAL ACADEMY**. The Royal Society was begun in the chambers of Bishop Wilkins, then no more than a member of Wadham College, Oxon, about the year 1650; in 1658 the members hired an apartment in Gresham College, and formed themselves into a body, under Lord Brouncker, their first president.

* Moser's Vestiges, in Europ. Mag.

president. Their reputation was so well established, at the Restoration, that King Charles II. incorporated them by a charter, in which his majesty was pleased to style himself their founder, patron, and companion, which gave them the name of the Royal Society. By that charter the corporation was to consist of a president, a council of twenty-four, and as many fellows as should be found worthy of admission: with a treasurer, secretary, curators, &c. From this time benefactions flowed in upon them: three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven printed books, in most languages and faculties, chiefly the first editions after the invention of printing; and five hundred and fifty-four volumes of MS. in Hebrew, Greek, Turkish, and Latin, part of the library of the once kings of Hungary, and purchased by the Earl of Arundel, ambassador at Vienna, were given to the Society's library in 1666, by the Hon. Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk. In 1715 this library was augmented with three thousand six hundred books, chiefly in natural and experimental philosophy, by Francis Aster, Esq. &c. A museum was founded by Daniel Calwall, Esq. in 1677, containing an excellent collection of natural and artificial curiosities: which has been considerably increased by generous benefactions. In the year 1711 the Society removed from Gresham College to Crane Court. In the year 1725 King George I. enabled the Royal Society, by letters patent, to purchase 1000*l.* in mortmain. And in the number of their members appear King George II. and many of the greatest princes in Europe. The officers chosen from among the members are, the *President*, *Treasurer*, and two *Secretaries*. The curators have the charge of making experiments, &c. Every person to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, must be propounded and recommended at a meeting of the Society, by three or more members, who must then deliver to one of the secretaries a paper, signed by themselves with their own names, specifying the name, addition, profession, occupation, and chief qualifications; the inventions, discoveries, works, writings, or other productions of the candidate for election: as also notifying the usual

usual place of his abode, and recommending him on their own personal knowledge; a plain copy of which paper, with the date of the day when delivered, is fixed up in the common meeting-room of the Society, at ten several ordinary meetings, before the nomination of the candidate is put to the ballot: "but it shall be free for every one of his majesty's subjects, who is a peer, or the son of a peer, of Great Britain or Ireland, and for every one of his majesty's privy council of either of the said kingdoms, and for every foreign prince or ambassador, to be propounded by any single person, and to be put to the ballot for election on the same day, there being present a competent number for making elections. And at every such ballot, unless two-thirds at least of the members give their bills in favour of the candidate, he cannot be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; nor can any candidate be ballotted for unless twenty-one members at least be present. After a candidate has been elected, he may at that, or the next meeting of the Society, be introduced and solemnly admitted by the president, after having previously subscribed the obligation, whereby he promises, "That he will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of London, for the improvement of natural knowledge." When any one is admitted he pays a fine of five guineas, and afterwards thirteen shillings a quarter as long as he continues a member, towards defraying the expences of the Society; and for the payment thereof he gives a bond; but most of the members, on their first admittance, chuse to pay down twenty guineas, which discharges them from any further payments. Any Fellow may, however, free himself from these obligations, by only writing to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society. When the President has taken the chair, and the Fellows their seats, those who are not of the Society withdraw: except any baron of England, Scotland, or Ireland, any person of a higher title, or any of his majesty's privy council of any of the United Kingdoms, and any foreigner of eminent repute, may stay, with the allowance of the President, for that time; and upon leave obtained

tained of the President and Fellows present, or the major part of them, any other person may be permitted to stay for that time: but the name of every person thus permitted to stay, that of the person who moved for him, and the allowance, are to be entered in the journal book. The business of this Society, in their ordinary meetings, is to order, take account, consider and discourse of philosophical experiments and observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon letters, reports, and other papers, containing philosophical matters; as also to view and discourse upon the rarities of nature and art, and to consider what may be deduced from them, and how far they may be improved for use or discovery. No experiment can be made at the charge of the Society, but by order of the Society, or Council. And in order to the propounding and making experiments, the importance of such experiments is to be considered with respect to the discovery of any truth, or to the use and benefit of mankind. The meetings of the Royal Society are weekly, on Thursday evening. The members of the Council are elected out of the Fellows, on St. Andrew's Day, before dinner. Eleven of the old council are chosen for the ensuing year; and ten are elected out of the other members. Out of these are elected the president, treasurer, and secretary, &c.

The *Antiquarian Society* was first formed in *London*, about the year 1580, by some of the most eminent literary characters in the country, at the head of which was the learned and benevolent Archbishop Parker. Their first meetings were held weekly at the house of Sir William Dethick, knight, garter king at arms, in the College of Heralds. The Society had increased to such magnitude in the course of ten years, that Archbishop Whitgift, in 1590, proposed, though unsuccessfully, to Queen Elizabeth, to form a college of English antiquaries. A similar attempt was made under James I.; and, though these applications were equally unsuccessful, the Society had frequent, though not stated meetings, to discuss curious points in their profession, till their revival in 1706, since which they have met without

without interruption, preserving and publishing valuable antiquities belonging to the British empire. The Society obtained a royal charter on the 2d of November, 1751, by which they were incorporated "THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON," consisting of a president, council, and fellows, who, on St. George's Day, annually elect twenty-one of their number, to be council for the ensuing year. Out of this council the president is elected, who nominates four vice-presidents to act in his absence. The subordinate officers are, a treasurer, director, secretary, &c.; their meetings are on Thursday evenings.!

The Royal Academy. The history of this establishment comprizes, in a great measure, the history of the fine arts in Great Britain. The art of painting in this country has, till very recently, been in a fluctuating state; and though many of our monarchs encouraged and patronized the great professors of the arts who flourished during their different reigns; the number of ingenious persons who continually increased in every branch, were not sufficiently distinguished. The few, indeed, who had taste and discernment, sought out and purchased their works; but the public were unacquainted with their value; they were unacquainted with each other; they had no society or intercourse with their fellow-artists. The good sense and liberality of the British nation, however, continued to furnish able masters in their various professions; these collected their scattered brethren, and formed a little society, who wisely considering their mutual interest, by a voluntary subscription among themselves, established an ACADEMY in *St. Martin's Lane*, CHARING CROSS.

In the year 1760, the first exhibition of the artists was made under the sanction of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The success of these exhibitions, and the harmony which at that time subsisted among exhibitors, naturally led them to the thoughts of soliciting an establishment, and forming themselves into a body; in consequence of which his majesty, King George III. granted them his royal charter, incorporating them by the name of "THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS OF

GREAT BRITAIN :'' this charter bears date January 26, 1765. A division afterwards taking place among the members, was the cause of establishing *The Royal Academy* in 1768 ; which has continued in a flourishing state, whilst the *Society of Artists* have dwindled into obscurity. The Royal Academy consists of those members, who are called *Royal Academicians*, *Associates*, and *Associate Engravers*, who are not to belong to any other society of artists established in London. No associate can be admitted a *Royal Academician*, except approved by the king, and depositing a picture, bas-relief, or other specimen of his abilities, to the council before the first of October next ensuing his election. The *Associates* must be artists by profession, that is to say, painters, sculptures, or architects, to be at least twenty-four years of age, and not apprentices. The *Associate Engravers* are not to exceed six ; they are not to be admitted into any of the offices of the academy, nor have any vote in their assemblies ; but, in other respects, to enjoy all the advantages of academicians. Why this restriction has extended to such useful artists and respectable as the body of engravers, is not for us to examine ; but we can see no reason why such names as Sharpe, Heath, Landseer, &c. should not rank with West, Fuseli, Bacon, &c. Trifling distinctions, where great objects were in view, appear invidious, and too often give the vulgar an opportunity of depreciating the whole fabric. There are four *Professors*, of painting, architecture, anatomy, and ancient literature. The business of these gentlemen is to instruct the students by lectures, &c. in the principles of composition, to form their taste, and strengthen their judgment ; to point out to them the beauties and imperfections of celebrated works of art ; to fit them for an unprejudiced study of books, and to lead them into the readiest and most efficacious paths of study. The professors continue in office during the king's pleasure, and have a small annual salary. The *Schools* are furnished, with living models of both sexes, plaister figures, bas reliefs, and lay-men, with proper draperies, under certain regulations.

The Library consists of books, prints, models, &c. relating to architecture, sculpture, painting, and the relative sciences; and is open to all students properly qualified. *The Annual Exhibition* of the artists continues open to the public six weeks, or longer, at the discretion of the council; and the money received, after payment of the annual and contingent expenses, is placed out to increase the stock in the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, to be called *The Pension Fund*, and appropriated to the support of decayed members and their widows. The academy also distribute prizes to the students who have excelled in the science of Design, under proper regulations, "all students (painters, sculptors, or architects,) having obtained gold medals, shall have the privilege of becoming candidates (by rotation) to be sent abroad on his Majesty's pension, which allows the successful candidate thirty pounds for his journey there, 100*l. per annum* for three years, and thirty pounds for his journey back." There are other regulations by which the Royal Academicians are governed, which are too diffuse for insertion in this work. The *Hercules* at the foot of the staircase has been a constant object of admiration. The Library of the Royal Academy is ornamented with a covered ceiling, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Cipriani. The centre, by Reynolds, represents the *theory of the Arts*, formed as an elegant and majestic female seated in the clouds, her countenance looking towards the heavens; holding in one hand a compass, and in the other a label inscribed, "THEORY IS THE KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT IS TRULY NATURE."

The four compartments, by Cipriani, are distinctive of *Nature*, *History*, *Allegory*, and *Fable*. The *Council Room* is richly stuccoed, and the ceiling exhibits paintings from the pencil of *West*. The centre picture represents the *Graces unveiling Nature*; surrounded by four pictures of the *Elements*, from which the imitative arts collect their objects, under the description of female figures, attended by Genii. Large oval pictures adorn the two extremities of the ceiling, the work of Angelica Kauffman,

man, representing *Invention, Composition, Design, and Colouring*. In the angles, or spandrels, in the centre, are four coloured medallions, representing *Appelles*, the painter; *Phidias*, the sculptor; *Appalodarus*, the architect; and *Archimides*, the mathematician; and eight smaller medallions, held up by lions, round the great circle, represent in chiaro oscuro, *Palladio, Bernini, Michael Angelo, Fiamingo, Raffaello, Dominichino, Titian*, and *Reubens*; painted by Rebecca.

I may now conclude this imperfect description by a farther abridgment of Mr. Brewer's account: the re-mention of one or two facts will be excused.

The palace that formerly occupied the ground plan of this great national building, belonged to *Edward, Duke of Somerset*, Protector in the reign of Edward VI. On receiving a grant from his Royal nephew of certain lands and buildings situated on the border of the *Thames*, Somerset demolished the mansions (or inns, as they were called) of the Bishops of Chester and Worcester. The church of St. Mary-le-Strand stood near the inn of the latter prelate. This church was extremely ancient, and had probably become superfluous from the juncture of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand with that of St. Mary-le-Savoy. The church, therefore, shared the fate of the episcopal palaces, and was removed in favour of the Protector's intended edifice. This palace consisted of several courts, and had a garden behind it, situated on the banks of the Thames. The front next the Strand was adorned with columns, and other decorations affecting the Grecian style; and in the centre was an enriched gate opening to the quadrangle. On the south side of this quadrangle was a piazza before the great hall, or grand room; beyond which were other courts that lay on a descent towards the garden.

The back front (next to the Thames) was added to the original structure by King Charles II. and was a magnificent elevation of free-stone, with a noble piazza built by Inigo Jones. In this

new building a selection of apartments was dedicated to the use of Royalty. These rooms commanded a beautiful prospect of the river and the adjacent country. The garden was ornamented with statues, shady walks, and a bowling-green.

Somerset-yard, on the west side of the palace, extended as far as the end of Catharine Street. Latterly, in this yard, were built coach-houses, stables, and a spacious guard-room. Mr. Pennant * observes, that "possibly the founder never enjoyed the use of this palace, for in 1552, he fell a just victim on the scaffold." Mr. Pennant is wrong: the Duke did reside at his Palace in the Strand; for his recommendatory preface to the "*Spiritual Pearl*," is concluded in these words: "*From our house at Somerset Place, the VIth day of May, Anno 1553.*" Short, however, was the term for which he enjoyed his residence. The Duchess after his death appears to have resided chiefly at Hanworth, where she died, at the age of ninety, in the year 1587.

To this palace Queen Elizabeth was in the habit of resorting, as a visitor to her kinsman, Lord Hunsdon; to whom, with characteristic frugality, her Majesty *lent*, not gave, Somerset Place. Anne of Denmark, (consort of King James I.) kept her court here. Wilson says, "that the Queen's court was a continued *masquerade*, where she and her ladies, like so many sea-nymphs, or nereides appeared in various dresses, to the ravishment of the beholders."†

Through the shady, sequestered recesses of Somerset gardens, a more luckless Queen wandered and struggled to hide the chagrin that fed on the best virtues of her bosom, virtues, that all its silent asperity through a long succession of years, could not have the triumph of consuming! Catharine, the amiable,
but

* Vide some account of London, p. 129.

† During the occupancy of this Queen the building was called Denmark Place.

but neglected, wife of the *only genius of the house of Stuart*, dwelt in the palace of the once potent Protector. The extent of insult to which this exemplary character was subject by the profligacy of her *ingenious* consort, the “airy” Charles, was not correctly known till Mr. Pegge* ascertained that she was obliged to receive Eleanor Gwynne as a lady of her privy chamber!

Charles I. appears to have been considerably attached to Somerset House. He prepared it for the reception of the Infanta of Spain, when a marriage with that Princess occupied his romantic fancy. Queen Henrietta Maria shared the partiality of her consort, in regard to their residence. In 1662, the old palace was repaired and beautified by Queen Henrietta, who then flattered herself with the soothing hope of passing the remainder of her life in England. Two of our most eminent poets, (Cowley and Waller) have complimented her Majesty’s attention to Somerset House. Waller, (who never wanted a simile when adulation was his theme) thus expresses himself:

“Constant to England in your love,
As birds are to their wonted grove,
Though by rude hands their nests are spoil’d,
Here the next spring again they build.”

Few objects can be more dissimilar than the neighbourhood of Somerset House in the days of the Protector, and the same neighbourhood in our own time. In no respect does custom seem

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more

* “I am ashamed to confess that I find Mrs. Eleanor Gwynne, (better known by the name of Nell Gwynne) among the ladies of the privy chamber to Queen Catharine. This was barefaced enough to be sure! Had the King made a momentary connexion with a lady of that denomination, the offence might have been connived at by the Queen; but the placing one of the meanest of his creatures so near the Queen’s person was an insult that nothing could palliate but the licentiousness of the age, and the abandoned character of the lascivious Monarch.”—Pegge’s *Curialia*, Part I. p. 58.

more entirely to have varied in the course of a very few centuries, than in the situation chosen by English nobility for their mansions. Thomas Lord Cromwell, built a palace in Throgmorton Street. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, lived in the Savoy.

In 1410, a magnificent building in Cold Herbergh (Cold Harbour) Lane, Thames Street, was granted to the Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry V.) The Marquis of Dorchester, and the Earl of Westmoreland, lived in Aldersgate Street; and Edward the Black Prince could find no more eligible a place of abode than Fish Street Hill.

This strange distribution of noble seats is to be explained only by one circumstance: till the accession of Elizabeth the Tower of London afforded an occasional residence to our Monarchs, and was uniformly the theatre of their first deliberations on coming to the Crown. The power of attraction, therefore, oscillated between east and west, and the majority of noble families chose the site of their castellated *inns* as nearly equidistant, in regard to the Tower and western court, as possible; with this special observance, that the vicinage of the Thames was ever a primary consideration; for, before the use of close carriages, water conveyance was the most luxurious appendage possible to the dignity of baronial splendor. *

In consequence of the very considerable additions to elegance and convenience derived from its waters, the bank of the Thames, on the Middlesex side, was, when Somerset House was originally built, in a much more desirable state than at present. A description of this embankment at the existing period would (with the exceptions of the Adelphi, and the buildings under consideration,) consist of little but circumstances of filth, beggary,

* James I. in a capricious mood, threatened the Lord Mayor with removing the seat of Royalty, the meetings of Parliament, &c. from the capital. "Your Majesty at least," replied the Mayor, "will be graciously pleased to leave us the River Thames."

gary, and dilapidation. In the time of Edward VI. elegant gardens, protected by lofty walls, embellished the margin of our great river, from Privy-bridge to Baynard's-hall. These gardens appended to the sumptuous buildings of the Savoy, and York, Paget, and Arundel Places. Each intervening spot was still guarded by a wall, and frequently laid out in decorative walks. A most pleasing contrast to the present horrible state of the same district. On the Strand side of the original Somerset Place, the lapse of two centuries, has worked wonders in improvement. There was no continued street here till about the year 1553.* The side next the Thames then consisted entirely of distinct mansions, skreened from the vulgar eye by cheerless extensions of massive brick wall. The north side was formed by a thin row of detached houses, each of which possessed a garden; and all beyond was country. St. Giles's was a distant country hamlet.

Opposite to *Chester Inn* stood an ancient cross. On this cross, in the year 1294, the judges sat to administer justice, without the city. The Strand, from Charing Cross to Chester Cross, was so ruinous in the reign of Henry VIII. that an act was made for its repair.

Near the cross stood the May-pole already mentioned.

At the commencement of the last century, the Strand was lighted only by lanthorns, hung gratuitously by the inhabitants, without any resemblance of parochial uniformity. Ignorant of the advantages of regular pavement, both road and foot-path boasted, in their improved day, only the pointed misery of fortuitous flints. Indeed the Strand, in the time of Edward VI. does not appear to have been a thoroughfare of great resort: at any rate, barrows and broad-wheeled carts were the only car-

* In the reign of Edward III. the Strand was an open highway. A solitary house occasionally occurred; but in 1353, the ruggedness of the highway was such, that Edward appointed a tax on wool, leather, &c. to its improvement.

riages of passage. Access to the court, whether held at the Tower, Whitehall, or Westminster, was most readily found by means of the Thames. Modern elegance has discovered a more refined (but not more eligible,) method of approaching St. James's. The Tower has happily ceased to be a place of resort with our nobility.

Nearly opposite Southampton Street, is CECIL STREET. Here stood *Salisbury House*, built by Sir Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, who, to make it commodious for passengers, caused the high street of the Strand to be paved and levelled before the premises. This house was afterwards divided, and went by two names; that called *Great Salisbury House*, was the particular residence of the earl and his family; the other, called *Little Salisbury House*, though large in itself, was let out to persons of quality; but a part of the latter being afterwards contracted for, of the then Earl of Salisbury, was converted into Salisbury Street, which being too narrow, and the descent to the Thames being dangerous, it was very indifferently inhabited. Another part, next Great Salisbury House, and over the long gallery, was converted into an exchange, and called The Middle Exchange, consisting of a very large and long room, with shops on each side, which, from the Strand, extended as far as the river, where was a handsome flight of stairs for the purpose of hiring boats. By some unlucky chance, however, the exchange obtained the name of *The Whore's Nest*, consequently the shops were deserted, and the whole went to decay. The estate reverting to the late earl, he took the whole down, and on the site formed Cecil Street.* The liberty of the duchy of Lancaster ends

* Mr. Moser thinks that Salisbury House had been of very ancient origin, from the following circumstances: among the large possessions granted to Walter d'Evereux, Earl of Rosmar, in Normandy, the estates belonging to the family in Wiltshire, were, perhaps, the principal; but this favourite had grants in other places, which descended to his son, Edward, surnamed of Salisbury,

ends at the east side of this street.* Salisbury Street has been rebuilt from an elegant plan of Mr. Paine; and is at present a convenient and well-inhabited place, terminated by a circular railing to the Thames.

Durham House.—Anthony de Bee, bishop of that see in the reign of Edward I. built the town residence of him and his successors, called Durham Place, in the Strand, where, in 1540, was held a most magnificent feast, given by the challengers of England, who had caused to be proclaimed in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain, a great and triumphant jousting, to be holden at Westminster, for all comers that would undertake them. But

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both

Salisbury, and probably became attached to the title, of which this mansion, long distinguished by the epithet of Salisbury House, might form a part. It is here unnecessary to trace this unfortunate and royal line. Margaret, the last of this dynasty, was most barbarously massacred on the scaffold, 1541. The title then lay dormant until 1605, when James dignified with it Robert Cecil, second son of that great statesman, Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, who, for his prudence and sagacity, had obtained one equally honourable, being called the English Nestor.—Moser's Vestiges, in Europ. Mag.

* It is a curious speculation to consider how, in every age, convenience has been made subservient to property. The abutments of the splendid mansion of Lord Exeter on the one side, and the Gothic gate and flint-wall of the Savoy on the other, narrowed and encumbered the highway of the Strand as much as the Change, and other opposite buildings do at present. Yet when, by pulling down the former, so great an alteration was made, although (from the connexion betwixt the court and the city,) the inconvenience must have been long felt, no measures were taken to remedy it.

Coaches were first used in London about 1580, and were gradually increasing; carts and waggons had been long in use in and about the metropolis; therefore the necessity of a wide passage in the avenue betwixt the two cities was hourly apparent. Of this so early as the reign of Edward the Sixth, the Protector, Somerset, was apprized; as, whatsoever might have been his motive for demolishing the ancient conduit and church of St. Mary, he certainly cleared the area before his palace. When Exeter 'Change, the new mart for millinery, clothes, trinkets, hangings, books, &c, was erected to rival, or rather to supplant, "The Bourse of Britain," its attractions added greatly to the concourse of people, and consequently of carriages.—Moser's Vestiges, Europ. Mag.

both challengers and defendants were English. After the gallant exploits of each day, the challengers rode to Durham House, where they kept open household, and feasted the king and queen, (Anne of Cleves,) with her ladies, and all the court, but also all the knights and burgesses of the House of Commons; and entertained the Mayor of London, with all the aldermen, and their wives, at a dinner, &c. The king gave to each of the challengers, and his heirs for ever, in reward of his valour and activity, one hundred marks, and a house to dwell in of yearly revenue, out of the lands pertaining to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The palace had previously been exchanged to King Henry VIII.; and it was afterwards granted by Edward VI. to his sister, Princess Elizabeth, as her residence during her life; Mary I. however, who probably considered the gift as sacrilegious, granted it again in reversion to the Bishop of Durham.

In the reign of Edward VI. the mint was established in this house, under the management of Sir William Sharrington, and the influence of the aspiring Thomas Seymour, lord admiral. Here he proposed to have money enough coined to accomplish his designs on the throne. His practices were detected; and he suffered death. His tool was also condemned; but, sacrificing his master to his own safety, he received a pardon, and was again employed under the administration of John Dudley, Earl of *Northumberland*. It afterwards became the residence of that ambitious man; who, in May, 1553, in this palace, caused to be solemnized, with great magnificence, three marriages: his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, with the amiable Jane Gray; Lord Herbert, heir to the Earl of Pembroke, with Catherine, the younger sister of Lady Jane and Lord Hastings, heir to the Earl of Huntingdon, with his youngest daughter, Lady Dudley. Hence also he dragged the reluctant victim, his daughter in law, the Lady Jane Gray, to the Tower, to be invested with regal dignity. In eight short months his ambitions led the sweet innocent to the nuptial bed, the throne, and the scaffold.*

Durham

Durham House was reckoned one of the royal palaces belonging to Queen Elizabeth, who gave the use of it to the great Sir Walter Raleigh. In the reign of Charles I. the premises came into the possession of Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, upon payment of 200*l. per annum* to the see of Durham. His son took down the whole, and formed it into tenements and avenues, as it continued till totally demolished to make room for the Adelphi. Part of the stables was covered by *The New Exchange*, which was built under the auspices of James I. in 1608. The king, queen, and royal family, honoured the opening with their presence, and named it Britain's Burse. It was built on the model of the Royal Exchange, with cellars, a walk, and a row of shops, filled with milliners, sempstresses, and those of similar occupations; and was a place of fashionable resort. What however was intended to rival the Royal Exchange, dwindled into frivolity and ruin, and the site is at present occupied by a range of handsome houses facing the Strand.*

The Adelphi. The estate of *Durham Yard* having become an unprofitable heap of ruins, was purchased by Messrs. Adams, four brothers, by whose labours Great Britain had been embellished with edifices of distinguished excellence. "To their researches among the vestiges of antiquity," says Mr. Malton, "we are indebted for many improvements in ornamental architecture; and for a style of decoration unrivalled for elegance and

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gaiety,

* In this structure, when an exchange, sat in the character of a milliner the reduced Duchess of Tyrconnel, wife to Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, under James II. a bigotted Catholic, and fit instrument of the designs of the infatuated prince, who had created him Earl before his abdication, and afterwards Duke of Tyrconnel. A female, suspected to have been his Duchess, after his death, supported herself for a few days (till she was known and otherwise provided for) by the little trade of the place: had delicacy enough to wish not to be detected; she sat in a white mask, and a white dress, and was known by the name of the *The White Milliner*.—*Pennant*.

gaiety, which, in spite of the innovations of fashion, will prevail so long as good taste prevails in the nation."

The building of the Adelphi was a project of such magnitude, and attracted so much attention, that it must have been a period of peculiar importance in the lives of these architects. In this work they displayed to the public eye that practical knowledge and skill, and that ingenuity and taste, which till then had been in a great measure confined to private edifices; and known only by the voice of fame to the majority of those who feel an interest in the art of building. The extreme depth of the foundations, the massy piers of brick work, and the spacious subterraneous vaults and arcades, excited the wonders of the ignorant, and the applause of the skilful; while the regularity of the streets in the superstructure, and the elegance and novelty of the decorations, equally delighted and astonished all descriptions of people.

"This judgment of the Messrs. Adams, in the management of their plans, and their care in conducting the executive part, deserves great praise; and it must be mentioned to their honour, that no accident happened in the progress of the work, nor has any failure been since observed; an instance of good fortune which few architects have experienced when struggling with similar difficulties. This remark will make very little impression on the careless observer who rattles along the streets in his carriage, unconscious that below him are the streets, in which carts and drays, and other vehicles of business, are constantly employed in conveying coals, and various kinds of merchandize, from the river to the consumer, or to the warehouses and avenues inaccessible to the light of day: but he who will take the trouble to explore these depths will feel its force; and when he perceives that all the buildings which compose the Adelphi, are in front but one building, and that the upper streets are no more than open passages, connecting the different parts of the superstructure, he will acknowledge that the architects are entitled to more than common praise."

The front of the Adelphi, towards the river, on account of its extent, becomes one of the most distinguishing objects between the bridges of Westminster and Blackfriars, from each of which it is of nearly equal distance. On viewing the pile from the river, every one must regret the necessity of those paltry erections on the wharfs in front of the arcade, which deface the whole building, by the smoke arising from them. The wharfs are very spacious; and it would certainly add greatly to the beauty of the river, as well as to the conveniency of its commerce, if the plan was adopted the whole of the way between the bridges of London and Westminster.

“The terrace is happily situated in the heart of the Metropolis, upon a bend of the river, which presents to the right and left every eminent object which characterises and adorns the cities of London and Westminster; while its elevation lifts the eye above the wharfs and warehouses on the opposite side of the river, and charms it with a prospect of the adjacent country. Each of these views is so grand, so rich, and so various, that it is difficult to determine which deserves the preference.” One of the centre houses on the terrace was purchased by David Garrick, Esq. the British Roscius, and his widow is the present resident.

“The manner of decorating the fronts of the shops and houses in Adam Street, is equally singular and beautiful. It may be proper here to remark, what some future writer may dwell on with pleasure, that in the streets of the *Adelphi*, the Brothers have contrived to preserve their respective Christian names, as well as their family name; while by giving the general appellation of *The Adelphi* to this assemblage of streets and buildings, they have converted the whole into a lasting memorial of their friendship and fraternal co-operation.”

In *John Street* is the building designed and executed for the *Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*. This building alone demonstrates that the Messrs. Adams were completely sensible of the beauty and grandeur resulting

sulting from simplicity of composition and boldness of projection. "I know of no fabric in London," continues Mr. Malton, "of similar dimensions, that can rival this structure in these characteristics. It is beautifully simple without meanness, and grand without exaggeration." The interior of the structure is peculiarly elegant, and very commodious for the uses of the Society, consisting of apartments for depositing the various models, &c. which have obtained prizes from the Society: but the most peculiar object of curiosity is *The Great Room*. This is a fine proportioned hall, forty-seven feet in length; forty-two in breadth; and forty in height, illuminated through a dome. The sides are the labours of the late James Barry, Esq. to whose abilities the world is indebted for this valuable effort, in the patriotic intention of offering to the public a practical illustration of the arguments he had occasion to adduce against opinions generally received, and highly derogatory to the honour and genius of the British nation; those opinions generally asserted the incapacity of the British with respect to imagination, taste, or sensibility; that they were cold and unfeeling to the powers of music; that they succeeded in nothing in which genius is requisite; and that they seemed to disrelish every thing, even in life itself, &c. It was Mr. Barry's purpose, therefore, to refute the unjust and illiberal aspersion by the production of the magnificent exhibition we are about to describe.

The series consists of six pictures, on dignified and important subjects so connected as to illustrate this great maxim of moral truth, "That the attainment of happiness, individual as well as public, depends on the developement, proper cultivation, and perfection of the human faculties, physical and moral, which are so well calculated to lead human nature to its true rank, and the glorious designation assigned for it by Providence." To illustrate this doctrine, the *first picture* exhibits mankind in a savage state, exposed to all the inconvenience and misery of neglected culture; the *second* represents a *Harvest Home*, or Thanksgiving to *Ceres* and *Bacchus*; the *third*, the Victors at Olympia,

Olympia, the *fourth*, Navigation, or the Triumph of the Thames; the *fifth*, the Distribution of Rewards by the *Society*; and the *sixth*, Elysium, or the state of final Retribution. Three of these subjects are truly poetical, the others historical. The pictures are all of the same height, viz. eleven feet ten inches; and the first, second, fourth, and fifth, are fifteen feet two inches long; the third and sixth, which occupy the whole breadth of the room, at the north and south ends, are each forty-two feet long.

Though we are prescribed in our limits, we are compelled to give an account of the three last pictures.

The Thames. Personified and represented, of a venerable, majestic, and gracious aspect, sitting on the waters in a triumphal car, steering himself with one hand, and holding in the other the mariner's compass. The car is born along by our great navigators, Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, *Sebastian Cabot*, and the late *Captain Cook*: in the front of the car, and apparently in the action of meeting it, are four figures, representing *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, ready to lay their several productions in the lap of the Thames. The supplicating action of the poor negro slave, or more properly of enslaved *Africa*, the cord round his neck, the tear on his cheek, the iron manacles, and attached heavy chain on his wrists, with his hands clasped and stretched out for mercy denote the agonies of his soul, and the feelings of the artist thus expressed, before the abolition of slavery became the subject of public investigation.

Over head is *Mercury*, the emblem of Commerce, summoning the nations altogether; and following the car, are *Nereids* carrying several articles of the principal manufactures of Great Britain.

In this scene of triumph and joy, the artist has introduced music, and, for this reason, placed among the sea-nymphs his friend *Dr. Burney*.

In the distance is a view of the chalky cliffs on the English coast,

coast, with ships sailing, highly characteristic of the commerce of this country, which the picture is intended to record. In the end of this picture, next the chimney, there is a naval pillar, mausoleum, observatory, light-house, or all of these, they being all comprehended in the same structure.

In this important object, so ingeniously produced by the seagods, we have at last obtained the happy concurrence and union of so many important desiderata in that opportunity of convenient inspection of all the sculptured communications, the want of which had been so deeply regretted by all who had seen the Trajan and Antonine columns, and other celebrated remains of antiquity.

The Society. This picture represents the distribution of the Rewards of the Society. Not far advanced from the left side of the picture, stands the late Lord Romney, then president of the Society, habited in the robes of his dignity: near the president stands his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and sitting at the corner of the picture, holding in his hand the instrument of the institution, is Mr. William Shipley, "whose public spirit gave rise to this Society." One of the farmers, who are producing specimens of grain to the President, is Arthur Young, Esq. Near him Mr. More, the late secretary. On the right hand of the late Lord Romney, stands the present Earl of Romney, then V. P. and on the left, the late Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. V. P. Towards the centre of the picture is seen that distinguished example of female excellence, Mrs. Montague, who long honoured the Society with her name and subscription. She appears recommending the ingenuity and industry of a young female, whose work she is producing. Near her are placed the late Duchess of Northumberland, the present Duke of Northumberland, V. P. the late Joshua Steele, Esq. V. P. the late Sir George Saville, Bart. V. P. Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, Soame Jennings, and James Harris, Esqrs. and the two Duchesses of Rutland and Devonshire: between these ladies, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson seems pointing out the example of Mrs. Montague.

tribute to their graces attention and imitation. Farther advanced is his Grace the late Duke of Richmond, V. P. and the late Edmund Burke, Esq. Still nearer the right hand side of the picture, is the late Edward Hooper, Esq. V. P. and the late Keane Fitz-Gerald, Esqrs. V. P. his Grace, the late Duke of Northumberland, V. P. the Earl of Radnor, V. P. William Lock, Esq. and Dr. William Hunter, are examining some drawings by a youth, to whom a premium has been adjudged: behind him is another youth, in whose countenance the dejection he feels at being disappointed in his expectation of a reward, is finely expressed. Near the right side of the piece are seen, the late Lord Viscount Folkestone, first president of this Society, his son, the late Earl Radnor, V. P. and Dr. Stephen Hales, V. P. In the back ground appear part of the water front of Somerset House. St. Paul's, and other objects in the vicinity and view of this Society as instituted at London. And as a very large part of the rewards bestowed by the Society have been distributed to promote the polite arts of painting and sculpture, the artist has also most judiciously introduced a picture and statue: the subject of the picture is the *Fall of Lucifer*, designed by Mr. Barry, when the Royal Academy had selected six of the members to paint pictures for St. Paul's Cathedral; the statue is that of the Grecian Mother dying, and in those moments attentive only to the safety of her child. In the corners of the picture are represented many articles which have been invented or improved by the encouragement of this Society. In the lower corner of this picture, next the chimney, are introduced two large models intended by Mr. Barry as improvements of medals and coins.

Elysium, or the State of Final Retribution. In this sublime picture, which occupies the whole length of the room, the artist has with wonderful sagacity, and without any of those anachronisms which tarnish the lustre of other very celebrated performances, brought together those great and good men of all ages and nations, who have acted as the cultivators and benefactors

factors of mankind. This picture is separated from that of the Society distributing its rewards, by palm-trees; near which, on a pepestal, sits a pelican, feeding its young with its own blood; a happy type of those personages represented in the picture, who had worn themselves out in the service of mankind. Behind the palms, near the top of the picture, are indistinctly seen, as immersed and lost in the great blaze of light, cherubim veiled with their wings, in the act of adoration, and offering incense to that invisible and incomprehensible Power which is above them, and out of the picture, from whence the light and glory proceed and are diffused over the whole piece. By thus introducing the idea of the Divine essence, by effect rather than by form, the absurdity committed by many painters is happily avoided, and the mind of every intelligent spectator is filled with awe and reverence.

The groups of female figures, which appear at a further distance absorbed in glory, are those characters of female excellence, whose social conduct, benevolence, affectionate friendship, and regular discharge of domestic duties, soften the cares of human life, and diffuse happiness around them. In the more advanced part, just bordering on the blaze of light (where the female figures are almost absorbed) is introduced a group of poor native West Indian females, in the act of adoration, preceded by angels, burning incense, and followed by their good bishop, his face partly concealed by that energetic hand which holds his crozier, or pastoral staff, may, notwithstanding by the word Chiapa, inscribed on the front of his mitre, be identified with the glorious friar Bartolomeo de las Casas, Bishop of that place. This matter of friendly intercourse, continued beyond life, is pushed still further in the more advanced part of the same group by the male adoring Americans, and some Dominican friars, where the very graceful incident occurs of one of these Dominicans directing the attention of an astonished Caribb to some circumstance of beatitude, the enjoyment of which he had promised to his Caribb friend. The group below on the left hand,

in this picture consists of Roger Bacon, Archimedes, Descartes, and Thales; behind them stand Sir Francis Bacon, Copernicus, Gallileo, and Sir Isaac Newton regarding with awe and admiration a solar system, which two angels are unveiling and explaining to them. Near the inferior angel, who is holding the veil, is Columbus with a chart of his voyage; and close to him Epaminondas with his shield, Socrates, Cato the younger, the elder Brutus, and Sir Thomas More; a sextumvriate, to which, Swift says, all ages have not been able to add a seventh. Behind Marcus Brutus is William Molyneux, holding his book of the case of Ireland; near Columbus is Lord Shaftesbury, John Locke, Zeno, Aristotle, and Plato; and, in the opening between this group and the next, are Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and the honourable Robert Boyle.

The next group are legislators, where King Alfred the Great is leaning on the shoulder of William Penn, who is shewing his tolerant, pacific code of equal laws to Lycurgus; standing around them are Minos, Trajan, Antoninus, Peter the Great of Russia, Edward the Black Prince, Henry the Fourth of France, and Andrea Doria of Genoa. Here too are introduced those patrons of genius, Lorenzo de Medici, Louis the Fourteenth, Alexander the Great, Charles the First, Colbert, Leo the Tenth, Francis the first Earl of Arundell, and the illustrious monk Cassiodorus, no less admirable and exemplary as the secretary of state, than as the friar in his convent at Viviers, the plan of which he holds in his hand. Just before this group, on the rocks which separate Elysium from the infernal regions, are placed the Angelic Guards; and in the most advanced part an archangel weighing attentively the virtues and vices of mankind, whose raised hand and expressive countenance denote great concern at the preponderancy of evil; behind this figure is another angel, explaining to Pascal and Bishop Butler the analogy between Nature and revealed Religion. The figure behind Pascal and Butler, with his arms stretched out, and advancing with so much

* See Milton, Book IV. verse 598.

much energy, is that ornament of our latter age, the graceful, the sublime Bossuet, Bishop of Meux, the uniting tendency of the paper he holds in that hand, resting on the shoulder of Origen, would well comport with those pacific views of the amiable Grotius, for healing those discordant evils which are sapping the foundations of Christianity amongst the nations of Europe, where in other respects it would be, and even is so happily and so well established.

Behind Francis the First and Lord Arundel are Hugo Grotius, Father Paul, and Pope Adrian. Towards the top of the picture, and near the centre, sits Homer; on his right hand, Milton; next him, Shakspeare, Spencer, Chaucer, and Sappho. Behind Sappho sits Alcæus, who is talking with Ossian; near him are Menander, Moliere, Congreve, Bruma, Confuscius, Mango Capac, &c. &c. Next Homer, on the other side, is Archbishop Fenelon, with Virgil leaning on his shoulder; and near them are Tasso, Ariosto, and Dante. Behind Dante, Petrarca, Laura, Giovanni, and Boccaccio.

In the second range of figures, over Edward the Black Prince, and Peter the Great, are Swift, Erasmus, Cervantes; near them Pope, Dryden, Addison, Richardson, Moses Mendelshon, and Hogarth. Behind Dryden and Pope, are Sterne, Gray, Goldsmith, Thomson, and Fielding; and near Richardson, Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Vandyke. Next Vandyke is Rubens, with his hand on the shoulders of Le Soeur, and behind him is Le Brun: next to these are Julio Romano, Dominichino, and Annibal Caracci, who are in conversation with Phidias; behind whom is Giles Hussey. Nicholas Poussin, and the Sicyonian Maid are near them, with Callimachus and Pamphilus: near Appelles is Corregio; behind Raphaello stand Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, and behind them, Ghiberti, Donatello, Massaccio, Brunaleschi, Albert Durer, Giotto, and Cimabue.

In the top of this part of the picture, the painter has happily glanced at what is called by astronomers the *System of Systems*,

where the fixed stars, considered as so many suns, each with his several planets, are revolving round the *Great Cause* of all things; and representing every thing as affected by *intelligence*, has shewn each system carried along in its revolution by an angel. Though only a small portion of this article can be seen, yet enough is shewn to manifest the sublimity of the idea.

In the other corner of the picture the artist has represented Tartarus, where, among cataracts of fire and clouds of smoke, two large hands are seen, one of them holding a fire-fork, the other pulling down a number of figures bound together by serpentine War, Gluttony, Extravagance, Detraction, Parsimony, and Ambition: and floating down the fiery gulph are Tyranny, Hypocrisy, and Cruelty, with their proper attributes: the whole of this excellent picture proving, in the most forcible manner, the truth of that maxim, which has been already quoted, but cannot be too often inculcated:

“ That the attainment of man’s true rank in the creation, and his present and future happiness, individual as well as public, depended on the cultivation and proper direction of the human faculties.”

Besides the pictures already mentioned as painted by Mr. Bary, the room is still further ornamented by two whole-length portraits: the one of Lord Viscount Folkstone, the president of the Society, painted by Gainsborough; the other of Lord Romney, the late president, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. On the north side of the room are (presented by the late John Bacon, Esq. R. A.) two casts in plaister, from statues of Mars and Venus, and on the south side a cast from a narcissus, designed and executed in marble, by that excellent artist; for which premiums offered by the society for promoting the art of statuary in this country, were adjudged to him. Over one of the chimnies is a clock of a curious construction, the gift of the late Mr. Thomas Grignion: and over the other chimney, a bust of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, by Mr. I. C. Lockee. On the north side of

the room are two busts, presented by Mons. De La Blancherie ; the one of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, formerly an active member of this Society ; the other, of Monsieur Perronet, a celebrated French architect. On the south side of the room is a statue erected by Carlini, (presented by Ralph Ward, Esq.) of the late Dr. Ward, the inventor of the improved process of making sulphureous acid : and, over the chair, a miniature of Mr. William Shipley, painted and presented by Mr. W. Hincks.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. was instituted in 1753. The idea was suggested by Mr. Shipley, an ingenious artist, and eagerly patronized by the late Lord Folkestone, and the late Lord Romney. The institution consists of a president, twelve vice-presidents, various officers, and an indefinite number of subscribers ; and is supported solely by voluntary contributions.

The chief objects of this Society are to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce of this kingdom, by giving premiums for all useful inventions, discoveries, and improvements, which tend to that purpose ; and, in pursuance of this plan, the Society has already expended nearly fifty thousand pounds advanced by voluntary subscriptions of the members and legacies bequeathed.

The register of the premiums and bounties they have given, will shew the great advantages which the public has derived from this Society. The meetings are held every Wednesday, at seven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth Wednesday in October, to the first Wednesday in June. The several committees meet on other evenings in the week during the session. In order to promote the views of this laudable Society, it may be necessary to explain the mode by which its members are elected. Each member has the privilege, at any weekly meeting of the Society, of proposing any person who is desirous to become a member, provided such proposal is signed by three members of the Society.

Peers of the realm, or lords of parliament, are, on their being
 6
 proposed,

proposed, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a member, is delivered to the secretary, who reads the same, and inserts the name in a list, which is hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which time such person is ballotted for; and if two-thirds of the members then voting ballot in his favour, he is deemed a perpetual member, upon payment of twenty guineas at one payment, or a subscribing member, upon payment of any sum not less than two guineas annually. Every member is entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the transactions of the Society, and to attend and vote at the several committees. He has also the privilege of recommending two persons as auditors at the weekly meeting of the Society, and, by addressing a note to the housekeeper, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, and productions in different branches of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for which premiums have been bestowed. He has likewise the use of a valuable library, and is entitled to the annual volume of the Society's Transactions.

The time appointed for admission to the paintings or models, is from ten to two o'clock, Sundays and Wednesdays excepted.

The Society distributes premiums for any new discovery in agriculture, chemistry, dyeing, mineralogy, the polite arts, manufactures, and mechanics; also premiums for the advantage of the British colonies, and for the settlements in the East Indies, and a correspondence in each branch is maintained to the same end; and the transactions of the Society are published annually.

Returning through *Adam Street* to the Strand, we arrived at *Bedford Street*; here stood the ancient mansion of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford: it was "a large old built house, having a great yard before it for the reception of carriages, and a spacious garden; behind which were coach-houses and stables, with a conveyance into Charles Street, through a large gate." This house and garden being demolished, the site was covered with Tavistock, Southampton, and other streets.

On the opposite side of the Strand are avenues to *York Buildings*, so called from having been the residence of the archbishops of York. It had been anciently the Bishop of Norwich's inn ; but was exchanged in 1535, in the reign of Henry VIII. for the abbey of St. Bennet Holme, in Norfolk. The next possessor, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, had it in exchange for his house called Southwark palace. In the reign of Queen Mary it was purchased by Dr. Heath, Archbishop of York, and called York House. Archbishop Mathew, in the reign of James I. exchanged it with the crown, and had several manors in lieu of it. It was the residence of lords chancellors Egerton and Bacon ; after which it was granted to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it most magnificently. In 1648 the parliament bestowed it on General Fairfax, whose daughter and heir marrying George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham, the house reverted to its true owner, who resided here for several years subsequent to the Restoration. It was disposed of by him, and several streets laid out on the site, which go under his names and titles : " George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Off Alley, and Buckingham Street."

The only vestige now remaining of the splendid mansion of the Buckinghams, is the *Water Gate* at the bottom of Buckingham Street. It has been thus justly characterized :

" *York Stairs* form unquestionably the most perfect piece of building, that does honour to the name of Inigo Jones : it is planned in so exquisite a taste, formed of such equal and harmonious parts, and adorned with such proper and elegant decorations, that nothing can be censured or added. It is at once happy in its situation, beyond comparison, and fancied in a style exactly suited to that situation. The *rock-work*, or rustic, can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of water ; and, indeed, it is a great question whether it ought to be made use of any where else."* On the side next to the river appear the arms of the Villiers family ; and on the north front is inscribed

inscribed their motto : *Fidei Coticula Crux*,---The Cross is the Touch-stone of Faith. On this side is a small terrace, planted with lime trees; the whole supported by a rate raised upon the houses in the neighbouring streets; and, being enclosed from the public, forms an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants.

York Building Water Works, is an edifice with a high wooden tower, erected for raising Thames water, for the supply of the Strand and its neighbourhood. The works are under the superintendence of a company, incorporated by an act of parliament in the year 1691.

Hungerford Market takes its name from the family of the same name, of Farleigh, in the county of Wilts. Sir Edward Hungerford was created knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles II. and had a large mansion here, which he converted into tenements, and a market: over the market-house was a large room, called "The French church," which was afterwards the charity-school for St. Martin in the Fields, but is at present in a state of dilapidation. On the north side of the building is a neglected bust of Charles II.

In *Craven Street* is a house, No. 7, remarkable for having been the residence of *Dr. Benjamin Franklin*, and at present as the place of meeting for *The Society for the Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts*. This Society rose through the well-meant endeavours of the Rev. Dr. Dodd, in 1772; and within fifteen months from the commencement of the plan, they were enabled to discharge 986 persons, many of whom were confined only for their fees! To these belonged five hundred and sixty-six wives, and two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine children, making in all three thousand nine hundred and forty-one souls, essentially relieved by this mode of humanity. It is impossible now to ascertain the number of persons whom this institution has rescued from misery and wretchedness.

The objects of this charity are those, whether men or women, who are actually imprisoned, whose debts, or the composition for them, do not exceed ten pounds; those have the preference

who are aged and infirm; have the largest families unprovided for; are the most likely to be useful to the community; and appear to have lost their liberty by *unavoidable misfortunes*, and not by fraud, vice, or extravagance.* The Committee are empowered to relieve helpless families which suffer by the faults of their principals, and no debtor can be relieved a second time. The annual subscriptions are two guineas; and those for life are twenty-one.†

Returning once more, a little more eastward, we may notice the great improvements that are now making in the neighbourhood of the Savoy ‡; and particularly THE STRAND BRIDGE, which

* I risk nothing by the assertion, that a period will arrive, when Englishmen will shrink with horror at the idea of a fellow citizen being deprived of his liberty, and disgraced as a prisoner, because he has been unavoidably unfortunate. The practice of indiscriminate imprisonment for debt is a disgrace to an enlightened and civilized nation like our own. Foreigners on this very account, look upon us as regardless of every sentiment of honour or humanity, where our cupidity is concerned; and very justly reproach us, that our love of money appears to have interwoven itself into our very principles of morality, become a portion of our religious code, and taught us to esteem or despise one another in exact proportion to the quantum of gold, or its representatives, we can respectively command. Hence, say they, we hang our nearest friends and neighbours, if, in the extremes of want and misery they steal to the value of forty shillings, the exact amount of a "*capital offence*;" and if those neighbours, through the dispensations of Providence, are unable to pay a debt to the amount of ten or fifteen pounds, we first confine them in prison, and perhaps some months afterwards bring them to trial for the *offence*, and again imprison them, should they be found *guilty* of being poor. These things ought not to be allowed among Christians; nor will they long be suffered to exist in this country: the Insolvent Debtors' Law has already somewhat softened the rigour of these cruel measures; but a time will come when even that law will not be required to counteract the cruelty of any other.

† See Mr. Nield's History of this Society, *passim*.

‡ The Strand Bridge improvement has thrown open some additional specimens of the ruins of John of Gaunt's Palace. The windows are of that large and lofty dimensions, which drew forth the censure of the celebrated Chancellor Bacon, who described them as so full of glass, that one cannot tell, when inside, whether one be out of the Sun.

which is becoming a most commanding object on both sides the water.

Mr. Gwynn, as far back as the year 1766, urged the propriety of a new bridge across the Thames, in the neighbourhood of the Savoy; and, in his plan, had formed a semi-circular opening at the entrance of the bridge, whence three large streets were to issue; the first in a direct line to the Strand, opposite Exeter Exchange, which was to be removed; and a street opened into Charles Street and Bow Street, and form a communication with the north side of the town; the other streets to take an oblique direction to Catharine Street, and Southampton Street. He had also suggested that if no bridge was built from the Savoy, then a square, or squares of three sides, the fourth to be open next the water, would be extremely proper, and produce a fine effect. In this case, as the situation of the Savoy is low, which would be inconvenient, and rather damp for dwelling houses, a basement story be erected, which should be vaulted, and might be formed into very extensive warehouses, which being made to project considerably before the dwelling houses, would form a fine terrace round the square, upon which the buildings for dwelling should be erected; these warehouses might be accommodated with a piazza, which would be extremely convenient for the several purposes of those who rented them, as their servants might work securely under them in all weathers; this might be elegantly, as well as usefully, adorned with flights of steps, and a balustrade round the whole, and a grand entrance for carriages, made from the Strand through a large arch in the centre of the square, and also a convenient landing-place (or places) from the river; the situation being nearly in the centre of the two cities, and commanding one of the noblest views upon the river, would be extremely convenient for business, which might be here carried on without interruption to the dwelling houses, and would not only be very useful, but perhaps the only thing of its kind in Europe.

Several other places between the Strand and the Thames,

might be advantageously laid out in the same manner, and as variety would add greatly to the beauty of the appearance of such objects from the river, the plans might be alternately changed into segments of circles. Part of these suggested improvements have been already begun.*

Nearly opposite Hungerford Street is situated the parish church of *St. Martin in the Fields*. The parish to which this church belongs was formerly of great extent, and reached from *Drury Lane* to *Hyde Park*; the several parishes of *St. George*, *St. James*, *St. Anne*, and *St. Paul*, have been taken out of it. There was very early a church on this spot; for it appears that in 1222, there was a dispute between the Abbot of Westminster and the Bishop of London, concerning the exemption of the church from the jurisdiction of the latter. It is not improbable that it might at that time have been a chapel for the use of the monks, when they visited their convent-garden, which reached to the church. Be that as it may, the endowments fell with their possessions, and the living is at present in the gift of the Bishop of London. During the reign of Henry VIII. the parish was so poor that the King built them a small church at his own expence; this structure lasted till the year 1607, when the inhabitants having become more numerous, it was greatly enlarged. At length becoming ruinous, after many expensive repairs it was wholly taken down in the year 1721, and in five years the present stately fabric was raised by *Mr. James Gibbs*. *Dr. Richard Willis*, Bishop of Salisbury, by order of George I, laid the first stone, on which is fixed the following inscription:

D. S.

Serenissimus Rex Georgius

Per Deputatum Suum

Rev. Dum Admodum in Xto Patrem

Richardum Episcop. Sarsibur,

Summum

* I am compelled, by peculiar circumstances, to defer the account of the Strand Bridge till the close of the present Section, at which time I shall also have to notice some other improvements that are now making behind and in the neighbourhood of The Lyceum.

*Summum Suum Eleemosynarium
 Adsistente (Regis Jussu)
 Dno. Tho. Hewyt, Equ. Aur.
 Edificiorum Regiorum Curatore Principali
 Primum Hujus Ecclesiæ Lapidem
 Posuit
 Martii XIX^o. Ano Dni MDCXXI
 Annoque Regni Sui VIII^{vo}.*

It was intended to have made this a round church, and two plans were presented by Mr. Gibbs to the commissioners, but were rejected on account of the expence, though more capacious and convenient than the present fabric. They are both inserted in his book of "Architecture."

The church was consecrated in the year 1726.* It is an elegant structure of stone. In the west front is an ascent by a very long flight of steps to a very noble portico of Corinthian columns, which support a pediment in which is the Royal arms in bas relief, and underneath a Latin inscription relating to the foundation of the church. The same order is continued round in pilasters, and in the intercolumniations are two series of windows, surrounded with rustic. On each side of the doors, on the sides near the corners, are lofty Corinthian columns, the roof is concealed by a handsome balustrade; the steeple is stately and elegant; and in the tower is an excellent peal of twelve bells.

The interior decorations are extremely fine; the ceiling is elliptical; "which," says Mr. Gibbs, "I find by experience to be much better for the voice than the semi-circular, though not

so

* It is observable, that on the laying the first stone, the King gave one hundred guineas to be distributed among the workmen, and some time after 1,500*l.* to purchase an organ. The whole expence of building and decorating the church, amounted to 36,891*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* of which 33,450*l.* was granted by Parliament, and the rest raised by Royal benefactions, subscriptions, and the sale of seats in the church.

so beautiful. It is divided into panels, enriched with fret-work, by *Signiori*, *Artari*, and *Bagutti*, the best fret-workers that ever came to England." Slender Corinthian columns, raised on high pedestals, rising in the front of the galleries, serve to support both them and the roof, which on the sides rests upon them in a very ornamental arch-work. The east end is richly adorned with fret-work and gilding; and over the altar is a large Venetian-window, with ornamental stained glass. On each side are seats, with glazed windows, for the Royal family and their household, whenever they come to church, especially to qualify themselves to certain offices.

The fine organ given by King George, has been supplanted by another, by no means its equal in tone or appearance, and it is matter of some reproach, that so good an instrument should be so disposed of. The present instrument cost upwards of 500*l.*; and, according to our information, the former was sold to a parish in Gloucestershire for 150*l.* and is fixed in their church, a mark of ingratitude in their former possessors.

"With respect to this noble edifice," says Mr. Ralph, "I could wish that a view was opened from the Mews to St. Martin's church; I do not know any of the modern buildings about town which deserves such an advantage. The portico is at once elegant and august; and if the steps arising from the street to the front could have been made regular, and on a line from end to end, it would have given it a very considerable grace; but as the situation of the ground would not allow it, this is to be esteemed a misfortune rather than a fault. The round columns at each angle of the church are well contrived, and have a very fine effect in the profile of the building; the east end is remarkably elegant; and very justly claims a particular applause. In short, if there is any thing wanting in this fabric, it is a little more elevation; which, I presume, is apparently wanted within, and would create an additional beauty without. I cannot help thinking too that in complaisance to the galleries, the architect has reversed the order of the windows, it being always usual to have the large ones

ones near the eye, and the small, by way of attic, on the top."

Gwynn says, that "the church of St. Martin is esteemed one of the best in this city, though far from being so fine as it is usually represented to be: the absurd rustication of the windows, and the heavy sills and trusses under them, are unpardonable blemishes, and very improperly introduced into this composition of the Corinthian order, as it takes away the delicacy which should be preserved in this kind of building. The steeple itself is good, but it is so constructed that it seems to stand upon the roof of the church, there being no appearance of its continuation from the foundation, and consequently it seems to want support; an error of which Gibbs is not alone guilty, but which is very elegantly and judiciously avoided in the turrets in the front of St. Paul's; indeed the spire of the steeple of St. Martin's church being formed by internal sweeps, makes the angles too acute, which always produces an ill effect. Upon the whole, St. Martin's church is composed on a grand style of one order; the portico is truly noble, and wants nothing but the advantage of being seen."

"We have in the exterior of this church," says Mr. Malton, "an excellent example of Roman architecture, in its highest state of improvement; without the taudry and meretricious ornaments, with which the Romans frequently disfigured their sacred edifices. It is also the most successful attempt, to unite the light and picturesque beauty of the modern steeple, to the sober grandeur and square solidity of the Grecian temple. The insulated columns in the recesses at each extremity of the flanks of this church, are striking and noble; and once had the merit of novelty, though it is now by frequent imitation, become less remarkable."

The church is one hundred and forty feet in breadth, and forty high; being well wainscoted and pewed. The pulpit and desk are also very handsome.

To the above commendations we have to add the opinion of Mr. Malcom, who observes, that the exterior is 'extremely superb,'

perb,' and that it is without doubt the most perfect Grecian church in England, except St. Paul's. Vast vaults extend from the portico to the east end of the structure; which are light and dry, and contain great numbers of bodies, deposited within separate apartments, and on the floor of the open space. The flight of steps to the magnificent Corinthian portico, the pillars which compose it, the entablature and pediment, are in excellent proportion, and would have a grand effect, if the execrable warehouse and sheds before it were removed, and an area thus opened from St. Martin's Lane to the King's Mews; whence only the steeple, the pediment, and part of the pillars can be seen without distortion of the spine. The sides composed of a double range of windows, between Corinthian pilasters, with an entablature and balustrade, are infinitely improved by the introduction of isolated columns near the angles; but these are lost in courts, where houses approach them almost to contact. The steeple equals the best specimen of skill in that species of structure left by Sir Christopher Wren, and has the merit of originality, in not resembling one of the steeples erected by that great architect."

The want of a point of view from which this edifice may be conveniently inspected, so justly complained of by the writers above cited, is likely to be soon remedied; as it has been publicly announced, that the opening of a wide street in continuation of Pall Mall, to terminate at the west front of this church is one of the improvements lately projected in this part of the Metropolis.

The interior contains eight Composite pillars, and four pilasters and entablatures, which support beautiful ceilings over the side aisles. The enriched bands spring from brackets and cherubim, between which are slight domes marked with plain circles. The vault of the nave is too elaborately ornamented for description: the decorations, however, are grand, not too much crowded, yet sufficiently profuse to satisfy the man of taste. The sacrarum commences with a semicircle, and terminates in a Composite
site

site recess; but the arch to this is too much depressed. A glory covers the ceiling.

The vestry-room detached from the south-east corner of the church, contains a fine model of this structure, admirably executed. In a recess is a half-length of George I. and over the door, a bust of Richard Miller, Esq. who gave 500*l.* to the charity-schools; 300*l.* to the library, and free-school; and 300*l.* towards building the vestry-house. In a south window is a pretty painting of St. Martin, dividing his mantle with a beggar. The walls are adorned with half-lengths of the vicars, from the year 1670, almost all of whom attained high distinction in the church. In the waiting-room are portraits of the architect Mr. Gibbs, and the unfortunate Sir Edmondbury Godfrey.

Mr. Malcolm records the following singular event which occurred in this church. On the 10th of September, 1729, during evening prayers, a gentleman abruptly entered and fired two pistols at the Rev. Mr. Taylor, who was repeating the service: one of the bullets grazed the surplice, but the other entered the body of Mr. Williams, farrier, of Bedfordbury, who was sitting in a pew near the minister. The congregation fled in alarm from the church, but a sturdy car-man resolutely proceeded to secure the offender, which he could not effect without a severe encounter, and much bruising him, particularly on the head. On his examination, it was found that this man, named Roger Campazuel, was the son of the Governor of Brest, in France, that having been cheated by his landlord, a Hugonot, resident near the Seven Dials, of 138*l.* his mind became deranged, so that he had not sufficient discrimination to distinguish the victim of his revenge. After his commitment to Newgate he endeavoured to hang himself with his garters in the chapel; but being prevented, he fastened himself into his cell; and when the door was forced open, he was found eating part of a bottle pounded into fragments with bread. Of the subsequent fate of this lunatic we have no information.

Between York House and Charing Cross stood the hospital
 7 of

of St. Mary, a cell to the Priory of Rounceval, in Navarre. This hospital was founded by William Marischal, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III. and confirmed by that monarch. According to Speed, it was suppressed by Henry V. as an alien priory; but re-edified by Edward IV. After the general suppression, it was given by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Cawarden, to be held in free soccage of the honour of Westminster.

It then came to Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, out of the ruins of which he built a mansion, which he denominated *Northampton House*, and died there in 1694. He left it to his kinsman, the Earl of Suffolk; and by marriage of Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, with Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, it passed into her family about the year 1642, and has ever since been distinguished by the name of *Northumberland House*.

I have hitherto entered as little as possible into biographical details; but in the present instance it is proper to give a few important particulars of that branch of the noble family of the Percys into whose possession Northumberland House first came.

According to a Bill in Sion House, one of the Percy estates in Middlesex, it appears that Algernon Percy, the tenth Earl of Northumberland, was born in London, and baptized on the 13th of October, 1602. Anthony Wood* says he had his education at Christ Church, Oxford; and that the celebrated Robert Hues was his mathematical tutor. According to Anstis,† at the creation of Charles, Prince of Wales, the Earl was made one of the Knights of the Bath. He was second in precedency, James, Lord Maltravers, eldest son to the Earl of Arundel, being the first.

He was called by writ to the House of Peers, by the title of Lord Percy, &c. This was on the accession of Charles I. and during his father's life-time. In May 1626, he was one of the
thirty-

* *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, I. p. 490.

† *Essay on the Knighthood of the Bath*, p. 75.

thirty-six Lords who made a voluntary protestation, upon their honours, in Parliament, that Sir Dudley Digges did not speak any thing, on delivering his charge against the Duke of Buckingham, “ which did, or might, intrench on the King’s honour; and if he had, they would presently have reprehended him for it.” *

His father dying in the year 1632, he succeeded to the title and honours, as Earl of Northumberland, &c. The following year he attended Charles I. into Scotland, in order to his Coronation, † at which he was present, on the 18th of June, in the same year; being then of the Privy Council. ‡

On the 13th of May, 1635, he was, with great magnificence, installed one of the Knights of the Garter. The year following he had the command of a Royal Fleet, of sixty sail, and destroyed the Dutch busses that were sailing on our coasts. § He first required the Dutch to forbear, and, on their refusal, he took some, and sunk others; thereupon the Dutch begged him to mediate with the King, that they might have permission to fish on our coasts; and, for that summer, agreed to give the King 30,000*l.* which was paid accordingly.

We find his lordship, in November, of the same year, busily employed in the dubious character of a Reformer; but *his* exertions were directed to a noble purpose, and he effected great and salutary reforms in the Royal Navy. || After this he was promoted, on the 30th of March, 1637, to be Lord High Admiral of England; and, two years afterwards, Captain General of the Army, then raised by the King upon his expedition into Scotland; but was prevented from entering on his command by a dangerous illness. ¶

The

* Rushworth’s Historical Collections, Vol. I. pp. 364, 365.

† Kennet’s Life of Charles I. in Hist. Eng. *apud* Brid. Col. II. 69.

‡ Clarendon Hist. Reb. I. 270.

§ Kennet, *ut sup.* 84.

|| Sidney’s Letters and Memorials, II. 415.

¶ Clar. Hist. Reb. I. 144.

The author on whose authority this is stated, relates that "when the bulk and burden of state affairs, whereby the envy attending them likewise, lay principally on the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Strafford, and the Lord Cottington, the Earl of Northumberland for ornament, the Lord Bishop of London by his place, (being Lord High Treasurer of England) and the two Secretaries, Sir Henry Vane, and Sir Francis Windebank, for service and communications of intelligence: These were reproachfully called *The Junto*, and enviously at Court, *The Cabinet Council*."

It appears from a series of his Letters among the Sidney Papers, * that in 1639, his lordship was at the head of public affairs.

By a Letter, dated February 13th, 1639, † it is evident that his Lordship was appointed General of the Army before that period. This Letter is addressed to the Earl of Leicester at Paris, and he there says that his commission gives power to all the commissioners of the army, without excepting any, and that no money would be taken for commissions, as heretofore, in Holland. He farther acquaints the Earl of Leicester, that he had raised two troops of horse-guards; one of one hundred cuirassiers, the other of sixty carabiniers, and that he had given out commissions for the present raising two thousand horse ‡.

In another letter, dated July 10, 1640, he writes: "We are now almost in the middle of July, and yet I have no more certainty of the time when I shall be going into the North than I had at Christmas." On the 6th of the following month he informs his lordship, that being commanded suddenly into the North, "and," says he, "now upon disbanding my Lord Hamilton's regiments, I am so extremely full of business, and am so tired, that I can scarcely hold up my head."

Almost immediately after this he was seized with a dangerous illness,

* Vol. II. Folio.

† Sidney Letters and Memorials, II. 637.

‡ Ibid, p. 640.

and the King took on himself to be Generalissimo of the Army, * and about August 20th he went out of London.

According to Lord Clarendon, † the Earl's recovery was totally dispaired of, or to be expected very slowly; whereupon he sent to the King, to desire he would make choice of another general. The same noble author informs us, ‡ that "this Earl of Northumberland was then arrived at a wonderful general estimation." Farther on, in the same work, Clarendon says, that "his defection from his Majesty's service wrought several ill effects in the minds of many: for as the Earl then had the most esteemed and unblemished reputation in court and country, of any person of his rank throughout the kingdom, therefore many concluded, that he had some notable temptation in his conscience, and that the court was much worse than it was believed to be."

This inference, whether just, or otherwise, seems to have been perfectly natural, and to be expected. What would the Reformers of the present day infer, were, for instance, the Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any other of our present ministers, whose services have been long tried, and whose fidelity to the King and the court are unquestionable, suddenly to withdraw themselves from the service of the state, and join a faction against the existing government? They would naturally conclude that nothing but some "notable temptation of conscience," could influence them in so strange a proceeding, and that the court is, in fact, much worse than even the most zealous Reformer had believed it to be.

Well, therefore, might the defection of such a nobleman as the Duke of Northumberland, excite an extraordinary degree of regret and alarm.

This is a most important epoch in the history of this noble family: it ought not to be passed over slightly. Towards the

PART III. CONTIN.

R

end

* Whitlock Mem. 33.

† Hist. Reb. 8vo. Ed. I. 144.

‡ Ibid. p. 141.

end of January, 1643, the Parliament desired a safe-conduct for the Earls of Northumberland, Pembroke, Salisbury, and Holland, with eight members of the Commons, to deliver a petition and propositions to the king.*

The safe-conduct was signed on January 28, 1642-3, and they accordingly set out, with a great equipage, for Oxford; and had thus first access to his Majesty in the garden of Christ Church, where all of them kissed his hand.†

The Earl of Northumberland read the petition and propositions to the king, with a sober and manly carriage;‡ but being interrupted by the king, he said: "Your Majesty will give me leave to proceed?" Who answered: "Ay, ay," and so he read them all through. These propositions related to the cessation of arms; but they differed so little from other propositions which the king had before rejected, that they were not acceded to.

His Majesty, on the 23d of March following, delivered to the commissioners six objections which he had to their petition and propositions: First, they differed in nothing from those already excepted to: secondly, the articles of the propositions contained no consent to the putting of ships, that may be employed, under the command of persons approved of by his majesty: thirdly, the articles spoke of the parliament army in such a manner as if the king formed no part of the parliament, or of himself as having raised that army: fourthly, his majesty's desire, that during the
cessation

* Whitlock's Memorials, p. 65.

† Among the number of commissioners originally proposed was the Lord Say, but the king objected to him, because he was proclaimed a traitor; but he told them, in case they thought fit to send any other person in his room, not liable to the same objection, he should enjoy the benefit of the safe-conduct, as if he had been particularly named. They did not, however, send any in his stead, and only five went: Collins, as above, mentions only four lords. The Commoners appointed on this important mission, were Mr. Pierepoint, Sir William Ermyn, Sir John Holland, and Mr. Whitlock. See *Whitlock*, p. 68; also *Rapin's Hist.* II. (Ed. 1733) 472; *Rushworth Hist. Col.* V. 173; and *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* III. 123.

‡ Whitlock's Memorials, p. 64.

cessation none of his subjects might be imprisoned otherwise than according to the laws of the land, was in no degree consented to by those articles : fifthly, his majesty had spoken against the repeated robberies of his subjects, by an uncommanded soldiery, merely because they would not submit to the impositions of one or both houses, contrary to the known laws of the land ; but these articles took no notice of this wish of his majesty's ; and, lastly, the king objected to the petition and remonstrances of the commissioners, because the articles which his majesty had himself presented had been, in these propositions, so garbled and mutilated, that though, in many cases, the very words of his articles were preserved, " yet by reason of the relation of somewhat going before that is varied by them, the sense of those words was wholly varied too."

I have no room to detail the other proceedings of this important mission, in which the Earl of Northumberland conducted himself with great courage and patriotism, however mistaken he might have been in his political views.

Clarendon, who has given a full account of this conference, also enters somewhat minutely into the character of all the privy-counsellors that attended the king at this treaty. The following is his account of the Earl of Northumberland :

" Of those who were of the king's council, and who stayed and acted with the parliament, the Earl of Northumberland may well be reckoned the chief ; in respect of the antiquity of his family, and his great fortune and estate, and the general reputation he had amongst the greatest men, and his great interest by being high-admiral of England. Though he was of a family that had lain under frequent blemishes of want of fidelity to the Crown, and his father had been long a prisoner in the Tower, under some suspicion of having some knowledge of the gunpowder treason ; and after he was set at liberty, by the mediation and credit of the Earl of Carlisle, who had, without and against his consent, married his daughter, he continued to his death under such a restraint, that he had not liberty to live and

reside upon his northern estate;* yet his lordship's father was no sooner dead, than the king poured out his favours upon him in a wonderful manner.†”

Clarendon, in another place,‡ says, that the king from that time took him “ into his immediate and eminent care, and prosecuted him with all manner and demonstration of respect and kindness; (as he heard his majesty himself say,) and courted him as his mistress, and conversed with him as his friend, without the least interruption or intermission of any possible favour and kindness.”

The noble historian also gives an account of the Earl of Northumberland's preferments, which the reader will find mentioned in their exact order of time in Collins. These preferments, proceeds Clarendon were “ in such quick succession of bounties and favours, as had rarely befallen any man who had not been attended with the envy of a favourite.” “ He was, in all his deportment, a very great man; and that which looked like formality, was a punctuality in preserving his dignity from the invasion and intrusion of bold men, which no man, of that age, so well preserved himself from.”

In this dignified carriage the noble earl had greater merit, when it is considered the kind of men whose cause he had begun to espouse. The familiarity which enthusiastic pretensions to extraordinary zeal for religion and reform naturally engender, can be known only to those whom circumstances have caused to have mixed with political saints and canting hypocrites: characters of all others the most disgusting to a noble and correct mind. In resisting the officious approaches of the lower clan of the puritanic regicides, the Earl of Northumberland shewed himself worthy of a better cause; that he countenanced the regicides at all was doubtless owing to the purest of motives.

“ Though,”

* In that transaction the earl was certainly very cruelly used.

† Clarendon's Hist. Reb. III. p. 198, *et seq.*

‡ Vol. I. p. 270.

“ Though,” continues Clarendon, “ his notions were not large, or deep, yet his temper and reservedness in speaking, got him the reputation of an able and wise man ; which he made evident in the excellent government of his family, where no man was ever more absolutely obeyed ; and no man had ever fewer idle words to answer for ; and, in debates of importance, he always expressed himself very pertinently. If he had thought the King as much above him as he thought himself above other considerable men, he would have been a good subject ; but the extreme undervaluing those, and not enough valuing the King, made him liable to the impressions which they who approached him by those addresses of reverence and esteem, that usually insinuate into such natures, made in him. So that after he was first prevailed on, not to do that, which in honour and gratitude he was obliged to do, (which is a very pestilent corruption) he was with the more facility, led to concur in what, in duty, and fidelity, he ought not to have done ; and so continued in all the councils which produced the Rebellion, and stayed with them to support it.”

It is due, however, to the character of this mistaken Earl, to state, that he complied with the revocation of his commission as High Admiral, with all submissive duty to the King. This is the remark of Collins,* and it is a very necessary one to be made, as it goes to shew, that the Earl of Northumberland had not in view any direct hostility towards the King’s authority, and that all he did was the result of what he conceived the liberty and the constitution of his country required ; and doubtless, had the violent and canting demagogues possessed motives similar to those which inspired the noble and honest bosom of the Earl, they had rendered a real service to their country, their names had been handed to posterity as the friends of the liberties of mankind, and as genuine patriots ; whereas their names and memories stink in the nostrils of all those, to the present day, who are not themselves inspired

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with

* Vol. II. 350.

with the same vile spirit of revolt against whatever is dignified and respectable in politics, or sober and rational in religion. The two words Liberty and Grace, by the vile uses that have been made of them have done more mischief in this and other countries than all other words which any language can supply. The one has been the watch-word of anarchy and bloodshed : the other, the war-whoop of hypocrisy in all attacks against the bulwarks of Truth and Virtue.

“ The Earl of Northumberland,” says Collins, “ shewed all proper regard for the King’s person during this great contest ; of which Lord Clarendon has mentioned many instances ; and his careful and respectful attention on the King’s children when committed to his care, and his indulging his Majesty, as much as possible, with their company, &c. &c. sufficiently vindicate him from the charge of ingratitude and personal disrespect.”

When the regicide saints had succeeded in bringing their King to *trial* at their own mock tribunal, the Earl of Northumberland displayed the native integrity of his mind : “ he detested the cruel murder of his Majesty, and did his utmost to obstruct it.”

After this diabolical proceeding, his lordship lived retired, for the most part, at Petworth, till the Restoration.

In the spring of 1660, when General Monk had marched from Scotland, and taken his quarters at Whitehall, he invited him to NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, to a conference with him, the Earl of Manchester, and other Lords ; and likewise with Holles, Sir William Waller, Lewis, and other eminent persons ; who had a trust and confidence in each other, and who were looked upon as the heads and governors of the moderate Presbyterian party ; through whose influence the Restoration was, in part, accomplished : the rigid Calvinian Independents being still for a Republican form of Government ; if indeed, they wished for any Government at all.

The Earl of Northumberland discovered his sentiments to Lord
Robert

Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, in a Letter to him, dated April 13th, 1660. * He thus expresses himself: " The meeting my Lord of Southampton, in pursuance of some overtures that have been made for a marriage between his daughter and my son, was the principal occasion that brought me to this town; where I find most people very busy (or at least seeming so) and the public affairs in a posture that needs the advice of better heads than mine. All persons here shew strong inclinations to bring in the King, and re-establish the Government on the old foundation. Some there are who would have him restored to all, without any condition, only an act of oblivion, and general pardon to be granted; but the soberer people will, I believe, expect terms of more security for themselves, and advantage for the nation; and unless a full satisfaction be given in such points, as shall be judged necessary to those ends, it is thought the army will not be pleased."

It is astonishing that a person of the Earl's good sense and noble mind should think of making terms for a rebel-army that should go any farther, than to secure pardon for the least offending: to dream of measures that should be *pleasing* to them is an infatuation that has never been paralleled, except by the reasoning of those unhappy spirits of our own time, who seem to think that measures should be adopted to *please* the rebel-army now in France: pleasing wretches like these would be to insult and displease every loyal and honourable man in the country.

During the critical time of the Restoration the Earl of Northumberland was in all the committees.

In the Earl of Leicester's Journal is the following entry: " Thursday, May 31st, a messenger came to my house, and warned me to come to Whitehall; the like he did to the Earl of Northumberland. We went together, not knowing for what; and having staid awhile in the King's withdrawing chamber, we were called into the council chamber, and there, contrary to his,

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and

* Sidney Mem. II. 685.

and my expectation, we were sworn privy counsellors; as was likewise the Earl of Manchester, and others, that and the next day."

On the 11th of August in the same year, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex; and on 7th of September following, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Northumberland.

His lordship sought for no employment in the state, choosing to retire, in the summer, to his seat at Petworth, delighting in his gardens and plantations there; but he lived in town during the winter season, and was constant in his attendance in Parliament; as appears by some of his letters to his brother-in-law, Robert, Earl of Leicester, who, residing altogether at Penshurst, left him his proxy in the House of Peers. Indeed there was such a sympathy of affection between these two noblemen, and such a sincere and faithful friendship as can hardly be paralleled. The Earl of Leicester, in a letter to him from Penshurst, September 26th, 1659, pays this compliment to the Earl of Northumberland: "Of the few persons that I consider in this world your lordship hath my greatest estimation; and of the fewer things I value in this life, your favour is placed by me in the most high degree. I am very tender of both, and do passionately desire the conservation of the one for the good of many; and the continuation of the other for my own contentment."

But indeed the Earl of Northumberland continued to be regarded with a very high respect by the whole English nation; of which Lord Clarendon himself gives a remarkable instance in the history of his own life; when mentioning a bill that was brought into Parliament against importing Irish cattle (a few years after the Restoration) and which occasioned great heats, he says, "That the Lord Ashley (afterwards Earl of Shaftsbury) who next to the Duke of Buckingham appeared the most violent supporter of the bill, urging it as an argument for prosecuting it, 'That if this bill did not pass, all the rents in Ireland would rise in a vast proportion, and those in England fall as much; so that

that in a year or two the Duke of Ormond would have a greater revenue than the Earl of Northumberland;' which, (adds the noble historian) made a visible impression in many, as a thing not to be endured."

His lordship married two wives; and, what was very remarkable, they were both grand-daughters of two successive Lord Treasurers under King James I. to whose ill offices Earl Henry his father attributed much of the cruel severity with which he had been treated by that ungrateful Prince.

Earl Algernon's first wife was the Lady Anne Cecil, second daughter of William, second Earl of Salisbury, son of Robert Cecil, who had been secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and lord high treasurer to King James I. by whom he was created Earl of Salisbury. Her mother was Catharine Howard, youngest daughter of Thomas Earl of Suffolk, (son of Thomas IV. Duke of Norfolk, and grandson of Henry, Earl of Surrey, the Poet,) who succeeded Cecil as lord high treasurer. This Anne, Countess of Northumberland, died December 6, 1637, as we learn from a letter to the Earl of Leicester at Paris, written by William Hawkins, Esq. wherein he mentions, "that the Earl of Northumberland is a very sad man for the death of his lady; and that the Countess of Leicester is gone to comfort him."

By his first Countess he had issue, first, Lady Catharine Percy, born August 12, 1630, who died young, and was buried in the family vault at Petworth, in Sussex, January 26, 1638. Second, Lady Dorothy Percy, born also on August 12, 1632; who died young, and was buried at Petworth, Feb. 19, 1638. Third, Lady Anne Percy, born December 17, 1633, who was married June 21, 1652, to Philip Lord Stanhope, who was afterwards Earl of Chesterfield, but not till after her death, who died November 29, 1654; and was buried at Petworth December the 7th following; together with her infant son, Algernon: and therefore she probably died in childbed, leaving no issue. Fourth, Lady Lucy Percy, who died young. Fifth, Lady Elizabeth Percy, born December 1, 1636, who was married May 19, 1653,

to Arthur, Lord Capel, afterwards created Earl of Sussex, in 1661, by whom she had issue, Algernon, second Earl of Essex, and Anne, Countess of Carlisle. This Lady Elizabeth Percy, Countess of Essex, long survived the Earl, her husband, who (was found murdered in the Tower, July 13, 1683,) and died herself February 5, 1717-8.

Earl Algernon, after continuing a widower nearly five years, married to his second wife, a cousin-german of his first Countess, viz. the Lady Elizabeth Howard, second daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, (son of the lord-high treasurer, before-mentioned,) by the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Lord George Hume, Earl of Dunbar. It was in consequence of this marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Howard (which was celebrated October 1, 1642,) that Earl Algernon became possessed of Northumberland House, in the Strand, which has ever since been the town residence of the family.

By his second Countess Earl Algernon had issue: first, Josceline, his only son and heir, who was born July 4, 1644, and, after his father, was eleventh Earl of Northumberland. Second, Lady Mary Percy, born July 22, 1647; who died July 3, 1652, and was buried at Petworth.

Their mother, the Countess Elizabeth, survived her lord nearly forty years, dying March 11, 1704-5 (aged ninety-seven,) and was buried at Petworth the 20th of March following.

The Earl, her husband, deceased October 13, 1668, (in the sixty-sixth of his age,) and was buried at Petworth; being succeeded in his honours and estates by his only son. Josceline Percy, the eleventh Earl of Northumberland, (only son and heir of Earl Algernon,) had, while he was Lord Percy, been designed by his father to marry the Lady Audry, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Wriothsley, Earl of Southampton, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Francis Leigh, Earl of Chichester: as appears by overtures made before April 13, 1660, which brought the Earl of Northumberland to town, as he acquaints the Earl of Leicester by a letter of that date,

date. But in another from Petworth, of November 2, following, to the said Earl, he says: "The death of my Lady Audry did as nearly touch me as most accidents that could have happened; not for the convenience of her fortune, nor the hopes of her bringing an heir to my family, as soon as it had been fit for my son and her to have come together; but because I judged her to be of a nature, temper, and humour, likely to have made an excellent wife, which would have brought me much comfort in the latter part of my life; but since our uncertain condition exposes us daily to these troubles, I shall endeavour with all patience to submit to them." However, his son, Josceline, then Lord Percy, two years after, married the Lady Elizabeth, sister of the said Lady Audry, and younger daughter of the said Thomas Earl of Southampton, who was lord high-treasurer of England, and died May 16, 1667; whereupon the same year his son-in-law, the young Lord Percy, was constituted in his place lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Southampton.

On the death of his father, in 1668, as aforesaid, this Josceline, the eleventh Earl of Northumberland, (then aged twenty-four,) was, on November the 9th, the same year, constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Sussex; also, the same day, was constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Northumberland. But he did not long enjoy these honours; for within two years after, he and his young Countess made a tour on the continent, as it should seem for their healths, being attended by the celebrated Mr. Locke, as their physician; and the Countess remaining at Paris, and Mr. Locke with her, the Earl, her husband, proceeded on to Italy; and having heated himself with travelling post many days, was seized at Turin with a fever, which put a period to his life, on May 21, 1670; in the midst of the brightest hopes, which this promising young nobleman had excited in the breasts of all good men, that he would prove a shining ornament of his noble house, and an honour and support to his country. His remains were afterwards brought to England, and interred in the vault belonging to the noble family

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family at Petworth. His lady continued after his death at Paris, till she there entered into second nuptials with Ralph Lord Montague, then ambassador from King Charles II. to the French court; who was afterwards, by Queen Anne, (1705) created Duke of Montague; and had issue by her John Duke of Montague, and Anne, grandmother of the late Earl of Sandwich.

Josceline, the eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland, had issue by his said Countess, first, Lady Elizabeth Percy, born January 26, 1666-7, who was afterwards Duchess of Somerset, and transmitted the barony of Percy, &c. with a very great inheritance, to her posterity. Second, Henry, Lord Percy, born February 2, 1668, who died December 18, 1669, and was buried at Petworth. Third, Lady Henrietta Percy, who died an infant.

By the premature death of this Lord Josceline, without issue male, the title of Earl of Northumberland became extinct.

After the extinction of the Earldom of Northumberland, various circumstances occurred that promised to revive the title. Charles II. created his third natural son, by the Duchess of Cleveland, George Fitzroy, in 1674, Earl, and afterwards (in 1682) Duke of Northumberland.

In the meantime "a false and impudent pretender to the Earldom of Northumberland," * made a claim of those hereditary honours and possessions. His name was James Percy, a trunk-maker. He petitioned the house of Peers, upon several grounds; but failed in all his proofs; he also tried his right in various suits at common law, but without success, though he persevered in his pretensions for nearly twenty years. He had a son, Anthony, who became Lord Mayor of Dublin, and is mentioned by Archbishop King, in his account of the sufferings of the Protestants in Ireland, as a sufferer under the tyranny of King James.

The only surviving daughter and sole heiress of Josceline, the last Earl of Northumberland, was the Lady Elizabeth Percy. Before she was sixteen years of age, she was thrice married and
twice

* Journals of the House of Lords, XIV. pp. 24, 38, 211, 224, 238, 240, 241.

twice a widow. She was not fourteen years of age when she was married to Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, who, by agreement before marriage, assumed the name and arms of Percy, for which he had the Royal Licence; but he died about twelve months after his marriage.

Very shortly afterwards, she was married, or contracted, to Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, in the county of Wilts, Esq. who was assassinated, on Sunday, February 12, 1681-2, as he was riding through Pall Mall in his coach, by some ruffians on horseback. This circumstance I have before mentioned in the account of Westminster Abbey, where he has a monument, on which this dreadful catastrophe is described in *alto relievo*.

On the 30th of May, 1682, she was married to his Grace, Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset. By articles before marriage, his Grace was to take the name, and bear the arms of Percy; * but from this agreement she released his Grace, when she came of age; so that, although she had male issue by this marriage, the title did not revive, and she became, of course, the Duchess of Somerset. She is said to have been one of the greatest ornaments of Queen Anne's Court, and succeeded the Duchess of Marlborough as groom of the stole.

The Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, and grand-daughter of Duke Charles, by Lady Elizabeth Percy, was married at Percy Lodge; * on the 18th of July, 1740, to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. who afterwards assumed the name and arms of Percy.

Passing over some other members of the Smithson family, we may state, that Sir Hugh Smithson of Stanwick, Bart. succeeded in 1729, to the title and estates of his grandfather. He also inherited the large estates in Yorkshire and Middlesex of his relation, Hugh Smithson of Tottenham, &c.

By the death of his father-in-law, Algernon, Duke of Somerset, he succeeded, (according to the patent) to the Earldom of Northumberland, &c. and took his seat in the House of Peers on March 2d, 1749-50.

Pursuant

* Dugdale's Barontage.

† Now called Rickings, in the parish of Iver, Bucks.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed that session, his lordship took the name and arms of the illustrious and noble family of Percy. The reason assigned in this act for that measure is stated to be the wish of Algernon, late Duke of Somerset, who in his life-time, expressed his desire that the name of Percy should be used by, and be the surname, and family name of the Earls of Northumberland, for the time being; in regard to the said honour and dignity which had been held and enjoyed by persons of that name for many generations.

After this his lordship was appointed to various important offices of honour and trust, amongst which we notice his being made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Middlesex, and of the City and Liberty of Westminster, during which time among his other acts of munificence, he provided a large and commodious house in King Street, Westminster, as a Guildhall for that City and Liberty; that which had formerly been used as such, adjoining Westminster Hall, being too small, and otherwise inconvenient.

In 1766, his lordship was raised to the Ducal rank, being almost the only instance, after an interval of forty-six years, of that high honour being conferred on a subject. By this patent he, therefore, became *Earl Percy, and Duke of Northumberland*.

Having early distinguished himself by his love of the fine arts, his Grace eminently promoted the advancement of them in this country; for, not to mention the constant encouragement and employ which he gave to artists with his noble fortune in general, besides the elegant improvements made in his paternal estate at Stanwick, in Yorkshire,* he restored three palaces, which are executed in very different styles of architecture, and will remain lasting monuments of his magnificence and taste: first, **NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE**, now under consideration, begun to be repaired before the death of Algernon, late Duke of Somerset, he completed and perfected in the noblest manner; so that it affords a finished model of a palace for the town

* See "BEAUTIES" in Yorkshire.

town residence of a great nobleman; second, *Syon House**, in Middlesex; and thirdly, *Alnwick Castle*†, the great baronial seat of the ancient Earls of Northumberland, which was become quite a ruin‡.

His Grace died June 6th, 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest son Hugh, Earl of Percy, who is the present Duke.

The following concluding particulars of this great family I have chiefly taken from the same edition of Collins, to which the reader will perceive I have already been much indebted in the foregoing hasty sketch of this illustrious family.

The second, and present, Duke of Northumberland was born in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, August 14th, 1742, who early devoting himself to military life, was in the war in Germany, and then gave presages of that skill and courage which were afterwards so nobly displayed in the service of his country, in the war in America.

He has also served his country in several Parliaments; but did not take his seat in the House of Peers before the latter end of the year 1777; being, at the time of his mother's death, when he succeeded to the Baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer, abroad in America.

By his marriage with Lady Anne Stuart, third daughter of the Right Honourable John, Earl of Bute, he had no issue, and was divorced by Act of Parliament in 1779, having been then married about fifteen years; but by his second marriage, with Miss Francis Julia Burrell, third daughter of the late Peter Burrell, of Beckenham, in Kent, Esq. and sister to Lord Gwydir, he has had several children (viz.) 1st, Charlotte, born July 3d, 1780, died May 3d, 1781; 2d, Elizabeth, born Dec. 23d, 1781; 3d, Julia, born May 2d, 1783; 4th, Hugh, Earl Percy, born 20th of April, 1785, elected, in the year 1806, Member of Parliament for Westminster,

* This spelling is that which is adopted by the family; it is, however, by others usually spelt *Sion House*. Vide the Description, in the volume of this work now in progress by Mr. Brewer.

† Vide "BEAUTIES" in Northumberland.

‡ Sir Egerton Brydges's Collins's Peerage, II. p. 363.

minster, afterwards Member for the county of Northumberland, when in 1812, he was called to the House of Peers; 5th, Agnes, who is a twin with Earl Percy; 6th, Henry, born June 24, 1787, since deceased; 7th, Amelia, born Jan. 16th, 1789; 8th, Frances, born Sept. 13th, 1791, died August 28th, 1803; and 9th, Algeron, born Dec. 15, 1792.

His Grace is a general in the army, and colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Lord Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, one of the Council of State of the Prince of Wales, in Cornwall, Constable of Launceston Castle, and High Steward of Launceston, K. G.; F. R. S. and F. S. A. He is in an infirm state of health, and generally resides at Syon House; but seldom appears in public.

Having thus given a hasty, but I trust, correct, sketch of this illustrious family, I may now proceed to state such particulars relative to this noble mansion at Charing Cross as I have been able to collect. The annexed view will furnish the reader with a tolerably correct idea of the front opposite the Strand: a minute description of the interior would much exceed my limits.

Of this ancient house Bernard Jansen was the architect; the mansion originally consisted of three sides of a quadrangle, and the principal apartments were in the upper story, next the Strand; but the noise and hurry of so great a thoroughfare being unpleasant to the last-mentioned earl, he caused a fourth side to be erected, under the direction of Inigo Jones; which, commanding a view over a spacious garden, and the river to the Surrey hills, unites the advantages of a palace, situated in the midst of a large and populous city, with the retirement of a country seat. The father of the present duke made considerable additions and improvements. He built two new wings to the garden front, above one hundred feet in length; faced the sides of the quadrangular court with stone, and nearly rebuilt the whole of the front next the street, about the year 1752. The central part, which, in a tablet on the top, bears the date when these improvements were made, only received some trifling alteration, and may be considered

dered as a valuable remnant of the original pile, and of the magnificence of our forefathers. On the top is a lion passant, the crest of the noble family of Percy, cast in lead.

The vestibule of the interior is eighty-two feet long, and more than twelve in breadth, ornamented with Doric columns. Each end communicates with a stair-case, leading to the principal apartments facing the garden and the Thames. They consist of several spacious rooms, fitted up in the most elegant manner, embellished with paintings, by Titian, particularly the *Carnoro family*, as well as the works of other great masters. The *State Gallery*, in the left wing, is one hundred and six feet long, most beautifully ornamented.

The light is admitted through windows in the side, above which is another row, which throws a proper quantity of light over the exquisitely worked cornice, so that the whole apartment receives an equal degree. This hall abounds with paintings, chiefly from the greatest masters.

Besides the apartments already mentioned, there are nearly 150 rooms appropriated for the private uses of the family.

The south flank of this mansion being left, in some measure, in its pristine form, gives the style of the reign of Henry VIII. in brick walls, lofty windows, both pointed and flat-headed (now stopped up) with stone dressings. The north, or street front, was evidently constructed in the reign of Edward VI. in the new mode; yet, by the several repairs and alterations it has undergone at later periods, the whole line may appear to some a modern work of no very great distance of time from the present day.

About 20 years back, a very general repair of the front took place, in new pointing and facing the brick-work, re-cutting the stone ornaments, &c. by the Adams's (it is believed) architects.

Nearer to *Charing Cross* was an ancient hermitage*, with a

PART III. CONTIN.

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chapel

* The hermitage, in 1261, is said to have belonged to the see of Llandaff; for Willis, in his history of that see, informs us, "that William de Radnor, then bishop, had leave from the king to lodge in the cloister of his hermitage of Charing, whenever he came to London." This should rather imply that the hermitage belonged to the king, and that the king granted the lodging *as an indulgence*.

chapel dedicated to St. Catharine. A few surrounding houses constituted the hamlet of Charing, where Edward I. built a beautiful *wooden cross*, from respect to his beloved queen Eleanor; it was afterwards constructed of stone, and appears to have been of an octagonal form, and in an upper stage, ornamented with eight figures; a likeness appears of it in Agass's map. Dr. Combe, of Bloomsbury Square, possessed a drawing of it; in which is shewn that the ornamental parts were not very rich in their execution. The whole, however, was levelled by the intemperate fury of bigots, during the time of the Reformation.

In the next century it was replaced by a most beautiful and animated equestrian statue, in brass, of Charles I. cast in 1633, by Le Soeur, for the great Earl of Arundel. It was not erected (in its present state) till the year 1678, when it was placed on the pedestal, the work of Grinlin Gibbons. The parliament had ordered it to be sold, and broke to pieces: but John River, the brazier, who purchased it, having more taste or more loyalty than his masters, buried it unmutilated, and shewed to them some broken pieces of brass in token of his obedience. M. D'Archenoltz gives a diverting anecdote of this brazier: that he cast a vast number of handles of knives and forks in brass, which he sold as made of the broken statue. They were bought with great eagerness by the loyalists from affection to their monarch: by the rebels, as a mark of triumph over the murdered sovereign.* Charles is most admirably represented in armour, with his own hair, uncovered, on horseback. The figures are brass, looking toward Whitehall, and are as big as life. The pedestal is seventeen feet high, enriched with his majesty's arms, trophies, cupids, palm-branches, &c. and enclosed with a rail and banister of strong iron work. The pedestal is erected in the centre of a circle of stone, thirty feet in diameter, the area whereof is one step above that of the street, fenced with strong posts to keep off coaches, carts, &c.

The Mews,† on the north side of Charing Cross, was appointed

* Pennant.

† So denominated from Mew, a term used among falconers, signifying to moult, or cast feather.

pointed for keeping the king's falcons, so early as the reign of Richard II. and the "accomplished Sir Simon Burley," knight of the garter, bore that office; so that it must have been of great honour.*

The royal stables at Lemesbury, since called Bloomsbury, being destroyed by fire in the year 1537, Henry VIII. caused the hawks to be removed, and this place to be enlarged and fitted up for the royal stables. In the reign of George II. the old part of the building going to decay, the king, in the year 1732, caused the north side to be rebuilt in a magnificent manner.†

There is something in this part of the Mews very noble, particularly the centre, which is enriched with columns and a pediment, and the continuity of the architecture continued. The smaller pediment and rustic arch under the cupolas, or lanthorns, are properly subordinate, but set so close to the balustrade, that its intent as a gallery is destroyed.

Upon reviewing this edifice, it is impossible not to be offended at the wretched buildings which form the other sides of the square. It is indeed much to be wished that they were made to correspond with the main building; this, if it were done, and a suitable regular entrance made from Charing Cross, would make the *Royal Stables* one of the greatest ornaments of this metropolis. Some of the finest horses, both for the coach and saddle, are to be seen here.

On the east side of the square is a mean place, with folding doors, for the reception of *His Majesty's State Coach*, which, for its magnificence and beauty, is worthy of a description. The carriage of the coach is composed of four tritons, who support

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* This office was granted by Charles II. to Charles Duke of St. Albans, his son, by Mrs. Gwynne, and the heirs male of his body: it still continues attached to the title.

† It was from this place, during the civil wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, that the Lincolnshire rebels, under Robert Rydydsdale, took Lord Rivers, and his son, John, carried them away, and beheaded them at Northampton.

the body by cables, fastened to the roots of their fins : the two placed on the front of the carriage bear the driver on their shoulders, and are represented in the act of sounding shells to announce the approach of the monarch of the sea, and those on the back part, carry the imperial fasces, topped with tridents, instead the ancient axes. The driver's foot-board is a large escallop shell, supported by bunches of reeds, and other marine plants. The pole resembles a bundle of lances ; and the wheels are imitations from the ancient triumphal chariots. The body of the coach is composed of eight palm-trees, which, branching out at the top, sustain the roof. The four angular trees are loaded with trophies, alluding to the victories obtained by Britain over her enemies. On the centre of the roof stand three boys, representing the genii of England, Scotland, and Ireland, supporting the imperial crown, and holding in their hands the sceptre, the sword of state, and ensigns of knighthood ; their bodies are adorned with festoons of laurel, which fall thence to the four corners of the roof. The intervals between the palm-trees, which form the body of the coach, are filled in the upper part with plate glass, which, on account of the attempt on the king's life in 1795, have been cased on the inside with iron plates. The pannels below are adorned with beautiful paintings. On the front is represented *Britannia* seated on a throne, holding in her hand the staff of *Liberty*, attended by *Religion*, Justice, Wisdom, Valour, Fortitude, and Victory, presenting her with a garland of laurel : on the back pannel Neptune issuing from his palace, drawn by sea-horses, and attended by the *Winds*, *Rivers*, Tritons, Naiads, &c. bringing tribute from every quarter of the world to the British shore. On one of the doors are represented *Mars*, *Minerva*, and *Mercury*, supporting the imperial crown of Britain ; and on the other *Industry* and *Ingenuity*, giving a cornucopia to the Genius of England. The other four pannels represent the liberal *Arts* and *Sciences* protected ; *History* recording the reports of *Fame* ; and *Peace* burning the implements of war. The inside of the coach is lined with crimson velvet ; richly embroidered with gold. All the

the wood work is triple gilt ; and all the paintings varnished. This grand performance was designed by Sir *William Chambers*, and executed under his direction. The carving was the work of *Wilton* ; the painting by *Cipriani* ; the chasing by *Coit* ; the coach work by *Butler* ; the embroidery by *Barret* ; the gilding by *Pujolas* ; the varnishing by *Ansel* ; and the harness by *Ringstead*. The whole of the expence was upwards of 10,000*l*.

The Mews are now undergoing a complete repair. The stone front is to be beautified ; and the two weather-cocks are already re-gilt, and surmounted by a royal crown.

In *Castle Street*, a little behind The Mews, is a library founded by Dr. Tennison, in the year 1685, for the use of his school, over which it is placed, and now consists of upwards of five thousand volumes.

In 1697, the Doctor, who was then vicar of St. Martin's, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, gave 1000*l*. towards a fund for the maintenance of his school ; and afterwards, by the consent of Dr. Patrick, bishop of Ely, and another sum of 500*l*. which had been left to them jointly, in trust, to be disposed of in charitable uses : which two sums, together with two leasehold messuages, for the term of forty years, he vested in trustees, for the support of his school and library ; out of the profits of which the librarian and masters have an annual salary for teaching thirty boys, sons of inhabitants of St. Martin's parish.

We will now retrograde eastward, and approach the parish of **ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN**, pregnant with various objects of importance.

The ground on which this parish is built was formerly fields, thatched houses, and stables. The garden belonged to the abbot and monks of Westminster, whence it was called Convent Garden, a name since corrupted into Covent, and sometimes Common Garden. At the dissolution of religious houses it fell to the Crown, and was given first to Edward Duke of Somerset ; but soon after, upon the attainder, reverted to the Crown ; and Edward VI. granted it in 1552 to John Earl of Bedford, together

with a field, named the *Seven Acres*, which being afterwards built into a street, is, from its length, called Long Acre.

Here is a large square, called *Covent Garden Market*. It contains three acres of ground, and is the best market in England for herbs, fruit, and flowers. It is surrounded by a wooden rail, and a column was formerly erected in the middle, on the top of which were four sun dials. There is a magnificent piazza on the north side of this square, designed by Inigo Jones, which, if carried round according to the plan of the architect, would have rendered it beyond dispute one of the finest squares in Europe. There was another piazza at the south-east corner; but that being consumed by fire, has not been rebuilt on a similar plan with the other sides.

The parochial church of *St. Paul, Covent Garden*, was erected in the year 1640, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin in the Fields, at the expence of Francis Earl of Bedford, for the convenience of his tenants.

In 1645, the precinct of Covent Garden was separated from St. Martin's, and constituted an independant parish, which was confirmed after the restoration in 1660, by the appellation of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, when the patronage was vested in the Earl of Bedford.

The structure is a prime specimen of the vast abilities of *Inigo Jones*. The earl is said to have been consulted respecting the structure, by the architects, and observed, "that a plain looking building, a barn, would do." Jones conceived that his noble employer wished him to consult simplicity, and he took the hint, so as to make it at once plain and majestic. The front exhibits a plain, but noble portico of the Tuscan order; the columns are massy, and the intercolumniations large. The building, though as plain as possible, is happily proportioned; the walls are of brick, covered with plaister: and the corners of stone. The roof is flat; and though of great extent, is supported by the walls alone, without columns. The pavement is stone; the windows of the Tuscan order, like the portico; the altar-piece is neatly

neatly ornamented; and the whole interior displays consistent simplicity.

This church is a rectory, in the gift of the Duke of Bedford.

Two very handsome porticoes lead to a spacious church-yard; that on the north side has more dramatis personæ of Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres, than any place of sepulture in or about the metropolis.

On Thursday, September 17, 1795, a fire broke out in the west end of this church, said to have been occasioned by the neglect of the plumbers engaged in the repairs of the building. The whole interior, organ, clock, vestry-room, &c. were destroyed, and several adjoining houses damaged. This beautiful edifice had been substantially repaired in 1688, at an expence of 11,000*l*. The roof was entirely of wood, and considered an inimitable piece of architecture. The whole was formerly insured at the Westminster Fire Office for 10,000*l*. but the insurance had expired twelve months, and not being renewed, so that the loss fell upon the parish.* The walls, however, received little damage; and this relic of one of our first architects has been restored without any material deviation from the original plan. The church, before its partial destruction, contained several monuments, among which were those of Sir Peter Lely, 1680; William Stokeham, M. D. 1698; Sir John Baber, &c. On the false door, in the front, next the market, is an inscription, recording the event.

Before this church are usually erected the hustings for the election of parliamentary representatives for Westminster.

The view of Covent Garden Piazza, terminated by the entrance to the Theatre Royal, is very interesting. “The loftiness of the arches, the lightness of the groins, and the long continued perspective,

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* The original cost of the building was 6,500*l*. Its repairs, about six years previously to the fire, were charged at 11,000*l*. The parishioners paid seven and a half per cent. for those repairs; and through this accident, occasioned by neglect, there arose an accumulation of at least twenty-five per cent. upon the rents.

spective, with the returning arcade leading to James Street, seen through the openings, produce an effect exceedingly picturesque.”

“ A great and regular design,” says Mr. Malton, “ when once carried into execution, ought to be considered as public property, and the convenience or interest of individuals should not be permitted to alter its leading features ; nor would this be so great a restraint on the owners of property as may be imagined. Those who are most conversant with works of this nature, need not be told, that whim and caprice more frequently suggest such alterations than frugality, or the wants of business. One tasteless occupier of a part of the piazza has rebuilt the superstructure without the pilasters, the cornice, or the dressings of the windows” Mr. Malton, however, in his “ Picturesque Tour,” has, in honour of the architect, represented the whole, as it was executed by him.

Two most commanding and interesting objects in this neighbourhood next attract our attention : they are the two *Theatres Royal of Drury Lane and Covent Garden*. The destruction of these edifices by fire has already been detailed in an earlier part of this work ; but as we have given a view of the late Theatre of Drury Lane, it will be proper to give a description of it as it appeared before that dreadful calamity.

The plan of that Theatre included an area of 320 feet in breadth, and, measuring from the substratum to the roof, was 122 feet.

It was raised on the site of the old house, and opened in the year 1794. There were four tiers of boxes, a pit, and two galleries, with a number of private boxes, ranged on each side the pit, and constructed so as to command a perfect view of the stage, and yet conceal the occupiers from observation.

The stage was 105 feet in length, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet between the stage doors.

Under the pit was a large range of lofty vaults, and immediately

ately over it a spacious-room, and one for painting scenery, about 75 feet wide, and 53 long: above the galleries was another painting-room, about 75 feet by 40.

There were two green-rooms: one for the use of chorus-singers and figurantes; the other for the principal performers: the latter of these apartments was elegantly fitted up. The scenery, under the direction of Mr. Greenwood, whose abilities rank very high in his profession, was always bold, effective, and impressive, and had frequently been aided by the chaste and humorous pencil of Marienari.

The pit was 54 feet in length, and 46 in breadth; had 25 rows of benches, and was so well constructed, that those next the orchestra commanded an uninterrupted view of the whole stage; and the avenues to it were commodious and safe.

The interior of the Theatre resembled the shape of a horse-shoe, and the spectator was forcibly struck with the grandeur of the design, elegant execution, and splendid effect of this once superb edifice.

The prevailing colours of the boxes were blue and white, relieved with richly fancied embellishments of decorative ornament. The compartments in which the front of each tier was divided had centrally a highly finished cameo, the ground of cornelian colour, with exquisitely drawn figures raised in white, the objects chiefly from Ovid; the stage boxes projected two feet, and had a raised silver-lattice work, of excellent taste and workmanship.

The boxes were supported by cast-iron candalabras, fluted, and silver lackered, resting on elegantly executed feet. From the top of each pillar a branch projected three feet, from which was suspended a brilliant cut-glass chandelier; a circular mirror of five feet diameter was placed on each side the dress-boxes next the stage, that produced a pleasing reflected view of the audience.

On the nights when the Theatre was honoured with their Majesties' presence the partitions of the stage-box were taken down, and it was brought forward nearly two feet; a canopy

was

was erected, superbly decorated with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, and adjoining them sat the princesses. Their box was usually lined with light blue satin, fancifully festooned and elegantly decorated with silver fringe and rich tassels.

There were three entrances to the boxes, and two to the pit and galleries. The one in Brydges Street led to a saloon seventy-five feet by twenty-one, called the Egyptian Hall. Sixteen pillars of the Doric Order, beautifully painted in imitation of porphyry, were at once a splendid ornament, and supported the back boxes, to which a flight of stairs at each end led.

Such was the interior of the late Drury Lane Theatre before the conflagration already mentioned laid the whole in ashes.

The exterior of this edifice requires little description; the annexed view will convey an adequate idea of its appearance, which it must be confessed, had but little to recommend it to notice: it had a sombre gloomy aspect, but ill suited to the purposes for which such buildings are erected.

The architect was Mr. Henry Holland, who constructed the whole upon an immense and magnificent plan, as the account of the interior just given, shews. It was capable of holding in the pit 800 persons; the whole range of boxes, 828; the two-shilling gallery, 308; the total 3611 persons.

The whole of this extensive building was surrounded by a stone balustrade, and on the top a colossal figure of Apollo.

Of Drury House, whence this Theatre, and the street in which it partly stands derive their names I have before spoken; but the following facts are worthy of notice.

Early in the last century there was a theatre in this place, which was sometimes called The Phoenix, and sometimes The Cockpit. Mr. Malone says, "This theatre had been originally a cockpit. It was built, or re-built, not very long before the year 1617, in which year we learn from Camden's Annals of King James I. it was pulled down by the mob, 1617, Marti 4, Theatrum

Theatrum Ludionum nuper erectum in Drury Lane à furientu mullitudine direitur, et apparatus dilacerator." It was some time called *The Phoenix* from that fabulous bird being its sign, and was situated opposite the *Castle Tavern*, in *Drury Lane*; it was standing some time after the *Restoration*. The players who performed at this theatre in the time of *King James I.* were called the *Queen's servants* till the death of *Queen Anne*, in 1618. After her death they were for some time denominated the *Lady Elizabeth's servants*; and after the marriage of *King Charles the First*, they regained their former title of the *Queen's players*.

How soon the demolished theatres was rebuilt, we are uncertain; but the first play in print expressly said to have been acted at *Drury Lane*, is "*The Wedding*," by *James Shirley*, printed in the year 1629, from which time until the silencing the theatres by the fanatics a regular series of dramas acted there may be produced. On the revival of the stage *Sir William Davenant*, in the year 1658, took possession of it, and performed such pieces as the times would admit, until the *Restoration*. At that period *Mr. Rhodes*, a bookseller, who had formerly been ward-robe keeper to the company at the *Blackfriars playhouse*, fitted up the *Cockpit*, and began to act plays there with such performers (of which two, *Betterton* and *Kynaston*, had been his apprentices) as he could procure. Soon afterwards two patents being obtained by *Sir William Davenant* and *Thomas Killegrew*, *Rhodes's* company were taken under the protection of the former, and with him went to *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, and were stiled servants of the *Duke of York*.

The company collected by *Killegrew* were called the *King's servants*, and acted first in a house near *Clare-market*. But this theatre not being well adapted for the use to which it was was appropriated, a more convenient one was erected on the site of the present theatre, which was opened the 8th of April, 1662.

This

This theatre lasted but a short time. In January 1671-2, it took fire, and was entirely demolished. The violence of the conflagration was so great, that between fifty and sixty adjoining houses were burnt or blown up. After the consternation occasioned by this accident had subsided, the proprietors resolved to rebuild the theatre, with such improvements as might be suggested, and for that purpose employed Sir Christopher Wren, to design and superintend the execution of it. The plan which he produced, in the opinion of those who were well able to judge of it, was such a one as was alike calculated for the advantage of the performers and spectators : and the several alterations afterwards made in it, so far from being improvements, contributed only to defeat the intention of the architect, and to spoil the building.

The population of London at this period, or the taste of the times, appeared insufficient to maintain two theatres. It was therefore agreed, a few years after, by the patentees, to unite the companies, and perform only at this theatre. After various changes both the patents came into the possession of Sir Christopher Rich, who having misconducted himself in the management, was silenced by the Lord Chamberlain in 1709, from which time the Drury Lane company ceased to act under the authority of either of King Charles's patents. In the first year of George I. a licence was granted to Sir Richard Steele, for his life and three years afterwards, to establish a company, which, under the management of himself, Wilks, Booth, and Cibber, continued to act with great success at Drury Lane, until the deaths of the two former, and the secession of the latter, threw the property of the theatre, in the year 1733, into the hands of Mr. Highmore, who being ruined by the scheme, the theatre was purchased by Charles Fleetwood, whose management terminated equally unfortunate with that of his predecessor. In 1747, the successful management of Messrs. Garrick and Lacy commenced, which continued until the year 1776, when the property became possessed

possessed by the late proprietors, who had purchased the dormant Killegrew patent, and rebuilt the theatre in the state just described.

The present externally substantial, and internally superb and well-contrived theatre was rebuilt in 1811, on the ruins of the former building.

The architecture is simple, elegant, and uniform. The skill of the architect, Benjamin Wyatt, Esq. was powerfully and liberally aided by an intelligent and public spirited committee, of which the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. was the zealous and indefatigable chairman.

The grand entrance is at Brydges's Street, through a spacious hall leading to the boxes and pit. This hall is supported by five Doric columns, and illuminated by two large brass lamps. Three large doors lead from this hall into the house, and into a rotunda of great beauty and elegance. On each side of the rotunda, are passages to the great stairs, which are peculiarly grand and spacious; over them are ornamented ceilings, with a turret light. The body of the theatre presents nearly three-fourths of a circle from the stage. This circular appearance is partly an optical deception, and has the effect of making the spectator imagine himself nearly close upon the stage, though seated in a centre box. The colour of the interior is gold upon green, and the relief of the boxes is by a rich crimson. There are three circles of boxes, each containing twenty-four boxes with four rows of seats, and sufficient room between each: there are seven slip boxes on each side, ranging with the first gallery, and the like number of private boxes, nearly upon a level with the pit. The boxes will hold 1200 individuals, the pit about 850, the lower gallery 480, and the upper gallery 280; in all 2810 persons may be accommodated. The entrances to all the boxes and pit are secure. The theatre is indebted to Colonel Congreve for an excellent contrivance, which promises effectually to secure the building from fire. The appearance of the house is brilliant without being gaudy, and elegant without affectation. The fronts

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of the boxes have all diversified ornaments, which are neatly gilt and give a variety and relief to the general aspect. We must not omit the just praise which is due to the architect for these arrangements which exclude the interruption caused by indecent persons, and by necessary attractions draw off the noisy and frivolous part of the audience, from the grave and sober hearers.

The grand saloon is eighty-six feet long, circular at each extremity, and separated from the box corridors by the rotunda and grand staircase: it has a richly gilt stone at each corner, over which are finely imitated black and yellow veined marble slabs, or pedestals in the niches. The ceiling is arched, and the general effect of two massy Corinthian columns of verd antique at each end, with ten corresponding pilasters on each side is grand and pleasing. The rooms for coffee and refreshments at the ends of the saloon, though small, are very neat; they consist of recesses, Corinthian pilasters, four circular arches with domes supporting sky-lights, from which glass lamps are suspended. On the north side of the theatre is the ward-robe. The retiring rooms for the stage boxes are decorated with rich crimson carpets and with deep crimson embossed paper. The private boxes have no anti-chamber.

We have now to notice the pit, orchestra, and stage: there are seventeen rows of seats in the pit, with four short ones, in consequence of the orchestra making two projections into it. The orchestra is about eight feet wide, and extends nearly the whole width of the pit. The stage is about thirty-three feet wide; the proscenium nineteen and a half; and the whole constructed so as to render the circular appearance of the theatre nearly complete. The part usually appropriated to doors, was at first occupied by two very fine and large lamps, with tripods on triangular pedestals; over these lamps were two stage-boxes on each side, forming an acute angle with the stage: and above them niches with statues. The tripods and lamps have been removed. The space over the side boxes, and ranging with the

upper gallery, is left entirely open; hence the more perfect transmission of sound to the remotest parts of the house, where the lowest whisper may be distinctly heard. Between the pedestal lamps and the curtain, on each side, at first stood a massy Corinthian column, of verd antique, with a gilt capital, supporting the arch over the stage, in the circle of which are the arms of his majesty; but here also some alterations have taken place. Corresponding with these columns were three pilasters, ornamented with connected rings, entwined with grapes and vine leaves, all richly gilt. Some perhaps may object to so much gilding on the stage and front of the boxes, in a house where simplicity and plainness are conspicuous; but it ought to be remembered that performers still wear embroidered dresses, and consequently require the adjacent objects to be uniform with their costume and character.

The pannel which joins the curtain is of a fine blue colour, and contrasts advantageously with the green column and gilt ornaments.

The Theatre itself is a master-piece of art, and an ornament to the metropolis. The *coup d'œil* is delightful beyond the power of description: it certainly has no rival in England, or perhaps in the known world, for beauty, completeness, and magnificence. The architect need envy no other artist, living or dead, after exhibiting this happy specimen of his taste and genius.*

In this superb theatre a great and laudable attention has of late been paid to the scenery, particularly with regard to those historical subjects which are required in many of Shakespeare's plays. I have before had occasion to notice the council-chamber of Crosby Hall, in the play of Richard II.

Since that time I find many objections had been previously made to this; but I will venture to assert, that had the critic, to whom I allude, and to whose antiquarian knowledge and industry I had great pleasure in bearing my feeble testimony, had the same repeated opportunities of examining every part of the
remains

* Monthly Mag. 1811.

remains of that chamber, as at present occupied by my worthy friend, the owner of Crosby Hall, that I have, he would have abated somewhat of his censures of the scene of which I am speaking. I believe it to be as nearly as possible a correct view of that celebrated chamber, as it appeared when in its original splendour. There are one or two architectural incongruities in the painting; but its general character displays more pure taste and sound judgment than perhaps was ever before manifested in this species of art.

It is not necessary to detail the external character of this building: where light is not an object, of course few windows are necessary, and where these useful and ornamental parts of a building are either small in their dimensions, or few in number, nothing of peculiar beauty can be expected; but Drury Lane Theatre appears to have a more heavy and sombre exterior than was necessary. The entrance in Brydget's Street is both elegant and grand; but the long brick wall running into Drury Lane gives the building rather the appearance of a prison than a place of amusement.

The annexed View of the Theatre will convey a better idea of its general character than any verbal description of mine can possibly do.

At a meeting, held in the present month, (October) of the proprietors of this theatre, the Earl of Essex in the chair, the Honourable D. Kinnaird read the Annual Report, from which it appeared that the amount of the aggregate receipt for the last three years has been 222,906*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* The expences have been 242,493*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* being an excess of 19,587*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; which, together with the debtor balance of 8,050*l.* on the building account, forms the sum of 27,637*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* the present amount of the debt on the theatre.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE is in Bow Street, but has entrances from the Piazzas before mentioned.

The building of this theatre commenced with such illustrious auspices, as to be completed with a rapidity scarcely to be paralleled

paralleled in this country, and insomuch that it was ready for the reception of the public in less than a year from the destruction of the former edifice. On the 18th of September 1809, the new theatre was opened with the Tragedy of *Macbeth*.

This edifice, which certainly fulfills the wish of the proprietors, that it should present an additional ornament to the Metropolis of the British Empire, is nearly of a square figure, and intirely insulated.

The architect, Mr. Smirke, has taken for his model the finest specimen of the Doric from the ruins of Athens: the grand Temple of Minerva, situated in the Acropolis. The principal front in Bow Street exhibits a portico, which, though magnificent, is greatly inferior to the Athenian original; it is embellished with basso relievos, representing the ancient and modern drama, as follow:

The ancient Drama. In the centre, three *Greek Poets* are sitting, the two looking towards the portico, are *Aristophanes*, representing the *Old Comedy*, and (nearest to the spectator) *Menander*, representing the *New Comedy*. Before them *Thalia* presents herself with her crook and comic mask, as the object of their imitation. She is followed by *Polyhmnia* playing on the greater lyre, *Euterpe* on the less lyre, *Clio*, with the long pipes, and *Terpsichore*, the Muse of Action, or Pantomime. These are succeeded by three nymphs, crowned with the leaves of the fir-pine, and in succinct tunics, representing the Hours, or Seasons, governing and attending the winged horse Pegasus.

The third sitting figure in the centre, looking from the portico, is *Æschylus*, the Father of Tragedy; he holds a scroll open on his knee; his attention is fixed on *Wisdom*, or *Minerva*, seated opposite to the poet. She is distinguished by her helmet and shield. Between *Æschylus* and *Minerva*, *Bacchus* stands leading on his *Fawn* because the *Greeks* represented *Tragedies* in honour of *Bacchus*. Behind *Minerva* stand *Melpomene*, or *Tragedy*, holding a sword and mask; then follow two *Furies*, with snakes, and torches, pursuing *Orestes*, who stretches out his

hands to supplicate *Apollo* for protection. *Apollo* is represented in the quadriga, or four-horsed chariot of the Sun. The last described figures relate to part of *Æschylus's* Tragedy of *Orestes*.

The modern Drama. In the centre, (looking from the *Portico*) *Shakspeare* is sitting; the *Comic* and *Tragic Masks*, with the *Lyre*, are about his seat; his right hand is raised, expressive of calling up the following characters in the *Tempest*; first, *Caliban*, laden with wood; next *Ferdinand*, sheathing his sword; then *Miranda*, entreating *Prospero* in behalf of her lover; they are led on by *Ariel* above, playing on a lyre. This part of the composition is terminated by *Hecate* (the three-formed goddess) in her car, drawn by oxen, descending. She is attended by *Lady Macbeth*, with the daggers in her hands, followed by *Macbeth*, turning in horror from the body of *Duncan* behind him.

In the centre, looking towards the *Portico*, is *Milton*, seated, contemplating *Urania*, according to his own description in the *Paradise Lost*. *Urania* is seated facing him above: at his feet is *Sampson Agonistes* chained. The remaining figures represent the *Masque of Comus*; the *Two Brothers*, drive out three Bacchanals with their staggering leader *Comus*. The *Enchanted Lady* is seated in the chair, and the series is ended by two tigers, representing the transformations of *Comus's* devotees.

The grand front of this theatre may perhaps be considered as one of the most correct buildings which adorn this Metropolis, uniting grandeur with classical taste. Mr. Smirke has avoided the error which almost all our modern architects have fallen into, that of sacrificing the unity of a whole to a multiplicity of details, and thus fatiguing the mind of the beholder, without producing that delight which can only result from simplicity and harmony of parts.

It is contended by some, that the *Ionian*, or the *Corinthian* order would have been better adopted to a theatre. They object to the
massiveness

massiveness of the Doric, which they deem more calculated for places of divine worship, than for places of amusement; but various considerations probably weighed against the adoption of the former; such as the considerable increase of expense which it would have occasioned; besides which, the inclemency of the weather, would soon have destroyed the beauty of the ornaments, and rendered them almost useless. Without departing from the pure taste of the Greeks the architect has judiciously adopted it to the modern rage: for instance, instead of contriving a free ingress and egress, so essential, particularly in case of fire, without introducing windows, and injuring his exterior design.

With equal success has he terminated the principal front with a projecting mass, ornamented with pilasters and niches harmonizing well with the portico, which occasions the resumption of the freeze and architrave of the cornice, and the portico, interrupted on each side in order to leave room for the two basso relievos, which otherwise would not have been introduced, the height not being sufficient; even as it is the parts are too contracted. This renders both the basso relievos, as well as the windows beneath of too small dimensions, and thus gives them a mean look. It is also to be regretted, that the figures representing Tragedy and Comedy are too small for the niches, and that the height of the stones under them, adds to the diminutiveness of their appearance.

We conceive that the new idea of concealing the roof by a series of walls had chiefly for its object, to improve the general view of the capital; but we fear that it will not answer this purpose, as the edifice is neither sufficiently lofty, nor favourably situated for being much seen.

The interior of the theatre is somewhat larger than the late house, and it differs from those before built, in the form, which nearly approaches to the circle, which has been understood to prove favourable to hearing; the circles of boxes are three in number, with a row of side boxes on each side above them, on a level with the two shilling gallery; immediately behind them

rise the slips, whose fronts form a perpendicular line with the back of the upper side boxes. The one shilling gallery in the centre ranges with the fronts of the slips, the whole assuming the circular form, and upholding a range of moderately sized arches, which support the circular ceiling; the latter is painted to resemble a cupola, in square compartments in a light relief.

The stage is of admirable dimensions in height, breadth, and especially in depth. No boxes, except those over the side doors, are suffered to intrude upon the *Proscenium*.

On either side of the *Proscenium* are two lofty pillars, in scaliogla, with light gilt capitals, between which are the stage-doors, managers boxes, &c. These support an arch, the soffit painted in light relief, from which descends the crimson drapery over the curtain; above is a bold and simple entablature, with the royal arms resting on its centre.

The entablature, the devices, and the whole frontispiece, are in the same light relievo as the cupola.

The grand entrances to the boxes is under the portico in Bow Street. To the left of the vestibule is the grand stair-case; which, with its landing, form the central third part of a hall, divided longitudinally by two rows of insulated Ionic columns, in porphyry. This conducts to the anti-room, with its porphyry pilasters. The doors on the right open into the grand saloon, or box-lobby, which is ornamented in a similar style, and assumes something of the air of an antique temple. There is another handsome, but inferior entrance, from Covent Garden, by a stair-case with a double flight.

The third circle of boxes, (under the two shilling gallery) twenty-eight in number, was at first exclusively devoted to private subscribers; but the number of these have since been reduced to eight.

These boxes are separated by a close partition; and each of them is entered through a close square anti-chamber from the corridor.

The saloon attached to this circle is in the same style as the public saloon; but finished with a beautiful light kind of *verd antique* instead of porphyry.

The royal entrance is by an open court at the west end of the Theatre from Hart Street, which will admit the carriage to the door of the private stair-case leading to the apartments provided for his majesty.

To the foregoing description of this Theatre we shall now add a description of the saloon to the private boxes, with some general remarks on this building.

It has been justly objected by critics, that the Temple of Minerva, from which the design of this theatre has been taken, was not altogether a proper model for a modern place of amusement, the one requiring awful solemnity, the other, splendour and elegance. This remark is more strongly exemplified in the decorative part of the interior, which is not adapted to a theatre, being too inassy, as well as too plain.

This defect is equally striking in the saloon to the private boxes, where four heavy columns of the *Pæstum* order are introduced, two at each end of the room; behind them is a circular recess, with equally heavy chimney-pieces in the centre. On either side of the room are projecting pedestals supporting eight antique plaster figures, representing heathen deities as Bacchus, Apollo, Venus, Ceres, Minerva, Flora, &c. Between these figures are seats, covered with crimson, which produce a pleasing and striking effect. Over the chimney-pieces, and in the centre of the room facing the windows, are placed the busts of Homer, Virgil, and Milton.

Facing the side windows are two doors, exactly similar in design to the windows in the front of Bow Street; in which also too great plainness prevails: these doors are the entrance into the saloon from the vestibule.

Though it must be acknowledged that there is something grand in the general appearance of this saloon, yet it certainly

wants lightness and elegance, especially as it is appropriated to the reception of people of the first fashion in the country.

Having already given a description of the exterior and interior of this theatre, we shall take the opportunity of subjoining a few general remarks.

In order to judge what style of architecture is proper for a theatre, it is necessary to observe what is the nature of the exhibitions for which it is intended, as it is highly essential that a certain harmony should be maintained between the performance and the place in which it is acted: hence it may be inferred, that a building, adapted to the representation of operas, and various other kind of performances, would be but ill suited to the tragic muse, whose object is to affect the mind by grandeur and sublimity. As it is generally acknowledged that massiveness and grand simplicity contribute to produce sublimity, it must be allowed that this new theatre has attained a higher degree of perfection in this respect than other edifice of the kind previously erected in this country; nevertheless we are prepared to point out what to us appear defective. Though we approve of the plan of more pointedly referring the leading character of the Theatre to the higher department of the drama, yet it ought also to shew that comedy and the lyric muse have a share in its entertainments, a mixture of lightness ought consequently to have been introduced, at least in the interior of the building, more especially, as we are led to expect it in ascending a most beautiful staircase, adorned with columns of granite of the Ionic order, and which, taken altogether, cannot be surpassed in magnificence and grandeur; but it must be acknowledged, that the high expectations which this part of the theatre is calculated to excite, are in a great measure disappointed, on entering the boxes, which are so very low, that the spectator can only obtain a partial view of the house: but supposing ourselves placed in the most favourable point of view, we shall still have to regret that much austerity prevails in the manner in which it is decorated, particularly
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in the most conspicuous part in the front of the stage, the four pilasters, as well as the stage doors, are too plain, and the pilasters too lofty: in the ceiling, as well as many other parts, some of the ornaments are too trivial, and thus give a heavy look to the objects round them.

The general form of the interior of the theatre being that of a horse-shoe is the most judicious, as it affords a better view of the stage from every part of the house. Thirty-six beautiful cut-glass chandeliers diffuse a brilliant light over three tier of boxes, but from the fourth to the ceiling the transition is less abrupt, and throws a gloom over the top of the house.

The staircases conducting from one tier of boxes to another were at first too small, and the lobby or place where the gay part of the audience retire far too long for its width; but they have since been enlarged.

The expenses attending the erection of this edifice is stated by the proprietors at 150,000*l.* but half of this sum has been raised by subscription in 500 shares. 50,000*l.* has been received for insurances on the old theatre, and the old materials are said to have been sold for a considerable sum.*

Having thus gone through these two national theatres, we may return to the neighbourhood of Charing Cross; or, rather, to notice the several objects of importance in the parish of St. Martin, and the Precinct of Whitehall, not yet mentioned.

There is a tradition that when the Earl of Northumberland erected his mansion at the village of Charing he was ridiculed for having chosen a situation, *so far distant*, for his town residence; and, indeed, if we cast our eye over the maps of London, published about that period, we shall not be surprised at the remark.

In the Antiquarian Repertory there is a View of St. James's, Westminster Abbey, and Hall, taken from the village of Charing. In this View, on the left of the observer is a public house, with

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* Mon. Mag.

some large trees before it, and one or two small cottages: these are at the village just mentioned. From thence runs a long dead wall, which belongs to the Palace. The site of this wall is now occupied by the capacious and elegant street of *Pall Mall*. Near the eastern extremity is a conduit, supposed to be standing where St. James's Square now is; at the end of the wall stands the present Palace of St. James. Beyond the wall are fields, now St. James's Park; and beyond those stand the venerable Abbey and Hall of Westminster: the back ground is an elevated country, where not a solitary house can be discovered.

This tract of ground, as far as the wall and palace just mentioned belonged, and still does, to the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, and, as such, ST. JAMES'S PALACE properly belongs to that portion of the present work now under consideration.

I exceedingly regret the limits to which I am confined; as I can do little more than give a general description of this and other ancient and stately edifices.

On the site of this Royal Palace anciently stood the *Hospital of St. James*, which was founded by some wealthy and benevolent citizens of London for the reception of leperous women. This, it is said, and with great probability, was long before the Conquest. According to a MS. in the Cottonian library *, it was visited by Gislebertus, Abbot of Westminster, on Wednesday after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, A. D. 1100.

The Hospital admitted only fourteen patients, who were to be unmarried persons. For their support the charity was endowed with two hides, or ploughs of land, with their appurtenances, adjoining.

Some time after, several of the citizens, conferred upon the hospital lands to the value of fifty-six pounds *per annum*, when eight brethren, for the celebration of divine offices, were added to the foundation. This exercise of religion and benevolence,

* Titus, A. B.

lence, two duties at all times inseparable, and supporting each other, inspired other citizens with similar sentiments; and they accordingly gave to the foundation four hides of land in the same neighbourhood; besides eighty acres of wood and arable land in the parishes of Hendon, Calcote, and Hampstead. These several grants were not only confirmed by Edward I. but he likewise granted to the hospital an annual fair of seven days, to begin on the eve of St. James's Festival.

Henry VIII. the great destroyer of every thing venerable, pious, or useful, took this hospital to himself, in the year 1532; but he certainly acted on this occasion better than on most others of a like nature: for he granted to the several sisters during their lives certain annuities, in lieu of the domestic comforts, and religious advantages of which he had sacriliciously robbed them. Henry having demolished the ancient building, erected on its site a stately mansion, or as Stow denominates it, "a goodly manor;" but it does not appear to have been made the Royal residence before the destruction of Whitehall Palace by fire, in 1697.

Some remains of this building are still to be seen, especially in the north gate-way.

I should have stated, that the hospital above-mentioned, was rebuilt in the reign of Henry III. and the custody of it was given by Henry VI. to Eton College; and that at the time of its surrender its annual revenues were estimated at 1000*l.* per annum.

The mansion, erected on the site of this hospital was partly surrounded by a wall; or rather, the neighbouring fields were thus converted into a park for the convenience of this and the Palace of Whitehall. The mews, already mentioned, belonged to the same mansion, as at the present time.

The mansion was given by James I. to his son Henry, Prince of Wales, who resided in it till his death, in 1612.

To this place the regicides brought their King, Charles I. from Windsor; and here the unfortunate monarch spent the last
eleven

eleven days of his life. He was brought here on the 19th of January. Mr. Kinnersley, his servant of the wardrobe, hastily furnished his apartment. Some part of the eleven days were spent in Westminster Hall, and of the nights in the house of Sir R. Cotton, adjacent to his place of trial.

On the 27th his Majesty was carried back to St. James's, where he passed the last three days in acts of devotion and piety preparatory to that shameful death to which his sanguinary murderers had consigned him.

In this palace was born James, the son of James II. afterwards styled the Pretender, according to Pennant, in the room now called the Old Bed Chamber, at present, the anti-chamber to the Levee Room. The bed stood close to the door of the back stairs, which descended to an inner court. It certainly was very convenient to carry on any secret design; and might favour the warming-pan story, were not the bed surrounded by twenty of the privy council, four other men of rank, twenty ladies, besides pages and other attendants. James, with imprudent pride, neglected to disprove the tale; it was adopted by the party, and firmly believed by its zealots. But as James proved false to his high trust, and his son shewed every symptom of following his example, there was certainly no such pretence wanting for excluding a family inimical to the great interests of the nation; and whose religious creed was evidently at variance with that of a large majority of his subjects.

In that year of English liberty, 1688, when the Prince of Orange had approached very near to the Metropolis, the weak and superstitious James, sent a message, offering him his palace for his habitation; that "they might amicably and personally confer together about the means of redressing the public grievances." No answer was returned to this apparent friendly invitation, yet it appears the offer was accepted, though not on the terms the imbecile monarch had proposed; for the Prince called a council of the Lords and other distinguished characters that were with him, and it was deemed necessary to hint

to the king, that it would not be safe for him, in future, to reside at either of his palaces of St. James's, or Whitehall. James was not unmindful of this admonition. It was first resolved to convey him to Ham, in the county of Surrey; but he afterwards obtained permission to go to Rochester: from whence, in a day or two afterwards, he privately withdrew, and a small frigate conveyed him to France; thus abdicating a throne for which he seems by no means to have been qualified either by nature, his principles, or his education.

The evening of the day on which James left London, Dutch Guards took possession of all the posts about Whitehall and St. James's; and King William soon became the royal possessor of these palaces.

On the trying occasion just briefly detailed, an old officer of the degraded monarch gave a memorable proof of his fidelity to what he conceived to be his royal master.

At this time it was customary to mount guard both at Whitehall and St. James's. Lord Craven was on duty at the latter place, when the Dutch guards, under the orders of the Prince of Orange, were marching through the park to relieve him. His lordship, with the bravery of a hero and a loyal subject, obstinately refused to quit his post, and seemed resolved to make a most determined resistance to the orders of the foreign intruders, when he received a command from James himself to obey. This was an authority which he had not accustomed himself to disobey, and, with "sullen dignity," gave the command to his party, and marched off.

After the Revolution, during the reign of William, St. James's Palace was superbly fitted up for the residence of the Princess, afterwards Queen Anne, and her consort, Prince George of Denmark. From that time it has been considered as the town residence of the British monarchs; but has of late years been used only for purposes of state; the royal family, when not at Windsor, as they generally are, taking up their residence at the
Queen's

Queen's Palace, called Buckingham House, at the extremity of the Park.

The various houses, offices, &c. in the immediate precincts of, or attached to the palace, are occupied chiefly by some branches of the royal family, and other persons of the household. The *Pay Office*, as it is denominated, which is in the great yard on the left hand, is occupied mostly by ladies of distinction. In *King's Kitchen Court* is the town house of his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland: here also is the house of Colonel Thornton. In *Engine Court* are chiefly ladies of distinction. In *The Stable Yard*, on the right hand from the Park, are the houses of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Harrington, J. Calvert, Esq. General Manners, and Frederick Barnard, Esq. Here also is the Earl of Cholmondeley's Office; The Labour in Trust Office; the Green Office; The Butter and Eggs Office; &c. &c. On the opposite side are *The German Chapel*; The Lord-Steward's Court, in which are the Green Cloth Office, The Bread Pantry, The Buttery Office, The Silver Scullery, &c. Except such of these several houses, offices, and courts, that are occupied by branches of the royal family, or servants of the king, they are granted as a benefit, to their respective inhabitants, by the king.

On the morning of the 21st of January, 1809, great part of this palace was consumed by an accidental fire, which reduced to ashes the whole south-east corner, comprehending the queen's private apartments, those of the Duke of Cambridge, some of the state apartments, together with the French and Dutch chapels. The damage was estimated at about 100,000*l*. The repairs have not yet been completed; and, since that accident, St. James's Palace has seldom been visited by the royal family. Indeed, since the commencement of his majesty's present much-lamented indisposition, it has been, in a manner, totally deserted.

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I have had no means of ascertaining, with exactness, the extent of the injury which was internally sustained through the fire just mentioned: for, as I have before observed, the repairs are not yet completed: my description, therefore, must be taken with some allowances.

Few ideas of superior grandeur or magnificence are excited by a partial view of the exterior of this royal palace. And when it is considered that, in fact, this is the only habitation which the monarch of a mighty empire like ours, possesses in his capital, strangers are at a loss whether to attribute the circumstance to a penuriousness, or meanness of our national character. It arises, in fact, from neither. It has been justly remarked, that the disparity between the appearance of this palace, and the object to which it is, or rather has been, appropriated, has afforded a theme of wonder and pleasantry, especially to foreigners, who, forming their notions of royal splendour from piles erected by despotic sovereigns, with treasures wrung from a whole oppressed nation, cannot at once reduce their ideas to the more simple and economical standard which the head of a limited monarchy is compelled to adopt in its expenditure.

The kings of England have not the uncontrolled disposal of the treasures of their subjects; and though the most opulent nation in the world, our monarchs, are perhaps, personally, so to speak, the poorest. The privy-purse, concerning which ignorant, factious, or envious persons, are sometimes apt to raise a great outcry, is by no means adequate to the expences of royalty, even in its most limited extent of magnificence: what, therefore, is done for the personal comfort or splendour of the king, beyond what his own private means will afford him, or, (if I may use the phrase,) what his ordinary salary, as the first magistrate of the state, will allow, must be by "*a grant*," from the representatives of the whole nation. Not, indeed, that I imagine, if the present family had the whole resources of the country at their command, they would so far act in opposition to the spirit of the nation, as waste them in useless and ostentatious

tatious displays of royal magnificence and splendour. Those who think, as some effect to think, that our money is ever wasted in these sort of undertakings, would do well to look into the conduct of other monarchs, who, with much scantier national riches, support an exterior of parade as useless as it is expensive, and as gaudy as ours is substantial and convenient: but I must restrain these observations, which, I confess, are the results of a native love and admiration of the country that has given me birth, and of the laws by which my person and property are so securely preserved.

The annexed view will convey to the mind of the reader an idea of the architecture of the side of St. James's Palace, which fronts Pall Mall. It is a brick building, and consists of several courts, the chief entrance being through the gate-way leading out of the street just mentioned.

The state apartments look towards the Park; and this side, though certainly not very imposing, cannot, with truth, be pronounced mean. It is of one story, and has a certain regular appearance not to be found in other parts of the building.

Before the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, (now the Prince Regent,) the state apartments were very old and poorly furnished; but on that occasion they were fitted in the state in which they were before the late fire. Though there is nothing superb or grand in the decorations or furniture of these apartments, they are commodious and handsome. They are entered by a staircase that opens into the principal court, next to Pall Mall.

At the top of the staircase are two guard-rooms; one to the left called the Queen's, and the other the King's Guard Room, leading to the apartments just mentioned. Immediately beyond the king's guard-room is the presence chamber, now used only as a passage to the principal rooms. There is a range of five of these, opening into each other successively. The Presence-Chamber opens into the centre-room, called the Privy Chamber, where is a canopy, under which his majesty was accustomed to
receive

receive the Society of Friends, or Quakers, upon occasions of their presentations of addresses, petitions, &c. It is impossible to pass this circumstance over without remarking the unbounded liberty of conscience, and great condescension which the laws of this country, and the kings by whom they are enforced, shew towards every class of subjects. Here a large sect of Christians, openly and avowedly opposed in their language, their habits, their very principles to many of our established laws, customs, and opinions, are allowed to approach the throne of their king, whom they refuse to address by the stile and titles, which by the laws every subject is bound to address him, and what are deemed, in other cases, the common civilities of social intercourse, even among our equals, are graciously dispensed with: the king is spoken to and of by the use of pronouns, which are never applied by other citizens but to their inferiors, with their heads covered, and without a single movement of outward respect. The deputies of many thousands of the king's subjects, who not only disbelieve the religion of the state, but even deem it sinful to worship God under the same roof with their monarch, are permitted, without a single look of disapprobation,—nay, with the most condescending look of complacency and paternal affection—to lay their wishes at the foot of the throne, and pour their complaints, if they have any, into the ears of one of the most powerful kings in Europe! Well might the poet exclaim,

“Blest isle, with freedom, with matchless freedom crown'd!”

where our very prejudices are respected, and all our sacred institutions guarded with the greatest scrupulosity and attention.

On the right of the canopy are two drawing-rooms, one within the other. At the upper end of the farther one is a throne, with its canopy, where the king was wont to receive corporation addresses. The canopy was made for the queen's birth-day, immediately following the Union of Ireland with Great Britain. It is of crimson velvet, with broad gold lace, having embroidered

crowns, set with real and fine pearls. The shamrock, the national badge of Ireland, forms one of the decorations of the crown, and is very finely executed. In this apartment the king and queen used to be present on certain days; the nearer room being a kind of anti-chamber, in which the nobility were permitted to sit down during the presence of their majesties in the farther one, there being numerous stools and sofas for the purpose.

On the left, on entering the privy-chamber, from the king's guard-room and presence-chamber, are two levee-rooms, the nearer serving as an anti-chamber to the other.

In the grand drawing-room is a magnificent chandelier of gilt silver; and in the grand levee-room a very noble bed, the furniture of which is of crimson velvet, manufactured in Spitalfields. This bed, with the tapestry, was put up on the marriage of the present Prince of Wales.

These several apartments are covered with tapestry of exquisite workmanship, which, though made for Charles II. a short time prior to that royal marriage, was found in a chest, never having been used, and quite fresh in their colours.

Several pictures adorn the apartments; but few of them have superior claims of merit either in their design or execution. The most remarkable are: a small full-length of Henry, Prince of Wales; Arthur, Prince of Wales, elder brother of Henry VIII. by Marjorie; Henry VII. and VIII.; Queen Jane Seymour; two half-lengths, by Lely, of the Duchess of York and her sister; a child in the robes of the garter; "perhaps," says Pennant, "the youngest knight known." He was the second son of James II. whilst Duke of York, by Anne Hyde, his duchess. On the 3d of December, 1666, he was elected knight of the garter, at the age of three years and five months. The sovereign, Charles, put the George round his neck; and Prince Rupert, the garter round his leg. He would, of course, have been installed; but he died the year following. Here also is a portrait of Geoffry Hudson, the dwarf, mentioned in the account of Newgate Street, in the preceding volume of this work; also Henry, Lord Darnley, consort
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of Mary Queen of Scots, and father of James I. resting on his brother, Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox, in a black gown; Charles II. of Spain, at four years of age, in black, with a sceptre in his hand. He was inaugurated in 1665: Mabuse's picture of Adam and Eve is also here; with the curious or whimsical anachronisms of novels, and a fountain, richly carved.

In a lumber-room, formerly the queen's library, Mr. Pennant saw a beautiful View from Greenwich Park, with Charles I. his queen, courtiers, &c. walking; two others, of the same prince and queen, dining in public; and another of the Elector Palatine, and his consort, at a public table; with a carver looking most ridiculously, a monkey having in that moment reared from the table and seized his beard. Probably this feast was at Guildhall, where he was most sumptuously entertained by the citizens in the year 1612, when he made the match with the daughter of the British monarch, which ended so unhappily for both parties.

On the west side of the Court Yard, is the Chapel Royal, a very small and plain room, which some have conjectured to have been the room used when the hospital stood here. It has nothing worthy of notice, except its ceiling, which is divided into small painted squares. It is a Royal Peculiar, and, as such, exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. The service is performed in the same manner as at Cathedrals; its establishment is a dean, usually the Bishop of London, who has a salary of 200*l. per annum*; a Lord High Almoner, at present the Archbishop of York; a sub-Almoner (Doctor William Carey) whose salary is 97*l. 11s. 8d. per annum*, an hereditary Grand Almoner (the Marquis of Exeter); a Sub-Dean, the Rev. Mr. Holmes, A. M.) who has 91*l. 5s. per annum*; A CONFESSOR OF THE HOUSEHOLD, (Henry Fly, D. D. F. R. S.) who has a salary of thirty-six pounds ten shillings. This, it is unnecessary to add, is a sinecure, auricular confession not being a tenet of the English church; a clerk of the King's closet, (The Bishop of Oxford) deputy clerks (the Dean of Windsor, William Cookson, D. D. and Thomas Hughes, D. D.); a closet keeper, (Mr.

Cockerton) who has forty-one pounds per annum; he has also fifty pounds for necessaries; and thirty-one pounds five shillings for linen and washing; there are, of course, one or two inferior officers, as choristers, &c.

I ought to mention that this is not the only ecclesiastical foundation belonging to what is called the King's household: there are, in all, forty-eight chaplains in ordinary, though few of them ever perform divine service at the Chapel Royal; and I know not that they have all separate salaries: I believe not; besides these there is a chaplain to the household at Carlton House; but this belongs to another part of this work. There are likewise ten priests in ordinary; but it should not be forgotten that some of these sacred offices are held by one and the same person; *e. g.* The Rev. Dr. Henry Fly, whom I have mentioned as *Confessor* of the household, is also one of these ten priests in ordinary; as is also the Rev. William Holmes, sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. There are sixteen gentlemen of the Chapels Royal in general, who have 73*l.* per annum each; five clergymen, and eight gentlemen laymen waiting monthly. The organist and composer, at present Mr. William Knyvett, has 146*l.*; the ordinary organist 73*l.*; the composer 73*l.*; the violist 40*l.*; the lutenist 41*l.* 10*s.*; the serjeant of the vestry 182*l.* 2*s.*; the groom of the vestry 51*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; the yeoman of the vestry 54*l.* 15*s.* There are also paid to a person for maintaining and teaching ten children of the Chapel Royal, 320*l.* per annum. *

At the German chapel in the Friary, there are two chaplains, a reader and a clerk who have, respectively, 243*l.* 62*l.* 60*l.* per annum.

In the Dutch chapel, in the middle court; are two preachers, and a reader, who have 160*l.* 160*l.* and 40*l.* respectively, and at the

* At Whitehall chapel, another of the Royal foundations, to be described farther on, are two reading chaplains, with eighty pounds each, and an afternoon reader, whose salary I have not been able to ascertain. At this chapel there are twenty-four preachers who have thirty pounds each.

the French chapel at the same place : there are three preachers, a reader and a chapel keeper ; who have similar salaries as those at the German chapel ; except the chapel keeper, who has only fifteen pounds. The Dutch chapel has the same establishment.

Such are the officers, and such the expenses of the Chapel Royal of St. James's. Those who have visited Catholic countries, and made themselves acquainted with the magnificence, and consequent expenditure of similar establishment attached to Royal Palaces, will admire the simplicity and economy of the one just described.

The King, when in town, was always preceded to the Chapel Royal by a nobleman, carrying the sword of state, and attended by the Lords, and Groom of the Bed-chamber, the gold Staff Officer ; the Lord Chamberlain, and other officers in waiting ; accompanied by the Royal family, with the foreign ministers, and nobility ; the heralds and pursuivants at arms also attending ; the procession being closed by the band of gentlemen pensioners, with their golden ensigns of office.

When this palace was erected by Henry VIII., as I have before observed, he at the same time enclosed a contiguous piece of ground, which had till then been a desolate marsh, laid it out in walks, and collected the waters. This spot became a bowling-green, which, as appears from the Stafford papers, was open for the entertainment of the public.

Mr. Garrard, writing, in 1634, to Lord Stafford, says, " The bowling-green, in the Spring Gardens was put down one day by the King's command, but, by the intercession of the Queen it was reprieved for this year ; but hereafter it shall be no common bowling-place. There was kept an ordinary of six shillings a meal (where the King's proclamation allows but two elsewhere) continual bibbing and drinking wine all under the trees ; two or three quarrels every week. It was grown scandalous and insufferable ; besides, my Lord Digby being reprehended, for

striking in the King's Garden, he said he took it for a common bowling-place, where all paid money for their coming in."

In a subsequent letter, Mr. Garrard writes thus: "Since the Spring Garden was put down, we have, by a servant of the Lord Chamberlain's, a new Spring Garden, erected in the fields behind the Meuse, where is built a fair house and two bowling-greens, made to entertain gamesters and bowlers to an excessive rate; for I believe it has cost him 400*l.*; a dear undertaking for a gentleman barber. My Lord Chamberlain much frequents the place, where they bowl great matches."

A writer of the seventeenth century, says of this place: "The inclosure is not disagreeable, for the solemnness of the grove, the warbling of the birds, and as it opens into the spacious walk at St. James's; but the company walk in at such a rate as you would think all the ladies were so many Atalantas contending with their wooers; but as fast as they run, they stay so long as if they wanted time to finish the race: for it is usual to find some of the young company here till midnight."

Mr. Lysons, who states these facts, observes, that this little treat of the fashion of the times will serve to account for many scenes in some of our old comedies, which still maintain their ground on the stage, to the probability of whose incidents a modern audience cannot easily be reconciled.

St. James's Park was much enlarged and improved by Charles II. who added several fields to it; caused it to be planted with lime-trees, under the direction of the celebrated Le Notre, gardener to Louis XIV. laid out the Mall, a vista half a mile in length, which received its name from a game at ball, for which was formed a hollow smooth walk, enclosed on each side by a border of wood, and having an iron hoop at one extremity. He also contracted the water into a canal, 100 feet broad, and 2800 long, with a decoy and other ponds for water-fowl.

The same monarch had likewise an aviary adjoining to the
Bird.

Bird-Cage-Walk, thus named from the cages which were hung in the trees. "Charles," says Cibber, "was often here amidst crowds of spectators, feeding his ducks, and playing with his dogs, and passing his idle moments in affability, even to the meanest of his subjects, which made him to be adored by the common people: so fascinating in the great are the habits of condescension."

In his time, at the east end of the Park, there was a swampy retreat for the ducks, thence denominated Duck Island, which, by that merry monarch, was erected into a government, and a salary annexed to the office, in favour of the celebrated French writer, M. de St. Evremond, who was the first and last governor.

The improvements and alterations made since the commencement of the present reign, have destroyed Duck Island.

As I shall have occasion, farther on, again to mention this beautiful park, and the others to which it is joined, the foregoing general description may suffice for the present. It is only a portion of this park that belongs to the parish of St. Martin's.

Schomberg House, in Pall Mall, was built by the Duke of Schomberg, during the reign of William III. for his town residence. After his death it fell into private hands, and was inhabited by Atsley, the painter, who divided it into three habitations, reserving the centre for his own residence. It was then occupied by Richard Conway, Esq. K. A. After him by the eccentric Dr. Graham, in which he delivered his lectures. The last occupier was Mr. Robert Bowyer, a painter in miniature, who collected a large gallery of paintings and engravings by the first masters, to illustrate the History of England; this he named the "**HISTORIC GALLERY.**" But the untoward circumstances of the times being unpropitious to the arts, Mr. Bowyer was compelled to resort to the government for assistance, to extricate him from the difficulties into which he had involved himself by this undertaking; parliament empowered him to dispose of the

whole lottery, which was determined in the year 1807. Equally unfortunate was the *Shakespeare Gallery* on the opposite side of the street.

That highly respectable character, the late Mr. Alderman Boydell, “not contented with having formed a school of engraving in this country, so far superior to that of any other, laid also the foundation of a school of British historical paintings, in the splendid establishment of the SHAKESPEARE GALLERY. When we consider the magnificence of the design of Boydell’s Shakespeare, the spirit with which it was executed, the works of both the pencil and the graver which it has produced, the almost incredible excellence in painting which has accompanied it, the encouragement it has given, and is continually giving to genius, the imitations it has excited, and the commercial advantages which the nation must have derived from it, we must admire in astonishment and in silence.”

The typographical part of this national and magnificent work was executed by Bulmer; the text regulated by George Steevens, Esq.; the plates engraved by the very first artists, from pictures painted on purpose for it by Sir Joshua Reynolds, West, Wright, Barry, Romney, &c. It may be truly said of this publication, for the honour of our nation, that no country nor age has produced an edition of any author’s works, of such exquisite taste and beauty. It surpasses in splendour all former publications, as far as the genius of Shakespeare surpasses all other dramatic poets. The Shakespeare, the Milton, the History of England, the Bible, and the Poets, not to mention many of the publications which have done *very great credit to us as a nation, were never equalled at any former period in any country in the world.* Let our countrymen be judged by their productions, and they will be found equal in the rapidity of their progress towards perfection, to any artists that have preceded them in any age or country. And had they been encouraged and matured in equal case, and by equal munificence with the sons of Greece and

Rome,

Rome, their works would have more than rivalled those of that period.*

With what regret and indignation, therefore, are we compelled to draw a curtain before this fascinating scene! How repugnant to the feelings of the patrons and lovers of genius and of learning, must it be, to be informed, by the following impressive epistle, that the worthy alderman was in a great measure ruined, for his vast project of conferring a most essential benefit on all the world. His own words are the sincerest medium of his regret.

Letter from Mr. Alderman Boydell, to Alderman John William Anderson, read by the latter in the House of Commons, when applying for leave to dispose of the Shakespeare paintings, &c. by lottery.

“ Cheapside, Feb. 4, 1804.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ The kindness with which you have undertaken to represent my case, calls upon me to lay open to you, with the utmost candour, the circumstances attending it, which I will now endeavour to do as briefly as possible.

“ It is above sixty years since I began to study the art of engraving; in the course of which time, besides employing that long period of life in my profession, with an industry and assiduity that would be improper in me to describe, I have laid out, with my brethren, in promoting the commerce of the Fine Arts in this country, above three hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

“ When I first began business, the whole commerce of prints in this country consisted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to supply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. Impressed with the idea that the genius of our countrymen, if properly encouraged, was equal to that of foreigners, I set about establishing a SCHOOL OF ENGRAVING IN ENG-

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LAND,

* Alderman Josiah Boydell's Suggestions for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures on a commercial basis.—Europ. Mag.

LAND, with what success the public are well acquainted. It is, perhaps, at present sufficient to say, that the whole course of that commerce is changed; very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally supplied with prints from England.

“In effecting this favourite plan, I have not only spent a long life, but have employed nearly forty years of the labour of my nephew Josiah Boydell, who has been bred to the business, and whose assistance during that period has been greatly instrumental in promoting a school of engraving in this country. By the blessing of Providence, these exertions have been very successful; not only in that respect, but in a commercial point of view; for the large sums irregularly received from the Continent, previous to the French Revolution, for impressions taken from the numerous plates engraved in England, encouraged me to attempt also an **ENGLISH SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL PAINTING**.

“I had observed with indignation, that the want of such a school had been long made a favourite topic of opprobrium against this country among foreign writers on National Taste. No subject, therefore, could be more appropriate for such a national attempt than England’s inspired poet, and great painter of Nature, Shakespeare; and I flatter myself the most prejudiced foreigner must allow that the Shakspeare Gallery will convince the world, that Englishmen want nothing but the fostering hand of encouragement to bring forth their genius in this line of art. I might go further, and defy any of the Italian, Flemish, or French schools to show, in so short a space of time, such an exertion as the Shakespeare Gallery; and if they could have made such an exertion, the pictures would have been marked with all that monotonous sameness which distinguished those different schools. Whereas in the Shakespeare Gallery every artist, partaking of the freedom of his country, and endowed with that originality of thinking so peculiar to its natives, has chosen his own road to what he conceived to be excellence, unshackled by the

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the slavish imitation and uniformity which pervaded all the foreign schools.

“ This Gallery I once flattered myself with being able to have left to that generous public, who have for so long a period encouraged my undertakings; but unfortunately for those connected with the Fine Arts, a Vandalick Revolution has arisen, which, in convulsing all Europe, has entirely extinguished, except in this happy island, all those who had the taste, or the power to promote those arts; while the tyrant that at present governs France tells that believing and besotted nation, that, in the midst of all his robbery and rapine he is a great patron and promoter of the Fine Arts; just as if those arts that humanize and polish mankind could be promoted by such means, and by such a man.

“ You will excuse, my dear Sir, I am sure, some warmth in an old man on this subject, when I inform you, that this unhappy Revolution has cut up by the roots that revenue from the Continent which enabled me to undertake such considerable works in this country. At the same time, as I am laying my case fairly before you, it should not be disguised, that my natural enthusiasm for promoting the Fine Arts (perhaps buoyed up by success) made me improvident; for had I lain by but ten pounds, out of every hundred pounds my plates produced, I should not now have had occasion to trouble my friends, or appeal to the public; but, on the contrary, I flew with impatience to employ some new artist with the whole gains of my former undertakings. I see too late my error; for I have thereby decreased my ready money, and increased my stock of copper-plates to such a size, that all the print-sellers in Europe could not purchase it, especially at these times so unfavourable to the arts.

“ Having thus candidly owned my error, I have but one word to say in extenuation. My receipts abroad had been so large, and continued so regular, that I at all times found them fully adequate to support my undertakings at home. I could not calculate on the present crisis, which has totally annihilated them.

them. I certainly calculated on some defalcation of these receipts, by a French or Spanish war, or both ; but with France or Spain I carried on but little commerce. Flanders, Holland, and Germany, who, no doubt, supplied the rest of Europe, were the great marts ; but, alas ! they are now no more. The convulsion that has disjoined and ruined the whole Continent I did not foresee. I know no man that did. On that head, therefore, though it has nearly ruined me and mine, I can take but little blame to myself.

“ In this state of things, I throw myself with confidence upon that public who has always been but too partial to my poor endeavours, for the disposal of that which, in happier days, I flattered myself to have presented to them.

“ I know of no means by which that can be effected just now but by a lottery ; and if the legislature will have the goodness to grant a permission for that purpose, they will at least have the assurance of the even tenour of a long life, that it will be fairly and honourably conducted. The objects of it are, my pictures, galleries, drawings, &c. &c. which, unconnected with my copper plates and trade, are much more than sufficient to pay, if properly disposed of, all I owe in the world.

“ I hope you, my dear Sir, and every honest man, at any age, will feel for my anxiety to discharge my debts ; but at my advanced age of eighty-five, I feel it becomes doubly desirable. I am, dear Sir,

with great regard,

your obedient

and obliged servant,

JOHN BOYDELL.”

“ Sir John William Anderson, Bart.”

This gallery was disposed of by lottery in the year 1805, and on the foundation of this Gallery was subsequently erected THE “ BRITISH INSTITUTION FOR PROMOTING THE FINE ARTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ;” and in the period in which it has been presented to the public eye, the results al-

ready elicited from it, have fully confirmed every hope of ultimate success, and to a degree that must place the British on a level with the most renowned of the foreign schools.

“ The foundation of this patriotic structure is laid on the present enlightened and refined taste of the highest and most cultivated ranks of society, capable of appreciating the value of talent, whether considered nationally or individually, and who have imposed on themselves the duty to seek out merit, in order to cherish it, and to discover genius to reward it. Adopting their native arts, as the offspring of peace, they wish to place them in the sunshine of national favour and protection. They have laid open the avenues to excellence, and the hand of liberality beckons forward legitimate claimants to share the honours that await their ardour to excel.

“ The first year of establishment presented to the judgment of the public a display of professional excellence in the classes of sculpture, and of history and landscape painting, that would shed lustre on the talent of any country. Many of those works had already passed in review in former exhibitions, with the highest eclat; and in that of the British Gallery, they have been again viewed and recognised as the germs of that sterling excellence, which it is the first wish of the patrons of British arts to establish and protect. Its close was marked by the most liberal encouragement to the artists, by the purchase made of their works to the amount of 5450*l*.

“ A plan, simple in its construction, clear in its principles, and easy in its practical application, has enabled the governors and directors of this illustrious institution, to advance, on firm ground, their first important step, towards perpetuating the benefits and advantages to be derived from a liberal encouragement, and a judicious cultivation of native talent; and in this order will its dignified course be continued, till the grand purpose of its first principle be established and made permanent by adequate provision from the state, to ensure its full benefits to the country and posterity.”

Such

Such were the views, &c. of the original Directors.

The institution is supported by the subscriptions of the principal nobility and gentry, and the number of pictures sold under their influence is very considerable.

The Gallery was first opened on January 18th, 1806.

However gratifying to the lovers of the Fine Arts would be a detailed account of the progress of this most excellent institution from its foundation to the present period, the limits of this work will allow me only to notice some particulars of a recent date.

In the year 1813, this institution appears to have arrived at the highest pitch of celebrity: for in that year the public were gratified by an exhibition of the principal works of that "Glory of the British School—the immortal Reynolds."

These pictures were brought here, with infinite industry, and at an immense expense, from the private collections of the Royal Family, the nobility and gentry.

When they were first exhibited the liberality of the Directors issued tickets of admission to the Gallery, which, by a judicious arrangement of lamps was lighted up in such a manner as to shew the pictures to advantage. The peculiarity of the scene rendered it powerfully attractive; and here were to be found in admiring groups, the rank, the talent, and the fashion of the day. This unexampled assemblage of the beauties of art and nature, formed a spectacle at once honourable to the character of the age, and interesting to every eye:

'Twas taste at home—a route declar'd,
Where every muse and grace repair'd;
Where wit and genius found a treat,
And beaux and beauties lov'd to meet.

The Gallery seemed a temple dedicated to the honour of the Arts, where the spirit of Reynolds was the presiding deity, and all were anxious to do honour at his shrine.

Such is the glowing description given of this exhibition by
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the truly ingenious Mr. Shee,* who, in his address to the Prince Regent in the work referred to below thus speaks of the patronage which his Royal Highness has afforded to the lovers of art in general, and to this institution in particular :

“ As long as high excellence in the arts shall be considered to grace and dignify the character of a people, the name of Reynolds must be recorded amongst those, who by their talents have distinguished the age in which they lived, and shed a lustre on the reputation of their country.

“ What has been done by the British Institution, under the auspices of your Royal Highness, in honour of this great artist, has not been more generous in sentiment, than judicious in policy : while it offered a liberal tribute of acknowledgment for the obligations conferred on us by his genius, it evinced a patriotic desire to preserve to us the advantages derived from his taste.

“ In co-operating so zealously with the Institution on this occasion, your Royal Highness has paid a homage to merit which elevates it above ordinary distinctions, and which it is as honourable to him who offers it, as to him who is its object. The Prince who sets an example of respect for high talents consults not less his own reputation than his people's advantage. In stimulating the ardour of genius, he prepares the noblest, and most efficient instruments of his own glory. The light he kindles reflects upon him a grateful lustre, which not only invests him with present splendour, but irradiates his future fame.”

I cannot resist the opportunity of mentioning, in this place, an excellent paper on the objects of this Institution which I find in the New Monthly Magazine,† a publication of intrinsic merit, and conveying sentiments of the purest and most exalted kind, unmixed by those nauseating ingredients which a sickly and fashionable taste for what are called liberty, patriotism, &c. has introduced

* See “ The Commemoration of Reynolds in Two Parts with notes ; and other Poems, by Martin Arthur Shee, R. A.”

† Vol. I. p. 169.

introduced into some other works, professing the same periodical objects.

This paper commences with a quotation from Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses at the Royal Academy, in which he observes, " the principal advantages of an academy is, that besides furnishing able men to direct the student, it will be a depository for the great examples of the art. These are the materials in which genius is to work, and without which the strongest intellect may be fruitlessly or deviously employed. By studying these authentic models, that idea of excellence, which is the result of the accumulated experience of past ages, may be at once acquired : and the tardy and obstructed progress of our predecessors may teach us a shorter and easier way. The student perceives at one glance the principles which many artists have spent their whole lives in ascertaining ; and satisfied with their effect, it spared the painful investigation by which they came to be known and fixed. How many men of natural abilities have been lost to this nation for want of these advantages ! They never had an opportunity of seeing those masterly efforts of genius, which at once kindle the whole soul, and force it into sudden and irresistible approbation."

Thus far Sir Joshua : " These advantages," proceeds the anonymous writer already alluded to, " which our Royal Academy certainly does not possess, although pointed out by such high authority, the *British Institution* is annually supplying, and the progress foretold by Sir Joshua is annually developing itself."

The remainder of the paper consists of an account of the pictures exhibited in the spring of 1814, and says that " this exhibition is richer in originality and merit than any of the preceding ; the class of history every way of a higher degree of talent, and in every other a visible improvement. The colouring is of a more varied character, owing to the judicious plan of the governors' placing before the eyes of their students, during the interval of the exhibitions, for their study, the choicest pictures of the

the ancient school. Yet, although the anatomical drawing, or grammatical part of the art, is scarcely equal to the French schools, it is free from the ostentatious display of anatomical knowledge, and statue-like stiffness, and insipidity of that school, for which a tenth part of the *nature* and *truth* of the English school, would be a dear-bought purchase, if given in exchange for all their punctilious correctness.* Familiar life, the comedy of the pencil, seems peculiarly the genius of our school; and in this class the present exhibition eminently excels. The landscape department is equally brilliant, and promises to rival any of the preceding displays of this truly English and lovely branch of the art."

It is not to be wondered at, that difference of opinion should exist respecting the comparative merits of these respective annual exhibitions. With respect to that of 1814, just described, some differences did certainly exist: but I believe the prevailing judgment was strictly consonant with that given in the above extract.

The exhibition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's Pictures, has certainly impressed upon the minds of the public notions of art that did not exist before. Indeed, the display of so vast a collection of portraits, historical pictures, and other subjects, painted in a style, combining the excellencies of Corregio, Titian, Rubens, and Rembrandt, and yet incorporating there-
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* Lest no other better opportunity should present itself, I will here enter my protest, however feeble and unavailing, against the introduction into this country of the abominably indecent and vile paintings, in the shape of watches, boxes, lockets, &c. which are the fruits of French pruriency, daily vomited from the Palais Royale, to influence the passions, corrupt the morals, and reduce to the level of the modern Gallician standard of virtue, all those who may be weak or wicked enough to imbibe the deadly poison of the new philosophy: the genuine fruits of which are visible in every toy-shop and print-shop in Paris: an act of parliament to prohibit the importation of French trinkets, French prints, and I had almost said French books, would have the most salutary effect on the morals, the principles, and the happiness of the youth of this country.

with the original taste and fine feeling of the British artist, could not but excite sentiments of national respect for him, and for native talent, which until of late was scarcely known to exist.

In the Preface to the Catalogue of 1814, the Directors inform us, that in pursuance of the plan which they originally proposed, they have adopted those measures which appeared to them best calculated to facilitate the improvement, and lead to the advantage of the British Artist; with this view they have set before him many examples of painting of the Foreign School, which appeared to them capable of affording instruction in the various branches of his Art; but in offering specimens for study they have not forgotten the works of the eminent men which the British School has produced. Those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, displayed in the year 1813, at the British Gallery, gratified every lover of the Art; they exhibited the most brilliant glow of colouring, and the most fascinating combination of fancy and taste; they proved that England is the soil in which the polite arts will take root, flourish, and arrive at a very high degree of perfection: if further proof were wanting, it would be found in the varied productions of the masters whose works are now exhibited. This allusion is to the pictures of Hogarth, Wilson, Gainsborough, and Zoffani, which the Directors, with a meritorious zeal, exhibited in the year 1814.

I cannot better speak of the character of these respective artists than in the language of the enlightened and truly liberal Directors,* interspersing one or two remarks as we pass along.

Hogarth

* The reader will have no suspicion that I am misleading him by these epithets, when he is informed that among the number of Directors we find the names of the Marquis of Stafford, The Duke of Bedford, The Marquis of Abercorn, The Marquis of Blandford, The Earl of Bridgewater, The Earl of Aberdeen, The Earl of Ashburnham, The Earl of Dartmouth, The Earl of Grosvenor; who are all Vice Presidents as well as Directors; except the Marquis of Stafford, who is Deputy President and Director: His
Royal

Hogarth adopted a new line of art, purely English ; but his merits are known to the public more from his prints than his paintings. His pictures often display beautiful colouring as well as accurate drawing : his subjects generally convey useful lessons of morality, and are calculated to improve the man as well as the artist ; and he teaches with effect, because he delights while he instructs. It has been said of him, that in his pictures he composed comedies ; his humour never fails to excite mirth, and it is directed against the fit objects of ridicule or contempt. The powers of his pencil were not perverted to the purposes of personal attack ; the application of his satire was general, and the end at which he aimed was the reformation of folly or vice.

These are the genuine and legitimate objects of the satirist, whether he shoots his darts through the pen or the pencil : the caricaturist who exerts his talents only to expose the personal defects, or the supposed follies and mistakes of particular individuals, or to bring into contempt the rulers of the land, by exaggerated delineations of their errors, or their frailties, is a more dangerous member of society than the libeller who does the same thing with his pen. “ Pictures are the books of the unlearned ;” and they are read daily by every passenger who can spare a moment to gaze at the print-shops with which all great towns and cities abound. Few whose morals might be injured by an obscene, an irreligious, or a seditious book, will take the trouble, or be at the expense of resorting to the counter ; but incalculable is the mischief which the publications of the window may do. Nothing therefore, should be encouraged of this nature, but what is calculated either to excite one’s love for

PART III. CONTIN.

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Royal Highness the Prince Regent being Vice Patron and President, and the King’s most Excellent Majesty, Patron ; and every branch of the Royal Family, Patrons, Governors, &c. Among those who are simply Directors, are to be found the names of almost all the well known nobility and gentry, who have any taste for art, or any laudable ambition for the honour of their country.

the Holy Scriptures, and the example of their Divine Author, like the pictures of the venerable West; or that will inspire a correspondent aversion to vice and folly, like the pictures of Hogarth.

Among the most prominent performances of this artist in this exhibition are the series of *The Rake's Progress*, lent to the British Institution by Mr. Soane, the architect: *A Committee of the House of Commons examining the Warden and Turnkeys of the Fleet Prison, on a charge of cruelty towards the Prisoners*, lent by the Earl of Carlisle; the series of the *Marriage-a-la-mode*, lent by Mr. Angerstein; *The Election Dinner, The Canvassing for Votes, Polling the Votes and Chairing the Members*, lent by Mrs. Garrick, the venerable relict of the late incomparable actor of that name; *The March to Finchley*, lent by the Foundling Hospital; and *The Gate of Calais*, lent by the Earl of Charlemont.

Hogarth's pictures in this Exhibition amounted in number to fifty-four.

Proceeding with the Directors' own observations, we may safely assert that many of the works of Wilson were contemplated with delight: they were eighty-seven in number; though certainly of unequal merit. "Few artists have excelled him in the tint of air, perhaps the most difficult point of attainment in the Landscape Painter; every object in his pictures keeps its place, because each is seen through its proper medium. This excellence alone gives a charm to his pencil, and with judicious application may be turned to the advantage of the British Artist.

The merit of his works is now justly appreciated; and we may hope, that since the period of his decease, the love and knowledge of the art have been so much diffused through this country, that the exertion of such talents may never again remain unrewarded during the life of him who possessed them."

The inequality visible in this Artist's pictures was doubtless owing to the indigence of his circumstances; for Wilson was poor,

poor, and of course, often compelled to hurry through his labours with a quickness injurious to his feelings and his reputation.

Nothing perhaps is more injurious to the true interest of science, literature, and the Arts, than the concern which authors and artists are too often compelled to bestow on the *res angusta domus*: what the amiable John Wesley said to his preachers would well apply, could circumstances permit, to authors and artists: I do not recollect his words, but they were to this effect: "Attend you only to the work in which you are engaged—Take no share in the conversation, or cares about the affairs of this world: others may, nay, must; but what is that to you? Be ye men of only one business." And such must be authors and artists if they would excel: anxious cares about "the bread that perisheth," but ill accord with the free exercise of the inventive powers, or the pursuits of a literary life. Though marriage was no vice, celibacy was deemed a virtue in the earliest ages of the Christian Church, because it was considered that a family might lead to a distraction of mind injurious to the rigid duties, and vigilant pursuits necessary in that early age of the Church: even so is it, in some degree with the duties of a literary occupation: nor need any one wonder that authors should have become proverbially irritable and testy; when it is considered that the distractions incident to domestic cares and concerns are incompatible with that unbounded range of the intellectual powers essential to the success of an author, or the fame of an artist.

If Wilson's pictures, therefore, did not possess equal merit, the fault is to be sought rather in his poverty than in his talents as an artist. In many instances he may be deemed the first landscape painter this country ever produced; very often surpassing, and almost always rivalling, the celebrated Cloude.

In the Exhibition of which I am treating, were numerous proofs of the justness of this remark: we may instance the following: *Apollo and the Seasons*, lent by W. Leader, Esq;

Macænas' Villa at Tivoli, belonging to Sir George Beaumont, Bart.; another of the same, lent by Miss Booth; *Ruins on the Coast of Bajæ*, belonging to John Fower, Esq.; *Niobe*, lent by Sir George Beaumont; *Meleager and Atalanta*, by Samuel Rogers, Esq.; *Phaeton*, by the Earl of Cowper; and his *View of St. James's Park*, lent by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Gainsborough's pictures in this Exhibition were seventy-four in number, and they furnished a rich treat to the admirers of nature and English scenery. His portraits were many of them admirable; but his fame will rest chiefly upon his other works: in his fancy pictures, his choice was peculiarly happy: the characteristic air of his *Cottage Children*; his *Girl going to the Well*; his *Cart passing the Brook*; and his *Girl and Pigs*; the truth and spirit with which his animals are touched; his just representation of rustic scenery, the force of his colouring, and the skilful management of his light and shade, give a most captivating effect to his works, and place him indisputably on the highest eminence among this class of painters.

Gainsborough has been always deemed a great painter, but not so lofty in his sentiments as Wilson, nor so great a fac-similist as Morland; yet more true to nature than the one, and more refined than the other. Like Virgil, he handles his dung-fork gracefully; and if his pictures have not the sublimity of Homer, they may be compared with the Georgics and Bucolics of the Prince of Latin poets. True and faithful to nature, he refines all he represents; and, like his illustrious contemporary Reynolds, in portrait, he elevates, and at the same time improves the likeness; but landscapes are his *forte*, and here he shines with distinguished lustre.

Among so many, all of intrinsic merit, it is difficult and hazardous to select; but his *Children at a Cottage Door*, belonging to John Knight, Esq.: his *Girl going to the Well*, lent by Lord De Dunstanville; his *Group of Cattle, a warm Landscape*, by the Marquis of Lansdowne; his *Landscapes, with Peasants*

going to *Market*, lent by — Hanbury, Esq.; his *Cottage Children*, before alluded to, by the Earl of Carnarvon; and his *Girl and Pigs*, by the Earl of Carlisle, merit particular attention.

Of the pictures of Zoffani in this Exhibition I shall say little: "He has been thought," say the Directors, "to merit the attention of the public on this occasion, by the industry with which he has cultivated an interesting branch of portrait painting. He may be called the historian of the stage of Garrick. Those who remember that inimitable actor, and who delight in this species of painting, "will be grateful to Zoffani, for the accuracy with which he has recorded all that was possible to catch of his exquisite, but evanescent art."

My dislike of these second-hand representations of nature; of nature, confessedly in its most distorted, and, so to speak, hyperbolical character, will not permit me to give a judgment concerning the labours of Zoffani; though it is but just to remark, in the language of the Directors, that "they will shew the young artist, that if so much may be done by care, industry, and a resolute attention to nature, without any peculiar degree of taste, or power of imagination, how much may be accomplished by the active exertions of minds more bountifully gifted." *The Tribune of the Florentine Gallery*, graciously lent on this occasion by Her Majesty; *The late Mr. Townley's Gallery*, &c. lent by — Townley, Esq.; *Time Clipping the Wings of Cupid*, by John Birch, Esq.; and *The Royal Academy*, the property of His Majesty, are, in my estimation, worth the whole of Zoffani's dramatic portraits put together. His pictures amounted only to eleven in the whole.

In thus going through the works of these celebrated artists, I have had a double object in view: many of those which I have specified, the reader will observe, belong to noblemen and gentlemen, whose houses I shall have to notice in the course of this volume; and this convenient anticipation may serve to shorten my labours in mentioning the pictures with which those houses

are decorated: for the pictures, it should be remembered, were not sold to the Directors of the British Institution; but condescendingly and patriotically lent, to gratify the curiosity of the public, to encourage the industry, and improve the talents of our young artists, and to commemorate, by a kind of national jubilee, the memory of those distinguished painters. "It is this anxious wish," say the Directors, "to give publicity to the eminent works of the British artist—to be justly appreciated, those works must be generally seen; their introduction into our public halls would be highly desirable; and the admission of proper scriptural subjects into our churches, would surely, while it promoted the art, advance the purposes of religion.* The fame of the deceased artist would thus be perpetuated, and the living artist would be prompted to his most strenuous exertions."

Such was the state of this School of Art last year; nor has it slackened its exertions since that period.

During the last season the Directors announced their intention of giving the three following premiums for pictures, by artists of, or resident in, the United Kingdoms, painted in the year 1814, and sent to the British Gallery, on or before January 17, 1815:

"1st. For the best picture in historical or poetical composition, two hundred guineas. 2d. For the next best in the same style one hundred guineas. 3d. For the best landscape, one hundred guineas."

The first of these premiums was adjudged to Mr. W. Allston, for his noble picture of *The dead man restored to life, by touching the bones of the prophet Elisha*.

This picture is certainly one of the finest efforts of genius,
judgment,

* With this sentiment I most cordially agree: and notwithstanding the clamour which ignorance, cant, and hypocrisy, have raised against the use of pictures in the exercises of public devotion, I am quite certain, that they do materially subserve the interests of devotion and true piety, especially among the poor and the illiterate. Objects of divine adoration they never were, whatever has been said on that subject; but as helps to devotion I wish they were universally adopted.

judgment, and skill, our country has produced. The style and the subject, particularly the latter, are those of the incomparable West; and though inferior to what that artist would have produced, ranks deservedly high. The subject is unfortunate, without a written illustration; yet "the grouping, the expression, the drawing, the fine tone of colouring that pervades the whole, exhibit such a grasp of intellect and depth of study, as are rarely met with, and shew the true historical painter."

The second premium of 100 guineas was given to the picture of the late lamented H. Monro: the subject *The Disgrace of Wolsey*: the artist was a very young man, and is since gone "whence he shall not return."

The last premium was adjudged to Mr. Hoffland, for his fine description of *A Storm off the Coast of Scarborough*.

To close this short historical and descriptive account of a Society which reflects so much honour on our country, I may briefly remark, that, as usual, public opinion was greatly divided as to the merits of the Exhibition of the present year: it is perhaps not the best. "It is greatly to be lamented, by all who really espouse the cause of the arts, that the munificent efforts of the noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of this Institution, should not be better supported by the public in general, in their noble efforts to rescue the Fine Arts from that neglect which they have so long experienced in a country so eminent for liberal encouragement in most other matters of useful inventions."

It would be doing an injustice to the patriotic exertions of the Directors were I to close this article without mentioning at least the new proof of their zeal in having this year introduced into their Exhibition a fine collection, selected from the private cabinets of the Royal and noble Directors, and their friends, of paintings, by the Flemish and Dutch masters.

On this occasion they have decorated the walls of the Gallery with crimson velvet, on which they have hung numerous specimens of the works of Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Jean Stein, Mieris, Metzu, Paul Potter, Ruysdael, Hobbima, Croyp, Teniers, Ostade, and other celebrated painters of these Schools. "There

are those who lament the perishable materials of which pictures are formed; but when we contemplate the works of certain painters in this collection, which were produced nearly two centuries ago, and which preserve all the exquisite tints displayed in the most elaborately finished pictures with the utmost purity, we are happy to find that such lamentations are groundless.

If these valuable treasures continue to be preserved with due care, there is no reason to doubt that they may exist many centuries hence, little affected by the injuries of time; they may be more lasting than monuments of marble, or even of brass."

Near the end of Pall Mall was lately exhibited a collection of pictures by Mr. Westall, consisting of 312 of his own paintings and drawings. It has been observed, that "no other living artist could have presented so great a variety of performances in the superior branches of art, and few have displayed so much perfection in each. Whether we contemplate the richness of the design, and colouring of his history, the delicacy and natural tints of his landscape, the spirit and ingenuity of his rustic life, or the accurate delineation of character in his portraits, we are alike filled with wonder at the genius and versatile powers of this gentleman. Those who pay their tribute of applause to the genius of Gainsborough and Wilson, are not less delighted in the contemplation of the transcendent works of the living Westall, who, without being inferior to either of them, is the founder of a school of his own, distinguished for classic taste, and for the highest powers of execution." Of the justness of these remarks I have had no opportunity of deciding; but of what I have seen of Westall, whether as a poet or a painter, I am disposed to think most favourably.

The dark and gloomy brick building of the OPERA HOUSE, may, if we regard its interior only, be considered one of the finest buildings in the metropolis. It is situated at the lower end of the Haymarket, on the west side. Of the former house I shall speak shortly: and of the exterior of the present one, perhaps the less that is said the better: in fact, it has never yet been finished according to the designs of the architect.

The

The interior, however, with the exception of the stage, is extremely grand and imposing.

The present form of the boxes, together with the effect of its ornamental beauties, create the most lively images of grandeur in the mind of the auditor: the fronts of the boxes are painted in compartments, a blue ground with broad gold frames: the several tiers are distinguished from each other by a difference in the ornaments in the centre of the compartments. In the second tier are the ornaments of Neptunes, Neriads, Tritons, Mermaids, Dolphins, Sea Horses, &c. &c. On the third tier the ornaments exhibit festoons, and wreaths of flowers, sustained by cherubs. Leopards, lions, griffins, &c. are the supporters of the fourth. The fronts of the fifth tier nearly correspond with those of the third. The dome presents a sky, in which the flame colour predominates. The *coup d'œil* of the whole is rich, magnificent, and considerably surpassing its former appearance: the interior of the house is within two feet in dimensions of the great theatre at Milan.

In order that the reader may form an accurate idea of the size of this elegant theatre, we subjoin the dimensions of the most prominent parts of it: the stage is sixty feet in length from the wall to the orchestra, and eighty feet in breadth from wall to wall, and forty-six feet across from box to box.

From the orchestra to the centre of the front boxes, the pit is sixty-six feet in length, and sixty-five in breadth, and contains twenty-one benches, besides a passage-room of about three feet wide, which goes round the seats and down the centre of the pit to the orchestra. The pit will hold eight hundred persons.

In altitude the internal part of the house is fifty-five feet from the floor of the pit to the dome.

Each of the five tiers of boxes is about seven feet in depth, and four feet in breadth, and is so constructed, as to hold six persons with ease, all of whom command a full view of of the stage, each box has its curtains to enclose it according

to

to the fashion of the Neapolitan theatre, and is furnished with six chairs. The boxes hold nearly 900 persons, and the price of admission to them is half a guinea.

The gallery is forty-two feet in depth, sixty-two in breadth, and contains seventeen benches, and holds 800 persons: price of admission five shillings. The lobbies are about twenty feet square, where women attend to accommodate the company with coffee, tea, and fruit.

The great concert room is ninety-five feet long, forty-six feet broad, and thirty-feet high, and is fitted up in the first style of elegance.

The subjects from which the operas of this house are generally composed being classical, and founded in the heroic actions of the Greeks and Romans, admit of the most beautiful architectural scenery, as well as those romantic views and clear atmosphere peculiar to the Greek isles and to Italy. Where genius and erudition are united in a scene-painter, he has every opportunity from such subjects to give the public the most brilliant specimens of the pictorial art. The artist employed to embellish this theatre with his pencil being a native of Italy, and well educated in all the customs of foreign theatres, together with a classical mind, has displayed some of the finest specimens of scene-painting known to the public; indeed he has made the best use of grand subjects for the exhibition of the most splendid scenery that can adorn a theatre.

Formerly the opera performers were not only all Italians, or nearly so, but consisted of the best that Italy could furnish. Latterly, however, dancing has so greatly prevailed as to have threatened to triumph over the more refined and more noble art of music. To allow time for the performances of ballets, operas, which originally consisted of three acts, have been reduced to two, and a ballet is now often extended to a greater length than an act of an opera.

The opera usually opens for the season in January, and continues its representations on the Tuesday and Saturday of every week

week until June or July. The doors open a quarter before six, and the performance begins at seven.

Sir John Vanburgh was the founder and architect of the original Opera House. He procured subscriptions from thirty persons of quality at one hundred pounds each for building a stately theatre in the Hay Market; on the first stone that was laid were inscribed the words **LITTLE WHIG**, as a compliment to a celebrated beauty, the toast and pride of that party. The house being finished in 1706, it was put by Mr. Betterton and his associates under the management of Sir John Vanburgh and Mr. Congreve, in hopes of retrieving their desperate fortunes; but their expectations were too sanguine. The new theatre was opened with a translated opera, set to Italian music, called, "The Triumph of Love," which met with a cold reception. "The Confederacy" was almost immediately after produced by Sir John, and acted with more success than so licentious a performance deserved, though less than it was entitled to, if considered merely with respect to its dramatic merit. The prospects of the theatre being unpromising, Mr. Congreve gave up his share and interest wholly to Vanburgh, who, being now become sole manager, was under a necessity of exerting himself. Accordingly in the same season, he gave the public three other imitations from the French; viz. *The Cuckold in Conceit*; *Squire Treeloby*; and *the Mistake*,

The spaciousness of the dome in the new theatre, by preventing the actors from being distinctly heard, was an inconvenience not to be surmounted; and an union of the two companies was projected. Sir John, tired of the business, disposed of his theatrical concern to Mr. Owen Swinney, who governed the stage till another great revolution occurred. Our author's last comedy, "*The Journey to London*," which was left imperfect, was finished to great advantage by Mr. Cibber, who takes notice in the prologue of Sir John's virtuous intention in composing this piece, to make amends for scenes written in the fire of youth. He seemed sensible of this, when, in 1725, he altered

an exceptionable scene in "The Provoked wife," by putting into the mouth of a woman of quality what before had been spoken by a clergyman; a change which removed from him the imputation of profaneness. He died of a quinsey, at his house at Whitehall, March 26, 1726, and has left behind him monuments of fame, which can never perish but with taste and politeness. He lived esteemed by all his acquaintance, and died without leaving one enemy to reproach his memory. Mr. Walpole, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," Vol. III. p. 152, says, "However partial the court was to Vanburgh, every body was not so blind to his defects. Swift ridiculed both his own diminutive house at Whitehall, and the stupendous pile at Blenheim.

Of the first he says,

"At length they in the rubbish spy,
A thing resembling a goose-pie"

And of the other,

"That if his Grace were no more skill'd in
The art of battering walls than building,
We might expect to see next year,
A mousetrap-man chief engineer."

These for the satirist were well-founded: party rage warped his understanding when he censured Vanburgh's plays, and left him no more judgment to see their beauties, than Sir John had when he perceived not that they were the only beauties he was formed to compose." This polite writer, perhaps, was not aware of the handsome apology Dr. Swift and Mr. Pope have made, in the first preface to their *Miscellanies*: "In regard to two persons only we wish our raillery, though ever so tender, of resentment, though ever so just, had not been indulged. We speak of Sir John Vanburgh, who was a man of wit and honor; and of Mr. Addison, whose name deserves all respect from every lover of learning."

On

On the 17th of June, 1789, a few minutes before ten o'clock, at night, a fire broke out at the King's Theatre, in the Hay-market, at the time when many of the performers were practising a repetition of the dances which were to be performed the next evening. The fire burst out instantaneously at the top of the Theatre, and the whole roof was in a moment in a flame. It burned with so much rapidity, that while the people were running from the stage, a beam fell from the cieling. The fire soon communicated to all parts of the house; and, from the nature of the articles with which it was filled, the blaze soon became tremendous. The whole of the structure in a very short time was rendered an entire shell; and its progress was so rapid, that it was impossible to save any material part of its contents. A column of fire burst from the roof of the building to an immense height, and with such fierceness, that the Temple, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and every other part of the city equidistant from the spot, was as light as noon day. The effect of the heat was also such as to be felt in Leicester Fields and St. James's Square.

From the manner of the flames first appearing, there is strong reason to believe the building was set on fire maliciously, as no person had been employed with any light where it broke out.

Madame Ravelli had nearly perished: the firemen saved her at the risk of their own lives. A very small part of the wardrobe, and some few other effects, were saved.

This house had such ill success in its dawn, that when Niccolini and Valentina were sent for, it gave occasion to the following epigram:

To emulate *Amphion's* praise
 Two *Latian* heroes come,
 A *sinking* theatre to raise,
 And prop *Van's tottering dome*.
 But how this last should come to pass,
 Must still remain unknown;
 Since these poor gentlemen, alas!
 Bring neither *brick* nor *stone*!

The

The principal sufferer was Mr. Vanburgh, a descendant of Sir John, who had 800*l.* a year from the property. In regard to this gentlemen, his majesty, two years before this event happened, interfered, to prevent a new Opera House being built in any other spot.

On the 3d of April, 1790, the Earl of Buckingham, attended by a large party of persons of distinction, laid the first stone of the new Opera House. On the top of the stone were engraved these words: "The first stone of this new Theatre was laid on the 3d of April, 1790, in the 30th year of the reign of King George III. by the Right Hon. John Hobart, Earl of Buckingham." At the bottom of which was his lordship's motto, "*auctor pretiosa facit.*" Upon one of the squares of the stone was, "The King's Theatre in the Haymarket first built in the year 1703:" on another, "but unfortunately burned down on the 17th of June, 1789:" and, on another, "*Prævalebit justitia.*"

The nature and business of this species of public amusement are but very little known in this country: I have, therefore, judged it necessary to enter a little into detail concerning the Opera.

An opera is a dramatic and lyric representation, in which all the fine arts conspire to form a spectacle full of passion, and to excite, by the assistance of agreeable sensations, interest and illusion.

The constituent parts of an opera, are the poem, the music, and decorations. The mind is addressed by the poetry, the ear by the music, the eye by the painting, and the whole ought to harmonize, in order to move the heart, and convey to it at once the impression through different organs. Of these three parts, our subject does not permit us to consider the first and last, but as they are connected with the second; so that we shall immediately proceed to music, the second constituent part.

The art of combining agreeable sounds may be regarded under two different aspects. Considered as an institution of nature

ture, music is confined to the pleasure which results from melody, harmony, and rhythm; such is, in general, the music of the church; such are the airs for dancing, and for common songs. But an essential part of the lyric scene, of which the principal object is imitation, music becomes one of the fine arts, capable of painting every picture, exciting every sentiment, contending with poetry, giving it new force, embellishing it with new charms, and triumphing over it by enriching it with new beauties, and new allurements. The sounds of the *speaking* voice, not being harmonical or sustained, are so evanescent, and move in such small intervals, as not to be appreciable, and consequently can never unite agreeably with the singing voice, and instruments that produce the same intervals; at least in modern languages, too remote from the musical character: for we are unable to understand many passages of the Greeks concerning their manner of reciting, but by supposing their language so accented, that the inflections of speech in a sustained declamation form among themselves musical and appreciable intervals, so that we may say their theatrical pieces were a kind of opera; and it is even for this reason that we can have no opera properly so called among us. But if the declaiming speech of the Greeks was not tuneful, what effects could be produced by the vases tuned to musical intervals, in the theatres of the Greeks, as described by Vitruvius, Lib. V. Cap. 5?

Thus far Rousseau, whose ideas on the subject are always elegant and ingenious. His reflections on the language most proper for music are all levelled at the French, and at their nasal, equivocal and mute syllables. He has an excellent period on the imitations of painting and music. "Music imitates the sentiments, painting the image of man."

Imitations in painting are always cold, from the want of that succession of ideas, and those impressions which heat and inflame the soul by degrees; whereas, in painting, every thing is seen at the first glance. The imitative power of this art, with many apparent objects, is confined to very feeble representations.

tions. It is one of the great advantages of a musician, that he is able to paint things which cannot be heard, while it is impossible for the painter to delineate what cannot be *seen*; and the greatest prodigy of an art, which has no other activity than its movements, is to be able to paint the image of repose, of sleep, a calm night, solitude, and even silence among musical pictures. Sometimes noise produces the effect of silence, and silence the effect of noise: as when asleep, at an equal and monotonous reading, and wakes the instant it stops; and it is the same for other effects. But the art has substitutions more fertile and more subtle than these. It can excite by one sense similar emotions to those that can be excited by another: and as the relation can only be sensible by a strong impression, painting, in want of such force, returns with difficulty to music those imitations which she has drawn from her. Let all nature sleep, he who contemplates the sight is not asleep; and the musician's art consists in substituting to the insensible image of the object, that of the movements which its presence excites in the mind of the spectator. He does not represent the immediate object, but awakens in our minds the same sentiment which we experience in seeing it.

Music can please without words, as well as poetry without music: each has its votaries and distinct powers of affording delight. The union of both is certainly best; as the words, if they could be understood, might not only please, but convey instruction. But there is a jealousy between the two sisters, Music and Poetry, which prevents them not only from being kind relations, but good neighbours. Yet does not Poetry frequently beg assistance from Music to embellish both her tragedies and comedies with incidental songs, symphonies, chorusses, soft music, marches, act tunes, &c. even in her regular dramas that are declaimed, such as *Macbeth*, the *Tempest*, the *Fair Penitent*, &c. without Music, thinking herself degraded by acting a subordinate part? And might not Music ask the aid of her sister Poetry, to furnish her with impassioned words, as vehicles for her strains? If this were done reciprocally and cordially,

cordially, with a sincere wish to assist and exalt each other by turns, without envying and grudging every mark of approbation that is bestowed on her rival, and regarding it as robbery from herself, each might severally display her peculiar powers of charming and instructing by turns, without injury or degradation.

A lyrical drama is incomplete without music, which is not the case with a play written for declamation: yet people are dissatisfied if an opera does not read in the closet as well as a tragedy or comedy. Unreasonable critics want to unite two things totally incompatible, strength and energy with melodious softness. They want black and white to harmonize without tinging and deforming each other.

Verses full of philosophy and ethics, strong reasoning, bold metaphor, or epigrammatic wit, must be enfeebled by music, which conveys them slowly to the mind; though passion, sentiment, graceful and pleasing images and descriptions, are embellished by it. Degrading poetry, to elevate music, would be acting in a hostile manner, to our own pleasures. Let poetry be regarded as an intellectual pleasure, if you please; and music be ranked like painting, as an innocent gratification of sense. There surely can be no more harm in listening with rapture to fine music well executed, than in regarding, with delight and wonder a cartoon of *Rafaello*, or a holy family of *Corregio*. Sublime poetry leaves the musician nothing to do.

No people write about music more agreeably, or with reasoning more specious, than the French; and for themselves, and their own powers of execution, it is more than specious: for, singing out the question, it is oracular. In France, where the art of singing is unknown, at least by their public singers, their dramas should be calculated for declamation, by which they would be rendered more interesting, and more impressive, than where singing is the principal talent to be displayed.

But when great singers are employed at an enormous expence;

PART III. CONTIN.

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who have voices highly cultivated, and are possessed of uncommon powers of embellishing sound, and of rendering music something more than *vox pretereaque nihil*, why should they be denied the opportunity of displaying their abilities, and the lovers and judges of music of receiving delight from their exertions? There is nothing immoral in sound, if it is even connected with vice and immorality; it is by keeping bad company, and embellishing the ribaldry and nonsense of another art.

The *Ballet* is attached to the Opera.

The Greeks were the first inventors of this species of amusement as merely an accessory to tragedy and comedy. The Romans copied after them; and it was carried to great perfection by the surprising exertions of Pylades and Bathylus, wherein the performer is both actor and dancer. Pylades succeeded wonderfully by the dance alone in representing strong and pathetic situations. Hence this style of dancing is known to us by the name of *grave or serious pantomime*.

Bathylus, an Alexandrian, and a freed-man of Macenia, attempted to represent by dancing lively subjects.

He was handsome in his person, and Perrius and Juneval speak of him as the gallant of every woman in Rome.

The women had at first no share in the ballet. At least they do not appear to have had till the year 1681, when, on the 21st of January the Princess and other ladies of the court of Louis XIV. performed a ballet with the opera called the *The Triumph of Love*. This was an enlivening and brilliant improvement, so much that the ballet has ever since continued to be the principal support of the opera, and more particularly in Paris. A wit there being asked one day what must be done to keep up an opera threatened with damnation, answered, "lengthen the dances, and shorten the petticoats." This, however, would have incurred the indignation of a Right Rev. Bishop, who some years ago anathematized the shortness of the petticoats, and discovered, and not without some reason, a pandora box of evils.

evils in the quick rotatory motion which brought them parallel with the zones of the opera girls.

Monsieur Noverre and Vestris have given to this art an eminent degree of perfection. The former published a scientific work upon the subject, in which he has ingeniously and elegantly delineated all its enchanting attributes.

The opera on its first introduction into England divided the wits, literati, and musicians of the age. By those esteemed the best judges, the English language was thought too rough and inharmonious for the music of the opera; and by men of common sense a drama in a foreign and unknown tongue was considered very absurd. However, Addison, who opposed the Italian opera on the London stage, wrote the English of Rosamond, which seemed an attempt to reconcile the discordant opinions. But this, though a beautiful poem, is said, by Dr. Burney, to have shewn Addison's total ignorance of the first principles of music.

The French opera has always been admired as a drama by persons of a liberal education; but how the Italian drama should be admired by persons ignorant of that language is a matter of astonishment and ridicule. It is like the admission of a devotee, who, when she had lost her hearing so as not to understand the minister, still attended church, and when once asked why she could bear to stay while the old parson delivered a sermon of an hour long, replied, "She knew his matter was good." The music of an opera may be admired, and the action of the fingers suited to the subject represented; but of this the majority of the audience are no judges.

Even when the language is understood, much depends upon the choice of a subject to afford rational pleasure; for it is merely ridiculous to have persons of all ranks, and on every occasion, perpetually accompanied with the regular responses of symphony. To hear Cæsar, Scipio, or Macbeth, when forming plans to ensure victory, or plotting treason and murder, talking in recitative, and keeping tune with fiddles, must disgust all whose

sense is not lost in sound. When the subject naturally admits of music in real life, to persons of taste the opera must unquestionably be a refined and exquisite entertainment. *

Before I mention one or two public collections of pictures, &c. in Pall Mall, it will be proper to attempt a description of CARLTON HOUSE, the palace of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. Let me bespeak the candour and indulgence of the reader: the difficulty of free access to a royal palace like this, is easily conceived; and without a long, laborious, and constant personal investigation, it is impossible to do that justice to the description, which such a building necessarily demands. With the aid of Mr. Malcolm, and *two personal visits* to the palace, I have endeavoured to give the reader all the information I have been able to collect.

The front of Carlton House is too low, and consequently affords but one range of spacious apartments, recently connected by large folding doors, and thus opening to an enriched Gothic conservatory; but it allows of nothing more than a diminutive attic, with very small windows.

The façade has a centre and two wings, rusticated, without pilasters, an entablature, and balustrade which conceal the roof. The portico consists of six Composite columns, and a pediment with an enriched frieze, and a tympan, crowned with the prince's arms; but all the windows are without pediments, except two in the wings.

The screen ought to be removed; though the architect has selected the Ionic order with judgment, as next to that of the palace. On the centre of the entablature of this handsome colonnade is a very neat military trophy, between the royal supporters. The capitals and cornices are modelled from clumsy and imperfect remains of antiquity, in preference to those imitated by Inigo Jones at the Banqueting house. Besides this error, he has made his basement high enough for a wall; indeed, it effectually screens the palace even from the opposite pavement, and

* Gent. Mag. En. Brit. and Rees's Cyclopaedia.

and gives it altogether a dark and heavy appearance. There are several magnificent apartments in this building, and the finest armoury in the world. The collection is so extensive, as to occupy four rooms, and consists of specimens of whatever is curious and rare, in the arms of every modern nation, with many choice specimens of ancient armour.

The gardens behind Carlton House are very beautiful, and full as retired as if in the country. At the east end of the Palace are the stables, which are of brick, and semicircular: to say they are admirably contrived for the accommodation of the noble animals they contain is superfluous, when the predilection of the Prince for his stud is remembered.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty, purchased the original Carlton House and Gardens in the year 1732, of the Earl of Burlington. The necessary alterations for the reception of the Prince were begun in January 1733.

Flitcroft is said to have drawn a plan for the Prince in 1734, intended as an improvement to Carlton House; and Kent designed a cascade for the garden in the same year, where a saloon was erected in 1735, and paved with Italian marble brought to England by Lord Bingley and George Doddington, Esq. The walls are adorned by rich paintings and statues, and the chair of state was of crimson velvet embroidered with gold, which cost five hundred pounds. A bagnio near it consisted of encrusted marble.

Rysbrack sculptured statues of Alfred and Edward the Black Prince, which were placed on marble pedestals in the garden, 1735. The following inscriptions marked the characters of the two Princes:

“ Alfredo Magno, Anglorum Reipublicæ libertatisque Fundatori Justo, forti, bono, Legislatori, Duci, Regi, Artium Musarumque Fautori, emditissimo Patræ Patri, posuit, F. W. P. 1735.”

“Edwardo Edward Fertii Regis filio, optimo, piissimo, Gallia Debellatori, qui partio stresmè victoriis, modestè et clementer usus laudem; anicuri alti, benevoti. verecundi, lauru omni triumphali, potiozem honestiozemque merito sibi vindicavit, Principi prædarissimo antecessori et exemplari suo posuit, F. W. P. 1735.”

Such was Carlton House previous to 1788, when it was modernized at a vast expense. Mr. Holland was the architect. Report stated that this House is to be converted into an *Egyptian Etruscan* Palace, the extravagant coalition of the styles of the day; if so, the superb pillars of the hall, the niches, statues, cornices, ornaments, and enrichments of the state apartments must perish; for the graceful swells of the Grecian manner cannot be wrested to the uncouth forms of the Egyptian, which has nothing but novelty to recommend it to the *British eye*.

This report was very current a few years ago; but is now, I believe, proved to have been unfounded. It is, however, intended to take down the clumsy screen, already described; and at this time (1815) many alterations are making in the interior, a circumstance which almost necessarily prevents me from going into minutiae in this description.

The grand staircase, however, merits particular notice.

The directions given by Andrea Palladio respecting the formation of staircases are worth our observation, when describing this part of Carlton House. “There ought,” says that great architect,* “to be great care taken in the well placing the staircase; for there is not a little difficulty to find a place convenient, so as the stairs may be distributed without prejudice or hindrance

* See “The First Book of Architecture, by Andrea Palladio. Translated out of Italian; with an Appendix touching Doors and Windows, by Pr. Le Muet, translated out of French, by G. R. (Godfrey Richards). To which are added Designs of Floors, lately made at Somerset House; and the Framing of Houses after the manner of English Building, with their Proportions and scanthings.” Small 4to, 1663.

hindrance to the rest of the building. It is therefore that ordinarily they are placed in the corner of the building, or on the wings, or in the middle of the front, which is but seldom, unless it be in great buildings; because much of the stone-work will be hindered by reason of the stairs being in the middle, unless the house be double.

“ There are three openings necessary to the least staircase; the first is the door-way that leads to them; which is the better when it is spacious, and pleaseth me most if it be in such a place where, before one approacheth, one may see the best part of the house: for although the house be little, by this means it appeareth much larger; nevertheless it behoves the said door-way to be obvious and easy to be found.

“ The second opening is that of the windows, which are needful to give light to the stairs, and when there is but one let it be in the middle as near as you can, to the end that all the staircase may be enlightened.

“ The third opening is the landing-place, by which we are to enter into the rooms above, and ought to lead to large places fair, and well adorned.

“ Stairs will be well made if they be spacious, light, and easy, so as they may invite people to go up.

“ They will be lightsome when they have a perfect light that disperseth itself to all parts equally.

“ They are spacious when they appear not little, nor narrow in respect of the bigness and quality of the fabric.”*

These directions having been judiciously observed by the architect of Carlton House, will very well serve to describe the staircase of which I am speaking. It is not placed in too conspicuous a situation: the access to it is perfectly easy; it is

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well

* “ The ancients,” says this same writer, “ observed not to make the number of steps even, to the end, that beginning to ascend with the right foot, they might end with the same foot, which they took to be a good omen, and with greater devotion so to enter into the Temple.”—*First Book*, &c. p. 195.

well and equally lighted in every part; and it leads to the principal apartments.

From the hall, which is exceedingly magnificent, you pass through an octagonal room, richly and tastefully ornamented, conducting to the grand suite of apartments on the one side, and to the great staircase on the other. The latter cannot be seen till you advance close to it, when the most brilliant effect is produced by the magical management of the light. Opposite the entrance is a flight of twelve steps, thirteen feet long; and on either side of the landing-place at the top of these is another flight of steps of the same length, which takes a circular sweep up to the chamber-floor.

Underneath is another staircase, descending to the lower apartments. The general form is an ellipsis, forty-one feet long, by twenty-three wide, lighted by a sky light of the whole extent.

On a level with the first floor are eight divisions, arched over; two of these are occupied by Time pointing to the hours on a dial; and Æolus supporting a map of a circular form, with the points of the compass marked round it.

The central division forms the entrance to an anti-room; and the others are adorned with female figures of bronze, in the form of termini, supporting lamps.

The railing is particularly rich, glittering with ornaments of gold, intermixed with bronze beads. The sky-light is embellished with rich painted glass, in panes of circles, lozenges, prince's plumes, roses, &c.

The new Conservatory is a most rich display of what is called the florid Gothic style: inferior, it is true, to that master-model of this species of ornament in Henry VIIIth's Chapel in Westminster Abbey; but in the groinings of the roof, the drops, or pendants, the tracery, &c. are not a disgraceful imitation of it.

It is seventy-two feet in length, twenty-three in breadth, and twenty high.

It was built under the superintendence of Mr. Hopper. "The selection

selection and arrangement of its parts have been made with infinite judgment and taste; so that, notwithstanding their extreme richness, they are perfectly free from confusion. A great degree of cheerfulness pervades the whole, from the admission of the light from the roof;" and, in this respect, it has somewhat the advantage of the chapel just mentioned, in which many of the beauties of the ornaments are hidden from the sight for want of sufficient light from above.

On the numerous pictures, statues, busts, &c. with which this palace abounds, I am unable to dwell; and if I were not, they would require more room than could be devoted to them in this work.

The annexed view is taken from Pall Mall, and will shew to the reader the justness of a former remark concerning the screen, which nearly hides from the sight what would be so ornamental to the metropolis.

It is said that the whole front of Carlton House is intended to be lighted with gas. When, therefore, the screen is removed, and the large and capacious street that is now making opposite this house, is completed, the effect altogether will be grand and imposing, worthy a great nation, and a fit habitation for one of the most enlightened and powerful princes in Europe.

It will be expected that something should be here said of the Household or Royal Establishment of the Prince Regent. In doing this, for the sake of brevity, I shall avoid the mention of names.

The officers of the Prince's household are the following: A Treasurer and Receiver-General; a Private Secretary, Secretary Extraordinary, and Privy Seal, concentrated, I believe, in the same person; a Vice-Treasurer and Commissioner of Accounts, with his Clerk; an Attorney-General and Solicitor; Gloucester King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the Parts of Wales; Clerk of the Closet, and Chaplain in Ordinary; Chaplain to the Household, Librarian and Historiographer to the King;

King; a Secretary for the Librarian; a Private Chaplain, and 105 Chaplains in Ordinary,* two Grooms of the Stole; Wardrobe Keeper; two Pages of the Backstairs; five Pages of the Presence; a Gentleman-Porter, with his Deputy; Messenger to the Treasurer, Inspector of the Household Delivery; Tapassier; Housekeeper at Carlton House; Sempstress; Body Linen Laundress; Household Laundress, &c.

The medical department consists of four physicians in ordinary; ten physicians extraordinary; physician to the household; and two surgeons; also ten surgeons extraordinary; surgeon dentist; a dentist; two oculists, and an oculist extraordinary; a cupper, and two apothecaries.

Besides these there are numerous artists, tradesmen, &c. alluded to in the preceding Note, and not necessary to be specified in this place.

His Royal Highness, as Duke of Cornwall, has a separate establishment, consisting of what are called Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall:† they are principally the Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal; Vice Admiral; Lord Warden of the Stainers, and Steward of the Duchy in Devonshire and Cornwall; Secretary, Vice Warden in Cornwall; Vice Warden in Devon; Surveyor General; Auditor and Secretary; two Deputy Auditors; Ingrosser to the Privy-Seal; Receiver General; Deputy Receiver General; Havenor of the Duchy-Ports, in Cornwall and Devon, Attorney General; Solicitor General; Assay-Master of Tin; Comptroller of the Coinages; Stewards of the Stannary Courts of Devon and Cornwall; Constable of Launceston Castle;

* The reader need not be informed that these Chaplains, though said to belong to the Household, do not reside in the House, nor many of them seldom or ever perform divine service before His Royal Highness. The same remarks will, of course, apply generally, to what are called the Prince's tradespeople, though it is customary to rank some of these among the officers of the household.

† The office of Surveyor General and Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and of his Royal Highness's Council, is at Somerset House.

Castle; Deputy Steward of the Coinages; four Supervisors of Tin; a Supervisor of Timber and Repairs in Cornwall and Devon; five Stewards of Estates and Revenues in divers Counties; eight Deputy Stewards of Cornwall and Devon, appointed by the Lord Warden; three Clerks in the Office of the Surveyor General and Auditor; Clerk Extraordinary; the Honourable Council consists of 17 noblemen and gentlemen; and of this Council there are two Clerks, an Assistant, and Messenger.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Great Steward of Scotland, has, moreover, an establishment, consisting of a Secretary, Chamberlain, and the Keeper of the Signet; Keeper of the Great Seal; four Barons of the Exchequer and Commissioners; an Advocate; and Solicitor General; Solicitor and Agent; an Auditor; four Chaplains; two Physicians Extraordinary; a Limner; a Land Surveyor, and 19 State Councillors.

It is perhaps unnecessary to remind the reader that, as in many other cases of our Royal Establishments, the same person holds several offices; that few of the many mentioned are actually about the person of the Prince. The Royal Household, therefore, is not by any means so numerous as would at first sight appear.

There are, of course, some other inferior officers whom I have not alluded to, as lower servants, porters, butlers, &c. but these are merely the common appendages of nobility without any distinct connection with the Household as a Royal Establishment.

The present Prince Regent certainly maintains much greater state and dignity than some of his predecessors; and it is right he should do so; for after all the pressure and inconvenience to which a long and expensive struggle in defence of whatever is worth defending in civil and social life, this country was perhaps never at so great a pitch of riches and honour as at the present moment.*

The

* A glance at the present *Waterloo Subscription*, which in the course

The new street which is now making in Pall Mall will extend from opposite Carlton House to Portland Place. It will be one hundred feet wide, and in a right line from the entrance to the Grand Hall of this palace to Piccadilly, where there is to be a small circus; from thence it is to go northward into a square on the site of Brewer Street, &c. it is then to lead on north-eastward, to the top of King Street and Swallow Street, and then, in a right line to Portland Place.

The improvement likewise embraces the opening a street from the east end of Pall Mall to St. Martin's Church, a square in the King's Mews; the opening of Jermyn Street at the east end, and that of Charles Street into the Haymarket, and King Street, into St. James's Street. Such, at least, is the original plan; but whether it will be carried into effect, in its fullest extent, or not, it is impossible to determine.

The houses opposite Carlton House are now removing; but nothing, I believe, has yet been done at the east end of Pall Mall, except, indeed, the erection of several very large and commodious buildings on the site of some adjoining the north end of the Opera House. These houses are now all covered in; their exterior ornaments are commenced; and they bid fair to become very soon a great ornament to this part of the Metropolis.

A little beyond the Opera House, in Pall Mall, on the left, is an Exhibition of Pictures which it would be unpardonable to omit the mention and description of: for who, in what age of this or any other polished and civilized country in the world will not feel an interest in the works of the venerable PRESIDENT WEST? In describing the British Institution, it might naturally have been expected that some notice should be taken of that almost miraculous effort of the pencil, Mr. West's Picture of

Christ

of a few weeks has amounted to nearly half a million of money—a sum which perhaps not any two states together in Europe could have raised in the same time—will be sufficient to illustrate, if not verify the truth of this observation.

Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple ; but I have reserved my observations to the present place. *

But first I must notice the Pictures in the place now under consideration. They consist of a Picture of *Christ Rejected*, or as it is sometimes called, *The Judgment of Christ* ; the new Picture of *Christ Healing in the Temple*, a Design of *Our Saviour's Crucifixion*, and other sketches from Scriptural subjects.

The first of these pictures has been, not unaptly, called the chef d'œuvre of modern art. I do not know the exact size of this Picture ; but conjecture it cannot be less than twenty feet long by at least fifteen broad. It is enriched with a most beautifully gilt frame, carved after the model of the gate of the Temple of Theseus at Athens.

According to the description which the inimitable artist has himself given of it, the subject is “ *Christ rejected by the Jewish High Priest, the Elders, and the People, when brought to them by Pilate from the Judgment Hall.*”

The wonderful events, of which this incident forms so striking a portion, took place when empire had reached its zenith under the Romans, and universal peace prevailed. They had been distinctly foretold by the inspired writers, and no meaner agents than angels from heaven had announced the advent of the Messiah, “ *Glorifying God in the Highest, and proclaiming on Earth Peace and Good-will towards men ;*” thus awfully preparing the minds of men for the approach of an epoch, in which a new and mighty influence would overturn all the established moral and religious systems of the civilized world, making darkness and destruction vanish before, and give place to light and immortality.

For such a subject an Epic composition was demanded ; for it

* The Directors of the British Institution purchased this picture for three thousand guineas, and it is at this time in the hands of that celebrated engraver, Charles Heath, Esq. to be engraved in the line manner, of the dimensions of twenty-eight inches and a half, by eighteen inches and a half.

it seemed every way proper, that the principal characters in the history, as well as the Divine Chief Himself, should be brought together on the canvas, and represented by the pencil, as they had been described by the hallowed Prophets and holy Evangelists.

This, indeed, is truly, not only employing history as the hand-maid to the Arts, but is making the Arts the noble and powerful auxiliaries of virtue and religion.

The psuedo-philosophers who despise, and the modern wittlings who reject the Divine History, may well enough employ the pencil in pourtraying some important portion of profane history, or the extravagancies of the Heathen Mythology and other fictions ; these, it is true, are subjects which require the exercise of the inventive powers, the vigour of genius, and the right use of the imagination ; but to depicture, as West has here done, the amiable form of the Son of God, the genuine piety of his faithful disciples ; the repentant countenance of the good, but weak Peter ; the suppliant eye of the relenting sinner about to be crucified with the Saviour of men, requires not only the invention, the genius, the imagination, and the soul peculiar to the philosophic artist, and the enraptured poet ; but the piety, the faith, and sweet emotion of soul peculiar to the genuine Christian,* whose heart is in unison with his talents, and whose soul is absorbed in his subject. Such an artist, on such a subject generally speaking, dare invent nothing, fearful of misdirecting the

* This amiable and pious artist speaking of himself, informs us " that he should be deficient in his gratitude to THE SUPREME BEING, who gave him and continued to him life and health, and to the King who graciously bestowed on him the requisite means of persevering exertions in the exalted department of Historical Painting," were he not " to acknowledge these invaluable favours. They have enabled him to present these pictures (in 1815) as his Fifty-first Annual Exhibition to the public, without an omission—his Forty-seventh under his Majesty's benign patronage, and the Fourth under His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who has been graciously pleased to honour these Pictures and the Arts with his protection."

the judgment of others, or of dishonouring the character whom he portrays, he confines himself to the true history of the great transactions he delineates, and literally "searcheth the scriptures," that he may faithfully convey to his contemporaries, and to posterity, some lesson of goodness—some impression of religion.

Such as been the heart, such the design, and such the end of our Christian artist, in these and other of his works, they speak directly to the soul—they "come home to the business and bosoms" of every beholder, and I am persuaded are productive of as much immediate religious effect as the most animated discourse, or the most impassioned written instructions. Works like these are not only "the books of the unlearned," but records of the wise, read, and admired by all.

For the purpose of assisting the beholder in a proper understanding this picture of Christ Rejected, Mr. West, in a little pamphlet, has judiciously selected several passages from the sacred writings, illustrating and explaining the subject before them. These selections are from the chapters mentioned below.* On these several texts the picture is a comment worthy the most learned divine, and more immediately illustrative than the sermons of a Tillotson, or a Barrow, a Saurin, or a Bossuet.

By a reference to these passages, it will be seen that the picture represents the events which took place when Pilate brought Jesus crowned with thorns, and in the gorgeous robe with which he had been arrayed by Herod. Wishing to save Jesus, Pilate said unto the High Priest and Elders, "I find no fault in this man wherewith you accuse him: shall I release unto you this man or Barabbas?" "Not this man, but Barabbas," replied the

We are informed also, "that the present Pictures are the precursors to the entire body of his works, produced in the last half century, which he intends shall appear in exhibition before the public in the course of the two subsequent years."

* Isaiah, Chap. LIII.; Matt. XXVII.; Mark XV.; Luke XXIII. and John XIX.

the Priests and Elders ; “ for we have a law, and by our law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God.” Pilate said unto them, “ Shall I crucify your *King* ?” Then the Chief Priests, the Elders, the Scribes, and the People, cried with loud voices, saying, “ We have no king but Cæsar : we found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Cæsar, and saying that he is Christ the King ; therefore away with him, away with him, and crucify him ! ” This is the immediate point of time expressed in the picture. It was judicious in the artist to select this important moment : no other in the history of this melancholy event could better enable the artist to interest the beholder by the assemblage of so many, and such varied characters. This point of time has given the artist a proper opportunity to introduce into the picture incidents, which the epic demands, such as the sorrow of Peter, the attachment of Joseph of Arimathea, &c. so that the spectator has before him every object necessary to the explanation and unity of the story.

By following the short sketch of all these great objects and astonishing incidents, our reading and recollection are refreshed, and the entire subject is brought, when beholding this picture, more correctly under our view.

Unless accident, or some new vandalism, shall destroy this picture, it will remain for ages, the admiration of the artist, and the ornament of our country. The readers of this work, in future years, will therefore thank me for having preserved, or rather recorded its history and description.

In describing the various parts of this picture, I shall confine myself to the artist’s own words, except where his modesty has not allowed him to speak in terms which his merit would have justified.

On the right side of the picture are the Roman soldiers attendant on Pilate, who have Jesus in their custody ; and on their bearing the standard of the Emperor Tiberius, the period is marked when the occurrence took place. Their commander, the Centurion, stands with a martial appearance, sedately considering

sidering the awful event, surrounded by his family. Next to these, and to a man disrobing Christ, is the main groupe in the solemn incident, consisting of, 1. The Saviour, who is represented as standing with a divine composure, while with a dignified and mute pensiveness and resignation, he is absorbed in the grandeur of the end for which he "came into the world," evincing his tranquillity amidst the thoughtless and savage tumult of men who were condemning him to the most cruel and lingering death. 2. Pilate, who presenting the Divine Captive to the people for their decision, solicits the high-priest and the furious assembly in his behalf: he is designated as the Roman Emperor's representative, by the wreath of laurel on his head:—3. The High Priest: he is arrayed in all the pomp of his high station; and with a bitterness of feeling long since impelling to the Saviour's destruction, cries out to the multitude, "away with him! away with him! crucify him!"

Behind the High Priest is a throng of persons, some deliberating on this extraordinary event, while the many outrageously denounce their hated object, and insult him with opprobrious looks, gestures, and language. In the front of these, having pressed forward with veneration and love for the accused, is Joseph of Arimathea, ruminating on the solemn occurrence;—James the Less, feeling anxious to see the result of the proceedings against his lord; and St. Peter, who, filled with remorse at his former conduct, having denied his Saviour, "went out and wept bitterly. This central line of figures is terminated on the left by the murderer, Barabbas, and the two Thieves, who have been just brought from their confinement, and are attended by the officers who are delivering them into the custody of others.

The ground-groupe, on the right, consists of the executioner, sitting on the cross; and soldiers, in their state of military subordination, waiting for further commands; with two youths, who are affected in a manner natural to their early sensibilities, at hearing the executioner explain the purpose of the different in-

struments of crucifixion : they are enquiring of him the meaning of these preparations : he replies, in explanation, by pointing to his foot with a nail, which is to pierce the foot of Jesus.

In the middle of the fore-ground is the converted Mary Magdalen ; and, with her hands compressed in sudden emotion, is the Third Mary. Several other figures represent the pious women from Galilee, who came to administer to Christ, and whom he saw weeping as he passed to be crucified, when he made the memorable speech—" Weep not for me, ye daughters of Israel."

In the midst of these stands the beloved' disciple John, supporting the mother of Jesus ; a representation in unison with our Saviour's words to his mother when he was on the Cross—" Woman, behold thy Son." The grief of the mother of Jesus it has been the design of the pencil to exhibit as being more tender, inward, dignified, and submissive, in consequence of her previous knowledge of the indispensable fulfilment of the Scriptures respecting her son and Saviour ; " all things being made known to her."

In the gallery, are seen a number of persons brought there by curiosity, dislike, or admiration of the Sacred Sufferer. In the centre gallery is Herod, with his " men of war," and court. The wife of Pilate, accompanying him, marks the reconciliation of the two chiefs. She is earnestly looking at that " just person for whom she had that day suffered many things in a dream."

The preparations for the scourging and crucifying Christ are denoted by the brutal characters who are removing the gorgeous robe from his shoulders, and by the indecent and malignant zeal of the man who appears eager to inflict the destined scourge.

The architectural back-ground denotes the Roman magnificence wherever they had established imperial sway.

Such is the description of this admirable picture. To say it has no faults would be to belie the well known truth so aptly indicated by Pope, where he says,

" Whoever

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

But I should be sorry to be compelled to point those faults out, lest I should rather betray my own ignorance than benefit the artist by my criticisms. I may, however, perhaps venture to suggest, that there appears a little discrepancy in the modern and fashionable head-dresses of one or two of the female figures. In other respects a strict regard to costume seems to be observed. I am told, however, that these head-dresses are, in fact, similar to those formerly worn in Rome.

The venerable artist's object in the delineation of the subject of this picture, is said to excite feelings in the spectator similar to those produced by a perusal of the Sacred Texts, which so pathetically describe these awful events. As part of the means for accomplishing this end; several incidents, which were in connection with the main circumstance, have been introduced to contrast with the meekness and sufferings of the "Man of Sorrows," and to shew the simplicity and purity of the Gospel Dispensation, in opposition to the gaudy and earthly objects of the Heathen and Jewish systems. The delineations of nearly the whole scale of human passions, from the basest to those which partake most of the Divine Nature, has thus been necessarily attempted, and not only attempted, but most excellently accomplished.

Of the other pictures in this admirable collection I have but little room to dwell; of that, however, of *Christ Healing in the Temple*, scarcely, if any thing, inferior to the one just described, it is necessary that something should be attempted.

The picture now under consideration is the second which Mr. West has produced on the same subject. The first, as I have before stated, was sold to the Directors of the British Institution, and was exhibited by them till it was removed into the hands of the engraver. The present one is almost a copy of the first; but with the addition of a few figures, and a somewhat different tone of colouring, according to the Artist's own judgment,

I understand, better suited to the subject. They are both of them extraordinary productions.

The principal figure, of course, is the Saviour, who stands in the midst of the Temple with his arms humanely extended towards the various distressed objects before him. His countenance is benignly sweet, and his whole figure and attitude suitable to the subject.

This picture not embracing any precise point of time in the Saviour's history, much is left to the imagination of the artist, and he has acquitted himself to admiration in bringing together, on the same canvass, various groups of figures, each indicating one of the various miraculous cures performed by the Son of God. The passages which Mr. West has selected for the illustration, are to be found in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth verses of the fourth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel; and in the 12th, 14th, and 15th verses of the 21st chapter of the same Gospel. Here, therefore, is found pourtrayed, in the most striking and affecting manner, "all manner of disease," that can at all be delineated by the pencil. Here are "those which were possessed with devils," raving and furious madness; "those which were lunatic," ideots, "and those that had the palsy, the blind and the lame," old and young, male and female, of all characters and all descriptions.

The artist has also introduced various other characters: as the chief priests, women profaning the Temple by the sale of doves, &c. The Saviour is surrounded by several of his disciples, and followers.

THE WATERLOO MUSEUM is situated in Pall Mall, westward of Carlton House, and occupies those spacious premises which were used a few years since by Mr. Winsor in his exhibition of gas light, but which were formerly a tavern of considerable note, the Star and Garter.

The Museum is the property of Mr. Palmer, who happening to be at Brussels at the time of the memorable victory at Waterloo, was induced to visit the field of battle from motives of curiosity

curiosity two days after. He was accompanied by several friends, who, equally with himself, were eager to view the wreck of the French army on that memorable day. They collected upon the spot a number of cuirasses and arms of various description, as well as crosses of the Legion of Honour and other ornaments and honours of the enemy's troops, intending to gratify their friends with a view of them upon their return to England. Mr. Palmer, whose collection had been very considerable in number as well as in bulk, arrived in London with these trophies of the victory; and by the advice of his friends, many of whom were of the first distinction, speedily returned to Belgium to enlarge it. Nine times in the course of a few months he visited the field of battle and the adjacent country, returning to England each time with the fruits of his researches; at last his collection increased to such extent that he was induced to exhibit them publicly. He also visited Paris several times, where he had the opportunity of purchasing a considerable portion of the personal property of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, consisting of his State Robes, elegant swords, and other curious articles; also a variety of magnificent mantles of the late Empress Josephine, and a number of articles that had been the property of the most notorious Revolutionists, and which are now added to the Museum, serving together as a lasting memorial of the transactions of the last twenty-five years, whether political or military.

The grand saloon is decorated with an elegant painting of Napoleon in his Coronation Robes, by Robert Lefevre, fifteen feet by six. This is a splendid production of that celebrated artist. The likeness is accurate, fully depicting the mind of that extraordinary character; the drapery is surprisingly beautiful, and altogether it is perhaps as magnificent a painting of this kind as was ever executed.

There is also a fine painting of Joachim Murat, the brother-in-law of Napoleon, who at the command of the latter, ruled the kingdom of Naples, but who has lately fallen a victim to the

vengeance of the old Neapolitan Court, having landed, after his expulsion, upon the coast of Calabria, where he was arrested and immediately shot. This also is a noble painting, by Girodet, the Italian artist, distinguished by the splendour of its colours and accurate delineation of character. Murat is dressed in the costume of Commander in Chief of the Cavalry, and is represented as receiving his military cap from his page, a Tunisian youth.

There is also in this Exhibition a good painting of "The Allies entering Paris in 1814, through the gate of St. Denis." The Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzburgh, the commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, are represented on horseback, beneath the arch, while the populace receive them with acclamations. A cloud of Cossacks appear advancing in various directions.

There is also in this room a painting of "The Battle of Waterloo," by a Flemish artist of the highest repute. It is pronounced by competent judges to be the finest battle-piece ever brought to this country. The artist is a native of Brussels, where he resided at the time of that great event; and was assisted in the design by many of our brave generals and other officers who had been in the engagement. The picture is upon a small scale, yet it contains at least twenty thousand figures. The Duke of Wellington is represented in the fore-ground, with Major Freemantle on his right. The flight and destruction of the enemy is portrayed in a masterly manner. The attack upon the Cuirassiers by the Scots Greys, is beyond description.

The Cuirassiers Hall contains a vast number of cuirasses, helmets, and sabres of that description of the French troops, numerous sabres, muskets and bayonets, also line the grand staircase; and it is the intention of the proprietor still to increase the collection.

In the Saloon also is to be seen the state-sword of the infamous Robespierre, the baton, (or truncheon) of Marshal Ney; the sword of state also used by the three Consuls, Bonaparte, Cambaceres, and Le Brun; the Grand Marshal's military belt; Mar-
shal

shal Bertrand's military belt; each elegantly embroidered; the state dress of Mahmud Rostân, Bonaparte's favorite Mameluke, extremely rich, with his Egyptian sabres, and military ornaments; and an immense variety of articles equally curious and splendid.

The state mantle of Napoleon is infinitely heavy with a border of elegant embroidery, nine yards in circumference; the mantle itself is of the finest Genoa velvet. The state coat is also of velvet, embroidered in a similar manner. There are other suits, exceedingly rich, and well displaying the pomp and magnificence of the late Imperial Court.

The attendants upon the Company are principally military, such as have lost their limbs in the battle from which the Museum takes its name, and who have been chosen from amongst the invalids, for their bravery and good conduct on that great occasion.

These trophies, which are likely to be preserved, will serve for ages, to shew the grandeur and the folly, the glory and the fall of one of the most extraordinary usurpations that ever flattered and scandalized human vanity, or debased and vilified ambition. Mr. Palmer has great merit in having thus expended many thousand pounds in an Exhibition as novel in its nature as it is patriotic in its effects. The whole is laid out with extraordinary skill and taste, and bids fair to become a permanent ornament to the metropolis, and a lasting monument of the triumph of our arms over the tyranny of an implacable and perfidious enemy.

I must now return to the Strand, agreeably to an intimation in a note on a former page. The great object of our notice in this place is the

STRAND BRIDGE. This bridge was originally proposed by Mr. George Dodd, the parent of several other very useful undertakings. The original plan was to erect a temporary wooden bridge, which would have been accomplished for a comparatively small sum, and from the profits, which would have been immense, to erect a stone bridge. But the City of London opposed

that plan in Parliament, for three successive sessions, at an enormous expence to the Company, who were finally compelled to abandon their project of a temporary wooden bridge, and to undertake the building one of stone. For this purpose they increased their capital, from one to five hundred thousand pounds. So sanguine have this Company always been of ample remuneration from the tolls, for their advance of capital, that the additional sum of four hundred thousand pounds was immediately raised among themselves, and the shares were at a guinea premium next day. They also, during the year 1813, raised among themselves, an additional sum of three hundred thousand pounds, although the shares at public sale were at a considerable discount.

Mr. Dodd having been dismissed from the concern, the Company called in that able engineer, Mr. Rennie, under whose directions they have since proceeded most satisfactorily, and whose original estimate of the cost of the Bridge, at half a million, has been found so unusually correct, that the Company have been able to contract for the completion of the works within ten thousand pounds of that sum, which it is even expected will be saved.

This Bridge, which will be, perhaps, the longest stone bridge in Europe, will be very flat, and consist of nine elliptical arches, of 120 feet span, on eight piers, twenty feet wide: the width within the parapets forty-two feet, the foot-paths being seven feet each, and the road-way twenty-eight feet.

The outline of the Act of Parliament, which was granted in the year 1809, for the erection of this Bridge, will convey an adequate idea of the great improvements which this new passage across the Thames will occasion in the metropolis.

This Act, after the following preamble, states certain other powers, &c. which shall be named farther on :

“ Whereas it will be of advantage not only to the inhabitants of the City of *Westminster* and parts adjacent, and of the parish of *Saint Mary, Lambeth*, in the county of *Surrey*, but to many other

other of his Majesty's subjects, and the public in general, if a Bridge were erected over the River *Thames*, from some part of the Precinct of the Savoy, or near, or adjoining thereunto, in the County of Middlesex, to the opposite shore at or near Cuper's Bridge in the said parish of *Saint Mary, Lambeth*, in the said County of Surrey; and if convenient roads and avenues were made to communicate therewith from a certain road leading from the east end of *Westminster Bridge* to the Stones End, in Blackman Street, in the parish of *Saint George*, in the Borough of *Southwark*, near a certain place called the obelisk in Saint George's Fields, in the parish of Saint George, Southwark, and from a certain other place called Oakley Street, in the parish of *Saint Mary, Lambeth*, both in the said County of Surrey, and from a certain other place called Stamford Street, in the parish of Christchurch, in the County of Surrey, to the *Westminster Road*, near *Westminster Bridge*, in the parish of *Saint Mary, Lambeth* aforesaid: and whereas the King's Most Excellent Majesty is seized in fee in right of his Duchy of *Lancaster*, of the Manor, Liberty, and Precinct of the *Savoy*, and of, and in certain messuages or dwelling houses, buildings, tenements, and grounds, situate within the same; and also of and in the site of a certain building used as a place of worship, by certain persons calling themselves the *German Reformed Protestants*; and whereas by an Act passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled an Act for settling Buckingham House, with the appurtenances on the Queen, in case she should survive his Majesty, in lieu of His Majesty's Palace of *Somerset House*, for enabling the Lord's Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to sell and dispose of Ely House, in Holborn: and for applying the money to arise by sale thereof, together with other monies in erecting and establishing Public Offices in Somerset House, and for embanking certain parts of the River *Thames*, lying within the bounds of the Manor of the Savoy, and for other purposes therein mentioned; the ground and soil of the said River *Thames* on the north side thereof, from the
south-

south-east corner of *Kitchener's Wharf*, and projecting from thence thirty feet into the river, and so continued in an uniform line, and extending from thence eastward to the west corner of his Majesty's Palace, or capital messuage of *Somerset House* and Garden thereunto belonging, is vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors in right of and as parcel and member of his Duchy of *Lancaster*, and his Majesty, his heirs and successors, is and are therein and thereby under his, or their Sign Manual, to appoint any one or more person or persons to inclose or embank, or cause to be inclosed or embanked the ground and soil of the said river herein before mentioned and described.

“ And whereas no embankment of such part of the ground and soil of the said River has yet been made; and whereas His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is seized in fee, as parcel of the possessions of the Duchy of *Cornwall*, of and in certain lands, grounds, erections, buildings, houses, tenements, and hereditaments, situate, lying, and being in the County of Surrey: And whereas the several persons herein after named, are willing and desirous, at their own expence, to erect, build, and make such bridge, roads, and other works, requisite and necessary for the purposes aforesaid; but cannot effect the same without the authority of Parliament; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, &c.”

Then follow the proprietors' names, who are united into a Company, by the style of “ The Company of Proprietors of the Strand Bridge,” and by that name have perpetual succession and a common seal.

The Company are then empowered to raise among themselves a sum of money, not exceeding 600,000*l.* to discharge the expences of obtaining the act, surveys, plans, estimates, and to complete the works.

These were divided into 100*l.* shares, the profits, of course,

to be proportionally distributed, and to be deemed to be personal estate, and transmissible as such, and not of the nature of real property. Every share entitles the owner to a vote in the several assemblies and meetings to be at any time holden, of the Proprietors; not, however, exceeding five shares.

By the sixth Clause of this Act, the Company is empowered to raise among themselves the further sum of 300,000*l.* if necessary; for which purpose, they may mortgage the undertaking; the interest to be paid half yearly, in preference to dividends: mortgagees not to be considered as proprietors of shares.

The Act then provides for regulations respecting the calling and meeting of general assemblies, the power and appointments of officers, powers of committees, &c. &c.

Various clauses are then introduced respecting sale and transfer of shares.

Section 39th, provide, that the names of proprietors and number of their shares shall be entered in a book, and certificates of the number delivered to them.

The next clause enjoins the Company to deposit 50,000*l.* in the Bank,

Then follow several clauses, directing the Company to make landing places, how to construct the centres, &c. At the north end of the Bridge is to be constructed one, and at the south end two convenient stone stairs, or plying places, for the use of the watermen or wherry-men rowing upon the river, from Windsor to Gravesend; and they are to have the free use of the stairs, in the same manner as they have of the stairs and plying places at Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges.

The 42d clause prohibits the Company, during the erection of this Bridge, from erecting more than two centres at one time under the intended arches; but this clause, in a subsequent Act, obtained in 1813, is repealed; and the Company were allowed to place three centres, and no more, under the arches.

These regulations, with respect to the number of centres, were to prevent obstructions on the river during the erection of the
Bridge;

Bridge; and, for the same reason, provision is made for a clear waterway of 1080 feet at least within the banks; and that every arch of the Bridge shall have a free waterway of not less than 120 feet.

After, in the customary forms, empowering the Company to build the Bridge, the Act carefully provides for the convenience of the public; and directs that no house, except toll-houses, shall be erected on the Bridge; and also that commodious access may be had to it on both sides of the water; particularly, on the Surrey side, a road is to lead from this Bridge leading to the east end of Westminster Bridge, to the *Stones End* in *Blackman Street*, in the Borough of Southwark, near the Obelisk in St. George's Fields; and also another road from the Bridge to *Oakley Street*; and also another from Stamford Street, Blackfriars, into the first-mentioned road, and to continue the same across that road to Westminster Road.

Making a compensation to the Proprietors, the Company may take and use wharfs, warehouses, private houses, &c. for these several improvements, particular provision being made as to the lands belonging to Jesus College, of Queen Elizabeth's Foundation; and also as to some premises now in the occupation of Messieurs Beaufoy and Jarvis, belonging to the same College, situate near the Obelisk.

The pavement in the Strand is also to be altered in a manner suitable to the intended improvements, and for convenient access to the Bridge; and for this purpose also several houses will be removed; similar cautions, provisions, and compensations being made.

By the 84th clause, the Company are empowered and enjoined to embank the River Thames on the north side; and by the succeeding clause they are required, within six months after receiving an order or warrant, under the King's sign manual, or an order made by the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster for the time being, to commence the embankment, or other improvements of that part of the River Thames which lie

to the east of the Bridge, as far as the present embankment of Somerset House. This embankment is ordered to be of the height of three feet at the least above high-water mark, and extend to the distance of thirty feet into the river. "And be it further enacted, that the nearest part of the east side of the said Bridge, or of the Road or Way to be used as an approach or access thereto from the Strand, shall not be within a distance nearer than sixty feet to the outside of the walls of the houses or buildings forming the west side of Somerset House, or the buildings and premises thereunto belonging: the road distance of sixty feet to be measured from the outside west walls of the said houses or buildings."

Clause 100, empowers the erection of toll-gates and turnpikes on the Bridge and Roads, and specifies the amount of rates to be taken. The 32d states, that this Bridge shall be deemed to be in Middlesex and Surrey: on this side in the parish of St. Clement Danes, and on that in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

It is not necessary to pursue this abstract: sufficient has been given to shew what improvements, &c. are likely to be made in consequence of this new erection; and to manifest the care which the government of this country at all times manifests that public works shall not be suffered to interfere with private interests without adequate compensation.

Though our government, generally speaking, is not the first to commence such works as these; it will be seen that it always holds out its fostering hand to those patriotic and public spirited citizens, who, either prompted by a love for the general good, or by a laudable anxiety for their own interests, undertake such works.

This Bridge is now passable for foot passengers. All the piers, are, of course, completed, and the rest of the works are proceeding with due alacrity.

It is not possible to describe this unfinished work in such a manner as to convey an adequate idea of its appearance when completed;

completed; but the annexed View will greatly supply this deficiency.

The Doric columns are certainly not in what is called due proportion. Their heights are not proportioned to their thickness. Mr. Rennie seems to have no great regard for the opinions of the ancients: Palladio and others are not always the masters he is desirous of copying; he seems rather disposed to erect a school of his own, the leading principle of which is, to be guided in the execution of his plans rather by the rules of convenience and durability than of the ancient rules of order and symmetry. I wish, however, in this instance he had not resolved to place his squat columns in the front of some of the finest specimens of the Doric in London; I allude to those at Somerset House, in the immediate neighbourhood: Mr. Rennie's *Dorics* will, I fear, suffer by the contrast.

There are at this time several other valuable improvements in progress in this neighbourhood: particularly in and about the Lyceum. This Theatre is also about to be very much enlarged, and one or two new streets formed behind it towards the King's Mews. Very little progress, however, has hitherto been made, except that of pulling down and clearing away the rubbish, &c.

Before we finally quit this neighbourhood some notice should be taken of the little Theatre called *The Sans Pareil*. The proprietor obtained, a few years ago, a licence for the performance of burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, &c. It is a small, but very neat Theatre, both in its exterior and its interior.

I purposely omit any particular notice of those seminaries of vice and depravity—those hot-beds of corruption and bad taste, the private Theatres, of which there is one in Catharine Street. Some have considered them as nurseries for the regular stage: so they are; and under proper regulations might have no very pernicious effect on the morals of our youth, or the interests of the drama; but, from every thing I can learn of the manner in which they are conducted at present, they are little better than stews, or at best places of assignation.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES OF THE PRECINCTS
OF WHITEHALL; THE TREASURY, HORSE GUARDS, ADMI-
RALTY, &c.

Scotland Yard was anciently a palace for the kings of Scotland, given by King Edgar to Kemeth III. for the purpose of making an annual journey to this place to do homage for his kingdom: and in after times, when the northern monarchs did homage for Cumberland, and other fiefs of the Crown, it became a magnificent residence: and Margaret, widow of James V. and sister to Henry VIII. of England, resided there for a considerable time sussebuient to the death of her consort: she was also entertained with great splendour by her brother, after he became reconciled to her marriage to the Earl of Angus. When the two crowns became united in the person of James I. this palace was deserted for those of St. James and Whitehall; and having been demolished, no traces of it are left, except the name.

Opposite Scotland Yard was situated WALLINGFORD HOUSE, built by William Lord Knollys, Viscount Wallingford, and Earl of Banbury, in the second year of the reign of Charles I. From the roof of this building it was that the pious Archbishop Usher was prevailed upon to take his last sight of his beloved king and master, when brought up to the scaffold before Whitehall. He sunk with horror at the sight, and was carried in a swoon to his apartment.

This house, in the reign of William III. was appointed for *The Admiralty Office*, which had been removed from Duke Street, Westminster.

The structure was rebuilt in the reign of George II. by Ripley. It is a very magnificent edifice of stone and brick. The front, facing the street, has two deep wings, and a very lofty portico, supported by four massy stone pillars. The building, which is very commodious, comprizes a hall, and offices appropriated to transacting maritime concerns. Here are also seven large houses

for the accommodation of the lords commissioners, who, in case of urgent business, are always on the spot. The wall before the court is built in a very elegant style by the two Adams. A beautiful piazza, surmounted with marine ornaments, screens the fabric from the noise of the public street.

The jurisdiction of this Office is very extensive : it controuls the whole navy of the united kingdom ; nominates admirals, captains, and other officers, to serve on board his majesty's ships of war, and gives orders for courts-martial on such as have neglected their duty, or been guilty of any irregularities.

On the top of this edifice are two telegraphs, for the quick conveyance of intelligence from the coast.

THE HORSE GUARDS constitute a noble and elegant modern structure, consisting of a centre and two wings. In the centre are arched passages into St. James's Park, under the principal of which the Sovereign passes when he goes in state to the House of Lords : it is, however, very low and narrow. On each side of the passages are pavilions and stables for the use of the horse guards ; although the edifice is calculated as well for the foot as the horse when on duty. The cupola has but little to recommend it : it, however, serves to break the plainness without weakening the building either in reality or appearance. The wings are not so much ornamented as the centre. They consist of a fine front, projecting a little : in the principal story the windows are ornamented : those on the sides are plain. Each wing has a pediment, with a circular window in the middle, and the whole building is equally fine and respectable in its construction. The two pavilions in front of the street are occupied by centinels, mounted, and in uniform, who constantly do duty. The expence of this fabric was 30,000*l*. Within it are kept the various offices for the War department.

Adjoining the Horse Guards is *Melbourn House*, built by Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh ; but being afterwards purchased by Lord Melbourn, it was exchanged by him with his royal highness Frederick Duke of York, for York House, Piccadilly,

who added the fronts and the dome portico across the street. When his royal highness removed to Portman Square, the house was restored to Lord Melbourn.

Contiguous to Melbourn House are the offices of the **TREASURY**. The Treasury is a handsome stone building, fronting the Parade in St. James's Park. The front is rustic, and consists of three stories: the lower of which is Tuscan; the second, Doric, with large arched windows. The upper part of this story is richly ornamented with the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric frieze, though this range of ornament is not supported either by columns or pilasters. Over this is a range of Ionic columns in the centre, supporting a pediment. The whole structure of the Treasury is composed of very beautiful parts. Near it is the residence of the Prime Minister, in Downing Street.

The Treasury is governed by the Lords Commissioners, one of whom is denominated First Lord of the Treasury. Under these are Joint Secretaries and other assistants.

WHITEHALL was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent. At his death he bequeathed it to the Black Friars of London, who disposed of it, in 1248, to Walter de Grey, Bishop of York; it was consequently the town residence of the succeeding archbishops of that see, from whom it derived the name of York House.

The last archbishop who resided here, and who here laid down all his greatness, was the munificent and haughty Thomas Wolsey, cardinal of the holy see.

As a specimen of the amazing extent to which that proud prelate carried his magnificence, I will venture to give an account of his household, from the check-roll, as copied by Stowe.

"His servants daily attending in his house were about four hundred, omitting his servant's servants, which were many. You shall understand, that he had in his hall, continually, three tables, or boards, kept with these principal officers: to wit, a steward, who was always a priest; a treasurer, a knight, and a comptroller; an esquire; also a cofferer, being a doctor; three

marshals, three yeomen ushers in the hall, besides two grooms and almoners. Then in the *hall* kitchen, two clerks of the kitchen, a clerk comptroller, a surveyor of the dresser, a clerk of the spicery; all which together kept also a continual mess in the hall: also, in his hall kitchen, he had of master cooks two; and of other cooks, labourers, and children of the kitchen, twelve persons: four yeomen of the silver scullery, two yeomen of the pantry, with two other pastelers under the yeomen.

“ In the *privy kitchen*, he had a master cook, who went daily in velvet and satin, with a chain of gold about his neck, and two other yeomen and a groom. In the scalding house, a yeoman and two grooms; in the pantry two yeomen; in the buttery two yeomen, two grooms, and two pages; in the *chandery* two yeomen; in the *waferery* two yeomen; in the wardrobe of beds, the master of the wardrobe and ten other persons attending; in the *laundry*, a yeoman, a groom, thirty pages, two yeomen purveyors and one groom; in the *bake-house*, a yeoman and two grooms; in the *wood yard* a yeoman, and a groom; in the *barn* one; in the garden a yeoman and two grooms; a yeoman of his *stage*; a master of his horse; a clerk of the *stable*, a yeoman of the same; the sadler; the farrier; a yeoman of his chariot; a sumpter-man; a yeoman of his stirrup; a muleteer; and sixteen grooms of his stable, every one of them keeping four geldings; porters of his gate; two yeomen and two grooms; in the *armoury* a yeoman and a groom.

“ In his chapel he had a dean, a great divine, and a man of excellent learning; a sub-dean, a repeater of the quire, a gospeller, an epistler; of singing priests, ten; a master of the children; twelve seculars, being singing men of the chapel, ten singing children, with a servant to attend upon the children; in the *revestry* a yeoman, and two grooms, over and above divers retainers, that came thither at principal feasts.

“ For the furniture of his chapel it exceedeth my capacity to declare, or to speak of the costly ornaments and rich jewels that were used in the same continually. There have been seen

in procession about the hall, four and forty very rich copes worn, all of one suit, besides the rich crosses and candlesticks, and other ornaments belonging to the furnishment of the same. He had two cross bearers, and two pillar-bearers in his *great chamber*; and in his privy chamber three persons; first, the chief chamberlain, and vice-chamberlain; of gentlemen ushers, besides one in the privy chamber, he had twelve daily waiters; and of gentlemen waiters in his privy chamber, he had six; of lords, nine, or ten, who had each of them two men allowed to attend upon them, except the Earl of Derby, who always was allowed five men. Then had he of gentlemen cup-bearers, carvers, servers, both of the privy chamber and of the great chamber, with gentlemen, daily waiters three, forty persons; of yeomen ushers, six; of grooms in his chamber, eight; of yeomen in his chamber forty-five daily. He had also almsmen, sometimes more in number than at other times.

“ There were attending upon his table daily of doctors and chaplains, beside them of his chapel, sixteen. A clerk of his closet, two secretaries, two clerks of his signet, and four counsellors learned in the laws. And for as much as it was necessary to have divers officers of the chancery to attend upon him, that is to say, the clerk of the crown, a riding clerk, a clerk of the hamper, and a clerk of the wax, then a clerk of the check as well upon the chaplain, as on the yeomen of his chamber; he gave allowances to them all. He had also four footmen, who were clothed in rich livery coats, whensoever he rode on any journey. Then he had an herald at arms, a serjeant at arms, a physician, an apothecary, four minstrels, a keeper of his tents, an armourer, an instructor of his wards, (in chancery) two yeomen of his ward-robe of robes, and a keeper of his chamber continually in the court. He had also in his house, the surveyor of York, and a clerk of the green cloth. All these were daily attending, down-lying, and up-rising, as we use to say, and at meals. He kept in his chamber a continual table, for the chamberers and gentlemen officers; having with them a mess of the

young lords, and another of gentlemen: and, besides all these, there was never an officer, gentleman, or other worthy person, but he was allowed in the house, some three, some two, and all others, one at least, which grew to a great number of persons: besides other officers, servants, retainers, and suitors, that most commonly dined in the hall. So that the order of his house and household passed all other subjects of his time."

Well might the injured Catharine of Spain be supposed to exclaim,

" ————— your heart
Is cram'd with arrogancy, spleen, and pride.
You have, by fortune, and his Highness favours,
Gone slightly o'er slow steps; and now are mounted
Where powers are your retainers; and your words
Domestics to you, serve your will, as t' please
Yourself pronounce their office, I must tell you,
You tender more your person's honour, than
Your high profession spiritual." *

The disgrace of Wolsey had no sooner put the fickle and rapacious monarch in possession of this mansion, than he inclosed the Park for the accommodation of this Palace and St. James's Hospital, then just converted into a Palace, as before stated. He also built the beautiful gate, and added the magnificent gallery, for the accommodation of the Royal Family: the nobility, and great officers of state, for the purpose of viewing the tournaments performed in the *Tilt Yard*. Soon after he ordered a *Tennis Court*, a *Cockpit*, and *Bowling Greens* to be formed, with other conveniences, for various kinds of diversion.

Whitehall then became the Royal residence of the English monarchs: and Hentzner † says, " it was a structure truly Royal." " Here," says Pennant, " Queen Elizabeth feasted her vanity in the Tilt Yard. She had," continues this shrewd and sensible writer, " violence of temper; but, with the truest patriotism, and
most

* Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

† Itineraria.

most distinguished abilities, were interwoven the greatest vanity and most romantic disposition. Here, in her sixty-third year, with wrinkled face, red periwig, little eyes, hooked nose, skinny lips, and black teeth, she could suck in the gross flatteries of her favourite courtiers. Essex (by his squire) told her of her *beauty* and worth. A Dutch ambassador assured her Majesty, that he had undertaken the voyage to see her, who, for *beauty* and wisdom, excelled all other *beauties* in the world. She laboured at an audience to make Melvil, the Scots Ambassador, acknowledge that his charming mistress was inferior in *beauty* to herself. The artful Scot evaded her question. She put on a new suit of every foreign nation, each day of audience, to attract his admiration : so fond was she of dress, that three thousand different dresses were found in her wardrobe, after her death. Mortifying reflection ! in finding such alloy in the greatest character.

She was fond of dancing ; and shewed great humour in this exercise, whenever a messenger came to deliver any letters to her from his master, on lifting up the hangings, he was sure to find her dancing to a little fiddle, affectedly, that he might tell James by her youthful disposition, how unlikely he was to come to the throne he so much thirsted after."

Her library was well stored with books in various languages ; particularly Greek, Latin, and French ; but her vanity and ambition got the better of her learning and taste, and spoiled one of the greatest princess that ever swayed the British sceptre.

In the year 1581, was holden a most sumptuous tournament, in honour of the Commissioners sent from the Duke of Anjou, to propose a marriage with the Queen. A banquetting-house at the expense of 1700*l.* was erected, and most superbly ornamented. " The gallerie adjoining to her Majesty's house at Whitehall," says Holinshed, " wherat her person should be placed, was called, and not without cause, the castell, or fortresse of *perfect beautie* !" The Queen, then in her forty-eighth year, received

every flattery that the charms of fifteen could claim. "The tresse of *perfect beautie* was assailed by *Desire*, and his four foster children." The combatants on both sides were persons of the first rank: the Earl of Arundel, Sir Philip Sidney, and Sir Fulke Greville were among the challengers; * a regular summons was first sent to the possessor of the castle, with the "*delectable*" song, of which the following is the first part:

"Yeeld, yeeld, ô yeeld, you that this foot do hold,
Which seated is in spotless honor's feeld,
Desire's great force, no forces can with hold;
Then to *Desire's* desire ô yeeld, ô yeeld!"

This song being concluded, "two cannons were fired off, one with sweet powder, and the other with sweet water: and after were store of prettie scaling ladders, and then the footmen threw floures, and such fancies against the wals, with all such devises as might seem fit shot for *Desire*."

In the end *Desire* is repulsed, force to make submission: and thus ended an amorous foolery; which occupy no fewer than six of Holinshed's folio pages in describing.

These and other diversions occupied the mind of Elizabeth till she was sixty-seven years of age. On one day she appointed a Frenchman to "do feats upon a rope in the Conduit Yard:" next day she commanded the bear, the bull, and the ape to be bayted in the Tilt Yard. And on Wednesday she had *sollen* dawning.*

In the reign of James I. Whitehall, being then in a ruinous condition, was begun to be rebuilt in a princely manner. The Banqueting rooms were begun to be pulled down, and were afterwards rebuilt by James's successor.

The building which at present bears the name of the BANQUETTING HOUSE was begun in 1619, from a design of Inigo Jones,

* Stowe's Annals, p. 1180.

† Sidney Papers, I. p. 104.

Jones, in his purest manner; it was executed by Nicholas Stone, the King's architect; was finished in two years, and cost 17,000*l.*; though it seems Jones received at that time, for his ingenuity and labour, as "surveyor at the works done about the King's Houses, only 8*s.* 4*d.* *per diem*, and 46*l.* *per annum*, for house rent, a clerk, and other incidental expences."

The Banquetting House, however, was but a small part of a vast plan, left unexecuted by reason of the unhappy times which succeeded. It was to consist of four fronts, within a large central court, and five lesser ones: between two of the latter, a beautiful circus, with an arcade below: the intervening pillars ornamented with caryatides. The length of this palace was to have been one thousand and one hundred and fifty-two feet, the depth eight hundred and seventy-four feet.*

The genius and talents of Jones are clearly marked by the part of the building now remaining: it is a regular edifice, of three stories. The lowest has a rustic wall, with small square blank windows; and by its strength appropriately serves as a basement to the orders of the superstructure.

The next story is of the Ionic order, with columns and pilasters, between which are well-proportioned windows, with alternate arched and pointed pediments. These are surmounted with a proper entablature, on which is raised a second series, of the Corinthian order, with columns, &c. like the other compartments; the columns and pilasters being placed exactly over those of the lower story.

From the capitals are carved festoons, meeting with masks and other ornaments, in the middle.

Above is an entablature, on which rises a balustrade, intersected with pedestals.

The whole is admirably proportioned, and happily executed. The projecting columns have a fine effect in the entablatures, which being brought forward in the same proportion, gives that

2 A 4

happy

* The design of this palace is exhibited in four large prints, by Fourdrier.

happy diversity of light and shade so essential to elegant architecture.

George I. converted the interior into a chapel royal, and appointed select preachers from each university to officiate every Sunday throughout the year, at an annual salary, which, I believe, however, is but very small.

The chief ornament of this place is the ceiling, painted by Sir Peter Paul Reubens, when he was ambassador at this court. The subject is the Apotheosis of James I. He was assisted by his pupil Jordeans, and had 3000*l.* for his labour.

The subject forms nine compartments. The centre represents the monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from the *God of War*, and the other discordant deities, and giving up himself to commerce and the fine arts.

This fine performance, which is done on canvass, is in excellent preservation, and has been more than once repaired. Cipriani received 2000*l.* for repairing it.

Ralph, in his *Critical Review of Public Buildings*, observes, that this picture is not so generally known as one could wish, but needs only to be known to be esteemed according to its merit. "In short," he adds, "it is but an ill decoration for a place of religious worship; for, in the first place, its contents are no ways a kin to devotion; and, in the next, the workmanship is so very extraordinary, that a man must have abundance of zeal, or no taste, that can attend to any thing beside."

Indeed, it does appear very unaccountable, that such a subject should have been chosen for the ingenuity of the artist: the apotheosis of a King, and of such a King as James! Why, after this, was not the monarch canonized? Yet he who has taken his seat among the gods may well enough be deemed to be beyond the honours of saintship: though the elevation is somewhat abrupt and extreme; but what will not the vanity of mortals drink in—what will not a weak King allow from a flattering subject?

In Whitehall Chapel have been deposited the Eagles and other
7 trophies

trophies gained by the valour of our troops from the inveterate foes of Britain. The day appointed for this ceremony was the 18th day of May, 1811. At an early hour a vast body of persons assembled at St. James's Park, anxious to witness the triumphant display. The top of the Horse Guards, and all the windows contiguous to the parade, appeared entirely occupied by spectators. At ten o'clock the guard was paraded in a state of discipline which could not be excelled.

Soon after the line was formed, the Dukes of York and Cambridge arrived, with Sir David Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, and a numerous staff of officers. A grand salute was then made, and the bands paraded with martial music. The guards unfurled their State colours, displaying their well earned laurels in Egypt, and the officers and men wore in their caps sprigs of oak and laurel leaves. A circle was made by the recruits, forming the boundary of the parade. The ladies of fashion, nobility, and the friends of the officers, were admitted to the centre of the ground, near the staff. Before eleven o'clock the captured trophies were conveyed from the guard-room to the parade. The standards were six in number, and the distinctive marks of the regiments to which they belonged:

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 1. | . | 1st Battalion | . | . | . | . | . | 82d Regiment. |
| 2. | . | 2d Ditto | . | . | . | . | . | Ditto. |
| 3. | . | 3d Ditto | . | . | . | . | . | Ditto. |
| 4. | . | 26th Regiment of Infantry. | | | | | | |
| 5. | . | 66th Ditto | . | . | . | . | . | Ditto. |
| 6. | . | 8th Ditto | . | . | . | . | . | Ditto. |

The last mentioned Eagle was taken in the memorable battle of Barrosa, by the two battalions of the gallant 87th, and appears without a colour, but it is distinguished from the others by a wreath around its neck.

There were also six colours :

1. The invincible standard (falsely so called) taken in Egypt. It is

is so tattered that the mottoes are not legible; a bugle in the centre being the only figure discernible.

2. . . 2d Battalion 5th Regiment.
3. . . 1st Ditto Prusian Regiment.
4. . . 2d Ditto Ditto.
5. . . A fort standard.
6. . . A French regimental colour.

At the instant that the six Eagles, and so many also of the enemy's ordinary colours, caught the eyes of the multitude, an universal shout of national triumph ensued. The fine company of grenadiers had the honourable charge of them. The bands of the Duke of York and the Cold Stream regiments then proceeded from the front of the edifice, followed by the Eagle bearers. Martial music again cheered the ears, and the military procession moved towards Whitehall. On passing the British colours, the Eagles were lowered, as a mark of respect due to the conquerors. The multitude with hats in the air, gave loud bursts of exultation, and the spectacle was at that moment peculiarly grand and interesting.

The ceremony in the chapel was as follow :

After the first lesson Dr. Nares's "Te Deum" was sung; but a pause taking place immediately after "We praise thee O God," the military trophies were at that moment silently introduced at the right and left doors, under escorts of grenadiers, with fixed bayonets, and borne by twelve grenadiers of the guards, selected for their fine manly figures, who grounded them in front of the altar. The impression of this spectacle at this moment may more readily be conceived than described. But it was peculiarly interesting to contemplate its inspiring effect on the gazing soldiery, as principals in this national triumph. Te Deum was then sung through by the whole choir, to which the breast of every spectator seemed to heave in pious unison. This ended, the six Eagle standards were elevated against the two semi-circular divisions

divisions of the altar-piece, three on each side, the butts about six feet from the floor, and the upper parts sustained by double gilt chains of sufficient length to give them an uniform declension for their display.

The six ordinary French colours were then ranged horizontally over the upper gallery.

The Eagles, or standards thus called, differ in nothing from others in the French service: they are composed of a small colour, a staff upon which it is borne, and the figure of an eagle, which surmounts the whole. The staff is painted blue, and is ten feet in length, the height of the eagle, about six inches above the base. The colours are of silk, three feet and a half in width and depth, divided into three compartments, blue, white, and red: some of them decorated with wreaths embroidered in gold, and inscriptions also embroidered in the same manner.

A circumstance relating to one of these standards ought not to be omitted here. The eagles in general are attached to the staves, on which they are borne, by a screw, so that in case of imminent danger they may be taken off and concealed, to prevent their falling into the hands of an enemy. Bonaparte, however, on presenting to his eighth regiment the eagle taken on the heights of Barrosa, observed, that it was impossible this standard should ever be taken by any foe from so fine a body of men, who had, on so many occasions, exhibited proofs of the most determined valour; for which reason he desired that the eagle might be rivetted to the staff. His desire was complied with, and but for that order this well-earned trophy would probably have escaped our still more valiant 87th, to whom this boasted corps was opposed.

The eagle, early adopted by mankind as the emblem of empire, and associated by the ancients with their representations of the chief of their deities, has been borne by way of ensign, or standard, by various nations. The first who are known to have assumed this distinction were the Persians, according to the testimony

mony of Xenophon. It was afterwards used by the Romans, who, after a great variety of standards, at length fixed on the eagle in the second consulate of Marius; previously to which time they had used indifferently wolves, leopards, and eagles, according to the humour of the commander.

On the division of the Roman empire, the western portion, commonly called the German empire, adopted, for its badge, an eagle with two heads, as claiming the supremacy over both parts. At a latter period, the Czars of Muscovy, proposing to add the eastern portion of the eastern Roman empire to their vast northern possessions, adopted the same ensign: and the kings of Prussia, equally ambitious, have displayed an eagle also; but contented themselves with giving it a single head. Lastly, Bonaparte, on announcing his determination to erect a new empire on the ruins of the ancient Roman, gave his armies an eagle, so contrived as to combine the classical memorials of antiquity with the pretensions of more modern date.

When Whitehall was first erected, it was little thought that James was constructing a passage from it, for his son and successor, to the scaffold.

The devout regicides, mad with political fury, and madder still with religious fanaticism, having brought their pious and unfortunate king from St. James's Palace to this place, his last abode, he was conducted across the Park, and having arrived, he was made to ascend the great stair-case, whence he passed through the long gallery to his bed-chamber.

On the day of his murder he was conducted along the galleries and the Banqueting House, through a passage broken-on purpose in the wall, to the scaffold.

This passage still remains, at the north end of the room, and is at present a door to a small additional building in Scotland Yard.

It would be unpardonable to pass over an event of this magnitude slightly, especially at a time like the present, when so much

much is said and written on the extent and right use of the kingly authority. That excellent historian, Rapin,* has impartially laid down what has been said for and against the proceedings of the parliament in this quarrel with Charles I.

The unfortunate monarch was evidently the prey of two contending parties :---the Independents, whose descendants still survive in the various sects now called Calvinist-Methodists ; and the Presbyterians, who are now risen, or degenerated into the sects of Unitarians, Arians, and General Baptists.

The first of these parties was bent on the king's destruction : the latter wished to save him ; and eventually brought about the Restoration of Charles II. though they could not succeed in saving the life of his father. The rebellious army had the support of the Independents ; but it should not therefore be concluded that the king had the cordial support of the Presbyterians, whom nothing would satisfy but the abolition of episcopacy, though they do not seem to have wished this at the expence of their monarch's life : the fact is, that between one and the other of these vile canting factions, the king lost his head ; and while they " sought the Lord," the nation was torn with intestine broils, and was subject to a hateful military despotism, headed by wretches who cut men's throats in the name of the Lord, and robbed the public to support the cause of a nauseous puritanism, and a rebellious faction under the banners of liberty. But let us proceed to a sketch of the history of these disgraceful proceedings, as far at least as they have connected themselves with this part of Westminster and the murder of the king.

After much cutting and shuffling, many *pious frauds*, quibbling, and dissembling between the Presbyterians and the Independents in Parliament, on the 28th of April, 1648, the House of Commons voted : " 1. That the government of the kingdom should be still by King, Lords, and Commons : 2. That the ground-

* I have great pleasure in noticing, that a new and enlarged edition, with the necessary continuations, in a style, size, and type, worthy of so great a work, is now in the course of publication from the Albion Press.

ground-work for this government should be the propositions last presented to the King at Hampton Court: 3. That any member of the house should have leave to speak freely to any votes, ordinances, or declarations, concerning the king, &c.”*

These votes did not at all accord with the crafty and blood-thirsty designs of the Independents, who meant to abolish all kingly authority, and establish a Commonwealth. They did not, however, think this a proper time to declare themselves, and they did not oppose the votes with much warmth.

This wicked faction was also thwarted in another instance a few days afterwards, when the Common Council of the City of London petitioned the Parliament respecting the Militia, praying, “ That the Lord Mayor and Common Council might, by ordinance of Parliament, be authorized to nominate and present to both houses of Parliament a Committee for the Militia of the said City; whereby commanders and soldiers might be better united and encouraged to perform their duties, for the safety and preservation of the Parliament and City.

“ That the command of the Tower of London might be put into the hand of such person as should be nominated and presented to both houses of Parliament by the Lord Mayor and Common Council.

“ That the soldiers there remaining might be removed.”

All this was granted, though in direct opposition to what the Independents had ordered a few months before. Thus it appeared, that the Presbyterian interest was gaining strength in the house; and had not the impatient eagerness of the Royalists, in the month of May following, considerably injured the Royal cause, much bloodshed might possibly have been spared, and the annals of our country not been disgraced by the murder of Charles.

In the meantime the Independents, who though weak in the house, was strong in the field, contrived, by a thousand tricks and artifices, to prevent a reconciliation or treaty with the king, till their leader, the arch-rebel Cromwell, should be sufficiently

strong

* Rushworth Hist. Col. Vol. VII. p. 1074.

strong to allow them to act with the necessary vigour against their enemies, the Scots, the Royalists, and the Presbyterians.

The Scotch army, under Duke Hamilton, having been defeated by Cromwell, who, in his usual cant, in narrating the circumstances of the battle, says, he “ could hardly tell how to say less, there being *so much of God*; and not willing to say more, *lest there should seem to be anything of Man*,” the Independents began to lift up their heads, and on the 11th of September they presented a sort of petition to the House, consisting of twenty-seven articles, demanding sundry good and wholesome regulations in the government; but not yet shewing their hatred to the kingly authority. The craftiness of their abominable subtilty, however, was seen through, and no answer was returned to them, at least not such an answer as their petition seemed to merit, though it was not thought prudent to provoke them at that critical juncture.

I have neither room nor inclination to enter into the particulars of the various cabals, meetings, treaties, and conferences held concerning, and with the King to induce him to break his Coronation Oath, and act against his conscience in the matter of Episcopacy. In the meantime Cromwell gained strength, and the Independents at length openly demanded, “ That the King be brought to justice, as the capital cause of all the evils in the Kingdom, and of so much blood being shed.” Their remonstrance, which came from the army, contained eight other articles in the like spirit, and for the same purpose of degrading and destroying the Royal Authority, and completely overturning the ancient Constitution of the country.

The Parliament, however, returned no answer, though several other petitions to the same purport were sent to them. The inhabitants of Yorkshire, or rather a number of rebellious fanatics calling themselves such, had the audacity to assert that “ His Majesty had confest himself, and his party, to be guilty of the blood that had been shed.”

Every day gave new force to their designs—new strength to their

their vengeance. They had possession of the King's person, and removed him, contrary to the instructions of the Parliament, to Hurst Castle, in Hampshire. The army shortly afterwards took possession of Whitehall, St. James's, the Mews, &c.

On the 4th of December the Parliament voted, if not unanimously, at least, as Lord Clarendon states, so clearly that the House was not divided upon it, * that "His Majesty's concessions to the propositions of Parliament upon the treaty, were sufficient grounds of settling the peace of the kingdom." This vote, however, by no means suited the designs of the Independents and the army; and in two days afterwards Colonel Pride seized upon forty-one of the members, and sent them prisoners to the Court of Wards; and the day afterwards, December 7th, the Commons, as they were repairing to the House found the door within and without guarded by soldiers, and nearly one hundred members were denied entrance.

This was the death blow to the Royal cause, and even to the views of the Presbyterians, who would gladly have consented to have a king, provided they might have no bishops, and that the king would indulge them by the violation of his conscience.

Now commenced the reign of the saints, as they pretended to be. Cromwell, who had planned, and ordered this diabolical measure, came to town the evening before, and presumed to sleep in one of the King's rich beds at Whitehall; † he that same evening took his seat in the House, and received their thanks for his services; for none but Independents had now any influence in Parliament. Robbery and rebellion are intimately connected: accordingly, no less a sum than 20,000*l.* was seized and taken away from Weavers' Hall. New plans for "settling the government," were immediately set on foot; but the insulted and injured members who had been forcibly secluded from the House, did not fail to protest against the outrage that had been committed against them. What, however, could be obtained from such

* Claren. Hist. III. 183.

† Whitlocke Mem. p. 362.

such fanatical tyrants as then had possession of the army? They declared the protest to be false, scandalous, and seditious! The members were accordingly rendered incapable of sitting in the House, as well as all those who supported similar principles.

Afterwards, however, on the 20th of the same month "the General ordered fifteen or sixteen of these members to be released, with liberty to resume their places if they pleased."

The Commons were now all Independents, openly supported by the army, and their design was to destroy equally, Monarchy, Episcopacy, and Presbytery. "As for the House of Lords, who had used their endeavours, though in vain, to hasten the peace, they saw themselves, since this revolution, obliged to follow the stream, which was too rapid to be opposed."* This is, however, but a sorry gloss of so ready a compliance with the wicked measures that followed; we ought, however, says Rapin, to "remember that this is not an occasion when we are to reason upon the general ideas of the constitution of the Parliament, but rather upon the particular idea of the situation the Parliament was in at that time."

The rebels in various parts of the country, now that they were certain of being heard with satisfaction, were not idle in pouring in petitions for the destruction of the unhappy Charles. One petition from Somersetshire, where the King had formerly many adherents, so pleased the Commons, that the petitioners were called in and received the thanks of the House; and, as an encouragement to other counties, the petition, and the order of thanks were ordered to be printed and published: so ardent was the zeal of these infuriated for the death of their King, which this petition demanded. All the counties, however, did not so far disgrace themselves. A petition from Norfolk desired that the King himself might be brought to "impartial justice."

The House of Commons, on the 23d of December, pursuant

PART III. CONTIN.

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* Rapin, Hist. II. 567.

to the desires, that is, the commands of the army, resolved to bring the King to trial ; or, in other words, to cut off his head ; for when a king is to be *tried* by rebellious subjects in arms, the result may always be readily anticipated.

A committee of thirty-eight persons, was appointed to draw up a charge, and to receive information of matters of fact against him.

The same day the Earl of Warwick, who had the command of the fleet, sent to the General, to signify that they concurred in the remonstrance of the army. Thus did the hypocritical Earl stamp his memory with additional infamy : as he had been one of the Presbyterian leaders, and was now willing to join the regicide Independents, who were bent on Charles's destruction, and " sought the Lord" how they might do it most effectually.

While the King remained in the Isle of Wight, he contrived to keep up a private correspondence with the Lord Newburgh, who tried one or two schemes to accomplish his sovereign's escape, without effect ; but now the rebels gave command to Colonel Harrison, one of the most hypocritical, canting villains in existence, to remove the King from Hurst to Windsor, where he was kept till the 19th of January, 1648-9, when he was carried to St. James's.

From this period even all outward respect was denied the unhappy monarch, and most of his domestics were removed, to give place to a set of whining, praying, groaning wretches, who would insult their King with exhortations to repentance, and sicken him with puritanic slang about faith, grace, and election ; and with the political nomenclature of rebels, about rights, and liberties, franchises, and commonwealths ; themselves all the while the most faithless, graceless reprobates in religion, and the veriest tyrants and despots in government, or, at best, the tools of richer and more powerful tyrants.

Whatever the Parliament might have ordered, even had they
been

been disposed, against these insults to the King, they had no power to check them : for the army directed every thing ; and a military despotism ruled the whole nation.

Every measure now began to assume the true features of this fanatical revolt. The Magistrates of London were not, as they were before wont, to be chosen out of the ablest and most substantial citizens, but only from those who were of the reigning party ; and they further ordered that freemen for the future should not be obliged to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy : thus dissolving the people from their obedience to the King and the laws, even before the King had proved to have himself forfeited his right to reign, or those laws had been formally repealed, which enjoined obedience and respect to the monarch on the throne.

With the most indecent haste, and with the most insatiate thirst for blood, these rebels reported an ordinance for attainting the King of high treason, and for trying him by such a commission as should be named in the ordinance, which being read the first time, was ordered to be read again the next morning. But as the House *knew* the ordinance would be approved at the third reading, they passed an act for erecting a high court of justice, with power to try the King. The preface to which infamous act was as follows :

“ Whereas it is notorious, That Charles Stuart, the now King of England, not content with those many encroachments which his predecessors had made upon the people in their rights and freedoms, hath had a wicked design, totally to subvert the laws and liberties of this nation, and in their trade to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical government ; and that besides all other evil ways and means to bring this design to pass, he hath prosecuted it with fire and sword, levied and maintained a cruel war in the land against the Parliament and Kingdom, whereby the country hath been miserably wasted, the public treasure exhausted, trade decayed, thousands of people murdered, and infinite other mischiefs committed ; for all which

high and treasonable offences, the said Charles Stuart might long since justly have been brought to exemplary and condign punishment: whereas also, the Parliament, well hoping that the restraint and imprisonment of his person, after it had pleased God to deliver him into their hands, would have quieted the distempers of the kingdom, did forbear to proceed judicially against him; but found, by sad experience, that such their remissness served only to encourage him and his accomplices in the continuance of their evil practice, and in raising of new commotions, rebellions, and invasions. For prevention therefore, of the like or greater inconveniences, and to the end no chief officer or magistrate whatsoever may hereafter presume, traiterously and maliciously to imagine or contrive, the enslaving or destroying of the English nation, and to expect impunity for so doing: Be it ordained and enacted, by the Commons in Parliament, and it is hereby ordained and enacted, by the authority thereof, That Thomas Lord Fairfax, Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, Esquires; Sir Hardresse Waller, Knight, Philip Skippon, (and a hundred and forty-five others,) shall be, and are hereby appointed and required to be Commissioners and Judges for the hearing, trying, and adjudging of the said Charles Stuart, &c."

On the first of January, 1749, both houses declared That by the fundamental laws of this realm, it is treason in the king of England, *for the time to come*, to levy war against the Parliament and Kingdom of England;* and the day following the ordinance for the king's trial passed the Commons, and was sent up the same day to the Lords for their concurrence.

The Lords, not being quite so far gone in treason, rebellion, and fanaticism, had nearly all absented themselves from the House since the sixth of December, that they might not be compelled to sanction the outrageous proceedings of the lower house. Only nine lords remained; but hearing that the ordinance would, on the second of January, be sent up to their house, there came more peers than usual; particularly the Earls of Northumberland,

* Rush. Hist. Col. VII. 1380.

land, Manchester, and Rutland; the Lords North, Rochford, Maynard, Dacres, and Denbigh the Speaker, in all, about sixteen. The infamous ordinance being read, was unanimously rejected. But not to irritate the Commons too much, and to gain a little time, they informed them that they would send an answer by messengers of their own; and at the same time adjourned for ten days. This loyal artifice, however, was fruitless. The impatient Commons had the audacity to have the Lords Journals examined, and finding the ordinance was rejected, immediately voted, "That all Members of the House of Commons, and others, appointed to act in any ordinance wherein the Lords were joined, shall be empowered to sit, act, and execute, in the said several Committees, notwithstanding the House of Peers join not with them." And therefore they ordered the names of six Lords, who had been appointed Judges, to be left out of the commission, and others to be nominated in their room. Among these last was Serjeant Bradshaw, who was afterwards chosen President of the High Court of Justice.

These canting villains then voted, what may be true enough abstractly, 1. "That the people under God, are the original of all power: 2. That the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, being chosen by, and representing the people, have the supreme authority of this nation." This last was an infamous breach of the fundamental laws and constitution of the country, the government of which is irrevocably fixed to be by King, Lords, and Commons; and *not* by the Commons only: 3. "That whatsoever is enacted and declared law by the Commons of England, assembled in Parliament, hath the force of law, and all the people of this nation are included thereby, although the consent and concurrence of the King and House of Peers be not had thereunto."

Nothing could be more grateful to the feelings and views of the Independents than these illegal proceedings: they struck at the root of monarchy, which they hated, and of all sound principles, which they dreaded. The votes passed the House without

one negative voice; at the time, however, Mr. Elsyng, Clerk of the Parliament, desired to be dismissed, because, says Mr. Whitlocke, (of his own knowledge,) he would have no hand in the business of the king. He was a just and honest man, and a most excellent clerk.*

The Committee of Estates in Scotland, resident in London, wrote a letter to the Commons, desiring they would not proceed to try or execute the king without the advice of their nation.† But neither this, nor any other reasonable remonstrance, could retard the wicked proceedings of these “wolves in sheep’s clothing.” The ordinance for the king’s trial, with such amendments as the non-concurrence of the Lords rendered necessary, passed the Commons on the 6th of January; and from thence, to the 20th, they occupied themselves in preparations for the trial. These preparations are said to have been such as “the like whereof had never yet been seen in the world.”‡ Rapin refers to a little tract, published in London in the year 1750, intituled, “A True Account of the Tryal of Charles Stuart, &c.” which I have not been able to meet with, though the historian says it is not scarce: perhaps his reference to it has made it so.

There happily being no precedent for such a trial as this, the self-created court observed the same rules in trying the king as in judging a common malefactor.

The principal charge against his Majesty was, that he had levied war against the Parliament; and if to arm in defence of the long established rights of the crown and the fundamental laws of the realm, could be called levying war against the Parliament, this charge certainly could not be denied: but, as Rapin very justly observes, this should not have been the principal point: it should have been proved, that he was the beginner and author of *the war*: for it is manifest, that if this war had been, only defensive, on his part, he was not to be blamed; and yet
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* Whit. Mem. p. 364.

† Rushworth’s Hist. Col. VII. p. 1384.

‡ Rapin’s Hist. II. 568.

in the charge, he was supposed to have put the Parliament under a necessity of defending themselves; and this point, which was the chief, not only was not proved, but not even attempted to be so.

The depositions of the witnesses tended not to show, that the King forced the Parliament to take arms, but only that he had been seen sword in hand against the Parliament, and giving orders to levy war. The question which of the two, either the King or the Parliament, had begun the war, ought to have been fully cleared. But though it had been so, to the King's disadvantage, who does not know, that the beginner of a war is not always the aggressor? This was a point of great importance: and which impartial judges would have found difficult to decide. For it is evident to every one acquainted with the leading facts in the history of this king's reign, though Charles at times showed a disposition to govern with too high a hand, and had much too exalted notions of the Royal prerogative, this was not the ground of the war on his part: he aimed not at a maintenance of this arbitrary power. Again and again had he declared, with whatever apparent reluctance, that neither he nor his privy councillors should ever make any attempt to infringe the just liberty of the subject, or the statutes and customs of the realm: he had even made some concessions on the score of religion: and though he evidently wished to evade the petition of right, he at last solemnly gave it the Royal assent in the usual form.

It may be affirmed, says Hume, without exaggeration, that the King's assent to the petition of right produced such a change in the government as was almost equivalent to a revolution; and by circumscribing, in so many articles, the Royal prerogative, gave additional security to the liberties of the subject. Yet were the Commons far from being satisfied with this important concession*.

This historian was not sufficiently acquainted with the real
2 B 4 character

* Hume Hist. Eng. VI. 256, 8vo. Ed. 1807.

character of such persons as Charles had to deal with, or he would have found a much better reason for the distrust, and continued discontent of the Commons than the King's " evasions and delays." He is right, however, in calling " the popular leaders implacable and artful : " nothing is more clear to my mind, than that these hypocritical fanatics secretly wished that the King had rejected the Bill of Right : it was not reformation they wanted ; it was not rational liberty they sought for ; it was a total change, an unrestrained licentiousness in religion, and a wild democracy in politics that they aimed at : their subsequent conduct proved this.

There can be no doubt but that Charles attempted to " screw up the springs of government " much too tightly ; and that he acted a most impolitic part. But had he therefore no rights ? no prerogatives ? was he to be the only slave in the nation ? and did his enemies shew any fitter or better disposition to govern when they got the reins into their own hands ? Nay, rather, like the son of Sol and Clymene, did they not set the nation, if not the world, on fire, and would have effectually destroyed their country, had not the government happily been wrested from their hands ? Their persecuting zeal and revenge against the Catholics, their detestable bigotry towards the Arminians, and their hatred of the kingly authority, were principles too deeply rooted in their hearts to induce them to be content with any concessions Charles could make, that did not go the length of his resignation of the Crown ; a total change in religion ; and an entire subversion of all the ancient and known laws of the country, as far at least as affected the aristocracy and the discipline of the church : that they gilded the pill there is no doubt ; and that there required a reformation of many abuses, as little ; but the cause of the war originated not with the King ; and therefore the charge against him of having first levied war upon the Parliament was false and unjust.

The King's enemies were both judge, juries, and parties in the same cause ; and they supposed, without alledging any
proofs,

proofs, that the King was the aggressor, and sole author of the war. *.

It is necessary to take some notice of the Parliament's making themselves judges of the King.

Though no instance similar to this had ever before occurred in our, or any other country, there can be doubt of the right which a people have, if they are really oppressed or injured, to bring to trial and subsequent justice any citizen, however highly exalted in rank, above his fellow-citizens, either by birth or by the suffrages of his fellow-countrymen.

By the constitution of this country, the king is as much subject to the laws as any other member of the community. By the coronation-oath he binds himself to the strictest observance of the laws which either himself, or any of his predecessors, shall consent, or have consented to. "If this obligation be equal on both sides, there must be therefore equally means on both sides to cause them to discharge it, in case they neglect it. As to the subject there can be no kind of difficulty;" and certainly, in reason and truth, the grand basis of the constitution, there ought to be none in the case of the monarch; but this reason can be constitutionally applied only to those acts of the king which are strictly personal, originating in, and performed by himself, without, or contrary to the advice of his privy-council: for it is a wise and happy fiction, that by our laws the king can do no wrong. The observance of the laws does not depend on his own private will, nor can he even act under the direction of his advisers in the direct violation of those laws.

Such, however, has ever been the confidence which the people of this country have placed in the good faith and patriotism of their sovereigns, that it has never yet been deemed needful to enact any positive statute for the punishment of the king, should he transgress the law or neglect his duty. But does it therefore follow, that should the king absolutely refuse to observe the laws to which he has sworn his assent and made himself subject, not

not only by the very nature of the tenure by which he first takes the reins of government, but also by a subsequent solemn free act of his own, no means should be left to the nation to call him to account? Certainly not: the *right* of the people to bring the king to trial, for a known and defined offence, cannot legally be disputed; for that were to set him above the laws, and restore the exploded and ridiculous doctrine of divine right: whereas all right is founded in reason and justice, operating by some law, expressed or universally understood; and all such laws, when applied to particular communities, must originate with the people, the real and true fountain of power, employing monarchs as their chief engines and instruments in the fulfilment and execution of those laws. It is not, therefore, the natural *right* which the people of England had to bring Charles to trial, or to punish him if found guilty, that I object to; all I contend for is, that Charles was not the aggressor: that the Parliament was composed of a set of artful, cunning, and rebellious hypocrites, who sought to subvert the whole constitution and religion of the country, under the mask of removing grievances, reforming abuses, and promoting godliness. Had they been true patriots, they would have taken the king at his word, admitted his concessions, and not have sought, by every means in their power, to cripple him in his foreign struggles, by withholding the necessary supplies, and thus goading him on to that stretch of the royal prerogative which gave them a pretence to accuse him of tyranny and oppression. Charles was not a tyrant; but rather weak and conciliating than otherwise: his notions of the royal authority, which some artful, or too zealous friends, constantly strengthened by their flatteries and their sophisms, were much too high; but he acted, as he conceived, and conceived rightly too, in the case of the tonnage and poundage duties at least, as his predecessors had ever done, and agreeably to the old, and hitherto undisputed customs of the realm.

Had Charles's enemies been truly religious persons, as they so often and so clamorously pretended to be, they would have talked less about it—they would not have committed the most barefaced

crimes under the cloak of piety ; nor have undermined the peace of thousands while they boasted of faith, grace, and the love of God : perfidious hypocrites ! well might it be said of them, “ That to the world they seemed to be such as would not swear, whore, or be drunk ; but they would lie, cozen, and deceive.”* This character, as applied to the Puritans in general, was doubtless not only “ satirical,” as Hume calls it, but illiberal and unjust : but as directed against the immediate and avowed enemies of the king, was mild and charitable compared to what they deserved.

I cannot go into all the arguments for and against this business of the king’s trial ; and must therefore pass on to the transactions themselves.

All the preparations for this important trial being complete, his Majesty, after suffering almost every species of insult and indignity from his own subjects, was brought before the self-created High Court of Justice : three times he appeared at their bar, and as often refused to acknowledge the authority of the Court, and of those who erected it : on the other hand the Court would never hear his reasons for declining their jurisdiction. They always took for granted, that the authority by which the Court was established was sufficient ; which was the very thing that the king would have combated, but was never suffered.†

Without at all controverting what has before been stated, of the right of a nation to bring their king to trial, I am fully persuaded that this Court was incompetent to try Charles, even had he transgressed any known law ; and his most strenuous advocates could never answer his objections to their authority. These objections the injustice and tyranny of his judges refused to hear : the king therefore left them in writing, to the following effect :

“ That no earthly power could justly call him who was their king in question.‡

* Hume’s Hist. VI. 511.

† Rapin’s Hist. II. 569.

‡ This was one of the king’s great errors : he was not above all “ earthly power,” though certainly above the power that was then seeking to condemn him.

“ That there were no proceedings just against any man, but what were warranted, either by God’s laws, or the municipal laws of the country where he lives. As for the proceedings against him, they could not be warranted by God’s laws: for, on the contrary, it is there said, ‘ Where the word of a King is, there is power; and who may say unto him, what doest thou?’” *

Then for the law of the land, no impeachment can be against the King; they all going in his name: and one of their maxims is, *That the King can do no wrong*. Besides, the law upon which they grounded their proceedings must either be new or old: if old, they ought to shew it; if new, they should tell what authority, warranted by the fundamental laws of the land, had made it so, and when.

“ How the House of Commons could erect a Court of judicature, which was never one itself, he left to God and the world to judge.

“ And it was full as strange, that they should pretend to make laws, without King, or Lords House, to any that had heard speak of the laws of England. And admitting that the people of England’s commission could grant their pretended power, he saw nothing they could shew for that; for *certainly they never asked the question of the tenth man in the kingdom*.

“ That having concluded, as much as in him lay, a treaty, at Newport, and expecting the House’s agreement thereunto, he was suddenly surprized and hurried from them as a prisoner; that the higher House, for any thing he could see, was totally excluded, and for the House of Commons, it was too well known, that the major part of them were detained and deterred from sitting: so as if he had no other, this would have been a sufficient reason

* Eccles. viii. 4. In the application of this passage I differ greatly from Charles: but it shews at least his sincerity and piety even in his mistakes; though it is rather too much to take the description of the power of an Eastern Monarch for the model of an English King; and still worse to take that verbal description as one of God’s Laws.

reason for him to protest against the lawfulness of their pretended Court.

“ That the arms he took up, were only to defend the fundamental laws of the Kingdom, against those who had supposed his power had totally changed the ancient government.

“ This,” says the King, “ I intended speaking in Westminster Hall, on Monday, January 22, but against reason was hindered to shew my reason.”

The Commons (as they called themselves, who were but a handful of the most ignorant, low-bred, and malicious of them) therefore commenced their measures with injustice; they proceeded in them with an indecent and noisy impetuosity, and they ended them with cruelty and murder. Not one of all the witnesses proved, or attempted to prove, that Charles was the author of the war: all that was deposed, which was never denied, was, that the King was seen in arms in his own defence.

It may, therefore, be said with truth, that the King had no trial whatever: for refusing to answer before the High Court of Justice, his refusal was taken for a confession, and sentence of death was passed upon him the 27th of January.

Thus did 170 (for only that number was present) hot-headed fanatics take upon themselves to represent the whole nation, and in their own name to condemn their King to a cruel and ignominious death; and of this number *nine* refused to sign the warrant for his execution: I need not inform the reader, that Cromwell was not of this number who thus refused. If no other circumstance had stamped these proceedings with infamy and injustice, the fact of Cromwell's being one of the King's judges was sufficient: his most bitter enemies were his judges; and those who would have been glad to have shot him through the heart in the field of battle, were allowed to say whether he should or should not lose his head on the scaffold!! Even supposing the High Court, in other respects, to have been a legal assembly, this fact alone had rendered it otherwise.

A little before the unjust sentence of death was passed upon him,

him, he earnestly desired to be heard before the two Houses, saying he had something of great importance to offer them. But his desire was rejected. It is generally believed, he intended to propose to Parliament, that he would abdicate the Crown in favour of his son.

This would by no means have answered the purpose of the regicides: it was not a reduction of the kingly authority within the limits of the Laws and the Constitution, but an absolute annihilation of monarchy itself, that they wished for.

The sentence was executed on the 30th of January, 1649, on a scaffold, erected in the place already described.

In drawing up the character of this unfortunate monarch, M. Rapin has observed the greatest caution and prudence; for, as he observes, it is no easy thing to give, a just and exact character of Charles I.; amidst the excessive commendation bestowed on him by some, and the calumnies wherewith others have endeavoured to blacken his reputation. If the parties born in his reign, had died with him, we might find, in the histories of that time, composed after the troubles were over, an impartiality which might help to form a judgment of this Prince's character. But the same parties continuing in the following reigns, with a mutual animosity, it may be said, there is not an impartial English historian on this subject.

Some had no other view than to vindicate the King; and others, whose aim was to justify the Parliament, could not do it without loading the King with abuse, and rendering him odious. We must therefore proceed with the utmost caution when we are in search of this Prince's character, for fear of being misled, and drawn into error by the different representations given their Readers by the Historians.

Such is the caution which Rapin and other historians have found necessary on this subject: nor is less caution needful even at the present day: for, strange to relate, even among English writers of our own time, the murderers of Charles have many most warm and zealous advocates! Overlooking the wickedness

edness of the motives which evidently influenced those regicides to the political reforms at which they aimed, many good Christians of the present day are so dazzled with the flames of devotion which burst forth in many of the works of the puritan writers of that time, that they can see no blemish in their actions, nor any good in those of Charles, whom they brand as a Papist and a tyrant.

"I do not find," continues the Historian before referred to, that "the commendations bestowed on Charles I. with regard to sobriety, temperance, and chastity, were ever contested.

All agree, likewise, that he was a good husband, a good father, and a good master."

What, however, were these qualities in the estimation of those who believed and taught, that good works, if not accompanied by a right faith, do but the rather sink than elevate the character? Hence, though the facts were admitted, he was but the more vilified on account of them; and as Charles, by suffering his Queen, who was a Catholic, to have some influence in the disposal of places of trust under the Crown, laid himself open to a charge of Popery, than which his enemies had preferred his being the most abandoned profligate, nothing he could say or do would be received as partaking of honour, virtue, or religion.

Lord Clarendon * says that "he was so great a lover of justice, that no temptation could dispose him to a wrongful action, except it was so disguised to him, that he believed it to be just." Rapin, while he admits this character of Charles to be true as applied to the concerns of particular persons, doubts its propriety when applied to the King's love of justice "to all his people in general," and instances the King's] "project of altering the Constitution, and assuming a power which certainly was illegal;" yet, as he did not ostensibly at least, attempt to alter the Constitution, but contended, however, mistakingly, that he wished to adhere to the fundamental principles of that
Constitution,

* Hist. Reb. III. p. 197.

Constitution, which he said his enemies wished to subvert, surely a more charitable reason, than that of a conspiracy between himself and his ministers, might have been discovered for his notions and actions in this respect: so that even in regard "to all his people in general," if he attempted any thing unjust, it was, as Clarendon observes, because "it was so disguised to him, that he believed it to be just."

It is also admitted, that no king was ever so punctual and regular in his devotions, both public and private. This was of some use to him, to repel the charge of his being not well-affected to the Protestant religion. If his enemies had not themselves been so consummately skilled in the arts of religious hypocrisy, the piety of the king must have effectually silenced his calumniators. But, alas! they knew too well, from their own hearts and actions, that the most punctual, and even zealous attention to public and private devotions, was perfectly compatible with the most determined villainy and injustice: and they could not give their amiable monarch any credit on the score of religion; even if they had believed him sincere, they would nevertheless have abhorred him, because he was an episcopalian; and these holy lovers of liberty and toleration were the sworn enemies to all forms but their own—all creeds but that which they professed; and unless the king had "sought the Lord," after their new-fangled fashion, all his good works were "splendid sins," and all his faith and piety, damnable errors, popery, and Arminianism.

Charles "abhorred all debauchery, and could not endure an obscene or profane word." All this, however, went for nothing; while his Parliament could not, as they pretended, rely on his word, or trust to his honour.

I am ready to admit, that he does not appear to have always acted with the strictest sincerity; but it should be remembered, that many of his actions were forced upon him—many of his promises extorted by a rebellious and increasing army: that he had himself to deal with foxes, cunning, artful, and designing—seek-
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ing at all times to entrap him into concessions, torturing his words to their worst construction; and reviling and misrepresenting his best actions: sincerity and candour, though virtues which nothing should have tempted him to have violated, it was by no means easy, in the circumstances wherein he was placed, at all times strictly to adhere to.

Upon the whole, I have no doubt of Charles's moral and political integrity as far as he knew: but it ought not to be disguised, that had not his notions of the royal prerogative been as warmly checked by his enemies, as they were flattered and encouraged by some of his designing friends, the people of England, had been reduced, by degrees, to a state of comparative slavery and vassalage.

He ascended the scaffold with the dignity of a king, and the fortitude of a martyr; and on that fatal platform declared his firm conviction of the truth of the Protestant religion, to which, some have (rather extravagantly) declared he died a martyr; but if he could, in any sense, be considered in that light, it should rather be said that he died a martyr to the principles of monarchy than to those of religion; for he had conceded many points to the Presbyterians on the score of episcopacy; would he have done the same to the Independents on that of monarchy, his life might have been spared; and, possibly, they would have allowed him the shadow of kingly power, though stript of all its dignity and real utility, while

“ The Majesty of Mobs and Tumults.”

would have actually governed the nation.

Welwood,* says, “ he was a prince of a comely presence, of a sweet, grave, but melancholy aspect. His face was regular, handsome, and well-complexioned; his body strong, healthy, and well made; and though of a low stature, was capable to endure the greatest fatigues. He had a good taste of learning,

PART III. CONTIN.

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* Mem. p. 68.

and a more than ordinary skill in the liberal arts, especially painting, sculpture, architecture, and medals; he acquired the noblest collection of any prince in his time: and, more than all the kings of England before him. He spoke several languages very well, and with a singular good grace, though now and then, when he was warm in discourse, he was inclinable to stammer. He writ a tolerable hand, *for a king*; but his sense was strong and his style laconic."

Such was the man whom the people of England suffered to be murdered by a set of petty tyrants, who had no sooner got rid of the name of monarchy, than they set about to rule the nation by the most arbitrary, mad, and ridiculous laws, a thousand times more oppressive than any of the measures which Charles himself had ever attempted.

Two men, in disguises and vizors, stood upon the scaffold as executioners.* William Hulet was tried and condemned on October 15, 1660, for being one of them.† In the same trial it is said, that Brandon, the hangman, cut off the king's head.‡ Others say it was Colonel Joyce.§

Much discussion, from time to time, has taken place respecting who the man was, who actually executed the king; but I have neither room nor inclination to go farther into the disgraceful subject: by whose hands his Majesty actually fell is now of small moment: the memories of his unjust judges, his real murderers, ought to be mentioned only with feelings of horror and detestation, even by those who may be induced to think most favourably of the political reforms which they introduced, and the check which they certainly placed on the rapidly increasing advances towards an absolute instead of a limited monarchy, in this country: the motives and subsequent acts of the Puritans who destroyed the king, spoiled all the good which they pretended to aim at, and discovered them to be a set of hypocrites, both in religion and politics;

* Whitelocke Mem. 375.

† State Trials, Vol. II. p. 381.

‡ Ib. 365.

§ Life of Cromwell, apud Rap. II. 570.

politics, whose plans, if the Restoration had not thwarted, and the Revolution of 1688 had not completely destroyed them, would have sunk this fine country into a state of fanatical slavery, the scorn and contempt of the surrounding nations: for when their ring-leader, Cromwell, had been gone, where would they have found another to preserve the appearance of military glory in the eyes of our neighbours? that gone our degradation would have been complete: Cromwell would have bequeathed to us only his vile cant and cunning: his talents as a general, and his courage as a soldier, would have died with him.

To describe the characters by whom WHITEHALL was occupied after the murder of Charles I. were to develop scenes the most disgusting and degrading to the ancient dignity and grandeur of the country.

With the abolition of monarchy, and of the old ecclesiastical establishments, almost every principle which had hitherto bound the nation together, and caused her to be respected in the eyes of her neighbours, suddenly vanished.

The House of Lords was voted by the Commons to be useless and dangerous, and therefore to be abolished. They only left the Lords the power of being elected members of Parliament, in common with other subjects. This privilege was embraced by very few: only, I believe, by two: the Earl of Salisbury, and the Lord Edward Howard, of Escrick. Upon the death of Sir Peter Pile, the Earl of Pembroke was elected Knight of the Shire for the county of Berks. Most of the Peers indignantly rejected the degrading privilege; and some even ventured solemnly to protest against this gross usurpation.

Thus, the Parliament, which at first was composed of the King, one hundred and twenty Lords, and five hundred and thirteen Commoners, was reduced to a House of Commons, consisting of about eighty members, of whom very few at the beginning, had five hundred pounds yearly income.* And yet these mem-

* Clarendon, III. p. 203.

bers, though so few in number, assumed the name of a Parliament, and acted as if in their body had been united the power which before resided in King, Lords, and Commons.

Nothing but the terror inspired by the army could have prevented this insult to the nation from being suddenly punished. Cromwell and his associates had, upon the self-denying ordinance, filled the army with their own creatures—with Independents and Republicans, of desperate fortunes and infamous principles.

It cannot be denied, that a few of the members of the House of Commons were men of talent and principle, acting, according to their best judgment, for the good of their country; but even these had dived deeply into that spirit of fanaticism which had seized the minds of all the leading men of the nation: the purity of their motives could but ill atone for their errors of judgment and the support which they gave to so disgraceful an usurpation.

The body of the “Royal Martyr” having been recently discovered, in the vaults of St. George’s Chapel, Windsor Castle, and that discovery having called forth many curious investigations, as well as brought to light some valuable materials for our history, no apology is necessary for the following sketch of the particulars concerning the funeral, &c. of Charles I.

In a letter from Sir Thomas Herbert to Dr. Samways, and by him sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury,* it is stated that after the king’s removal from Windsor to St. James’s, the night previous to the day of his execution, he ordered Sir Thomas Herbert to remove the pallate, on which he (Sir Thomas) slept, to the king’s chamber. His majesty also ordered what clothes
he

* The letter above referred to is mentioned in p. 524, l. 73, of Vol. II. of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, edit. 1692; and in p. 701, l. 39, of the edit. 1721. A copy of it also actually was found in a copy of that book, not long ago in the hands of the Lord Viscount Preston. A transcript, from a copy in the library of the Royal Institution is printed in the *Gent. Mag.* for May 1813. The letter is dated Y [ork.] 28 Aug. 1680.

he would wear, "intending that day to be as neat as he could be, it being (as he called it,) his wedding-day; and, having a great work to do (meaning his preparation for eternity) said he would be stirring much earlier than he used."

Sir Thomas then states, that for some hours his Majesty slept very soundly; but that he himself was so full of anguish and grief, that he took little rest. The king, some hours before day, drew his bed-curtain to awaken Sir Thomas, and could by the light of this wax lamp perceive his faithful servant troubled in his sleep. The king rose forthwith; and as he was making ready, "Herbert," said he, "I would know why you were disquieted in your sleep?" To this Sir Thomas replied, that he was in a dream, which his Majesty requesting to hear, it was related to him. It is not necessary to detail all the particulars: it is stated that Sir Thomas fancied, as his Majesty was preparing himself for the awful ceremony that awaited him, Archbishop Laud came in his ecclesiastical habit, and knocked at the king's chamber door; but that Herbert, apprehending it to be Colonel Hacker, did not at first acquaint his Majesty with it: on a second knock, however, the king ordered the door to be opened, when the Archbishop entered; and making numerous submissions, &c. to the king, discoursed a short time with him, then kissing his hand, and having falling prostrate to the ground as he was retiring, was lifted up by Sir Thomas at the moment he was awakened by the king. The royal sufferer remarked to Sir Thomas that his dream was remarkable, "but he is dead," said he, "yet had we conferred together during life, 'tis very likely (albeit I loved him well,) I should have said something to him which might have occasioned his sigh:" I ought to have stated, that in Herbert's dream he thought when the King and Laud were discoursing together, the latter gave a sigh, as he perceived the king to be pensive.

It is to be feared, that to such high-church principles and counsels as Laud's, who, though an upright man, was much too lofty in his notions, and too superstitious in his practices, that

Charles owed many of his troubles : perhaps it was to this he alluded when he spoke of the probability of his causing the archbishop to sigh, had he actually conversed with him.

Soon after Herbert had told his dream, Dr. Juxon, then bishop of London, came to the king, and afforded him such spiritual assistance as his case required.

Let us now conclude this melancholy narrative by an account of what took place after Charles's martyrdom.

Herbert's Memorial states, that after the king's head was struck off at one blow, his body was put in a coffin, covered with black velvet, and removed to his lodging-room in Whitehall.

" Being embalmed* and laid in a coffin of lead, to be seen for some days by the people, at length, upon Wednesday, the 17th of February, it was delivered to four of his servants: Herbert, Mildmay, Preston, and Joyner, who, with some others, in mourning equipage, attended the hearse that night to Windsor, and placed it in the room that was formerly the king's bed-chamber.

" Next day it was removed into the Dean's Hall, which was hung with black, and made dark, and lights were set burning round the herse. About three in the afternoon, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquess of Hartford, the Earls of Southampton and Lindsey, and the Bishop of London (others, that were sent to refusing their last services to the best of Princes) came thither with two votes passed that morning, whereby the ordering of the King's burial, was committed to the Duke, provided that the expenses thereof exceeded not five hundred pounds.† This order they shewed to Colonel Whichcot, the Governor of the Castle,

* " A true copy of the Journal of the High Court of Justice for the Tryal of King Charles I. as it was read in the House of Commons, and attested under the hands of Phelps, Clerk to that infamous Court, taken by J. Nelson, LL. D. Jan. 4, 1683, with a large Introduction. London: printed by H. C. for Thomas Dring, at the corner of Chancery Lane, in Fleet Street, 1684."

† Herbert says the whole funeral charges came but to 229l. 5s. *Mem.*

tle, desiring the interment might be in St. George's Chapel, and according to the form of the Common Prayer. The latter request the Governor denied, saying that it was impossible the Parliament would permit the use of that they had so solemnly abolished, and thereby destroy their own Act. The Lords replied, that there was a difference betwixt destroying their own Act, and dispensing with it, and that no power so binds its own hands, as to disable itself in some cases. But all prevailed not.* The Governor had caused an ordinary grave to be digged in the body of the church at Windsor, for the interment of the corpse; which the Lords disdainig, found means, by the direction of an honest man, one of the old Knights, to use an artifice to discover a vault in the middle of the quire, by the hollow sound they might perceive in knocking with a staff upon that place; so it might seem to be their accidental finding out, and no person receive blame for the discovery. This place they caused to be opened; and entering, saw one large coffin of lead in the middle of the vault, covered with a velvet pall, and a lesser one, on one side (supposed to be Henry VIII. and his beloved Queen Jane Saint Maure) †; on the other side was room left for another (probably Queen Katherine Parr who survived him) where they thought fit to lay the King. Hither the herse was borne by the officers of the garrison, the four Lords bearing up the corners of the velvet pall, and the Bishop of London following; and in this manner was this great King, upon Friday, the 19th of February, about three in the afternoon, silently, and without other solemnity, than of sighs and tears, committed to the earth, the velvet pall

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* It is impossible to reflect on this piece of wanton bigotry without increasing one's indignation against the abominable hypocrisy of these fanatics. Clamorous for liberty of conscience and religious rights, while they were mere subjects, no sooner do they gain the ascendancy than they deny the free exercise of religion to others; and even carry their bigotry to the grave of their murdered Sovereign! But so it has been with such noisy professors in all ages.

† Seymour, Ed.

then being thrown into the vault over the coffin, to which was fastened an inscription in lead of these words : ‘ KING CHARLES, 1648.’

Fuller, in his Church History, after relating the above particulars, and nearly in the same words, adds that “ a sheet of lead was provided for the inscription. The letters the Duke [Richmond] himself did delineate, and a workman cut them out with a chissel. There was some debate whether the letters should be made in those cavities to be cut out, or in the solid lead betwixt them. The latter was agreed on, because such vacuities are subject to be soon filled up with dust, and render the inscription less legible.”

Echard, in his History of England, says that “ the same vault in which King Charles the First was buried was opened, to lay in a still-born child of the then Princess of Denmark, now our gracious Queen. On the king’s coffin the velvet pall was strong and sound; and there was about the coffin a leaden band, with this inscription cut through it : King Charles, 1648.”

In the Church Notes to the Visitation of Berkshire, by Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald, anno 1664, among other matters is the following : * “ The body of King Charles the Martyr lyes buried in a vault made in the south side of the quire, neere the first hault place ascending to the altar, the head of his coffin lying over against the eleaventh stall on the Sovereigne’s side. North of his body, in the same vault, lye also two other coffins, supposed to containe the bodies of King Henry the Eight, and Jane Seymour, his wife.”

The Earl of Clarendon † having thrown some doubt as to the fact of Charles’s body actually being laid, or remaining in the vault at Windsor, the above particulars, confirmed as they are by the recent discovery, an account of which it is necessary here to

* Communicated to the Gent. Mag. Vol. 83d, p. 404, by J. Hawker.—
Richmond Herald.

† Hist. Reb. III. p. 209.

to give, are of great importance and historical value, worthy of being recorded in such a work as the present. *

On the 23d of March, 1813, died, in her 76th year, the relict of Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, and last surviving sister of our Sovereign. The interment of her Royal Highness was the cause of bringing to light the important fact before spoken of. The following particulars were drawn up, and published by an eye-witness of unquestionable veracity, and judgment. †.

“ Were it allowable to hazard a conjecture, after Lord Clarendon’s deprecation of all conjectures on the subject, one might suppose, that it was deemed imprudent by the ministers of King Charles II. that his Majesty should indulge his pious inclination to re-inter his father, at a period when those ill-judged effusions of loyalty which had been manifested, by taking out of their graves, and hanging up the bodies of some of the most active members of the court which had condemned and executed the King, might, in the event of another triumph, have subjected the body of the monarch to similar indignity. But the fact is, King Charles I. was buried in the vault of King Henry VIII. situated precisely where Mr. Herbert has described it; and an accident has served to

* “ It is stated, that when the presumed remains of Cromwell were dug up, dragged through the streets, and exposed on a gallows, the persons who executed that disgraceful and impotent piece of revenge, found that the head had been separated from the body, though they never mentioned the circumstance until they had carried into effect the order they had received for its complete intended degradation; and it is from that cause, and others subsequently brought to light, clearly ascertained, that instead of Cromwell, all this ill-judged revenge had been exerted on Charles I., whose body had been removed from Windsor, and deposited in Westminster Abbey.” See Brady’s *Clavis Calendaria*. The discovery of Charles’s body has clearly refuted this story about the burying, &c.

† See “ An Account of what appeared on opening the coffin of King Charles I. in the vault of King Henry VIII. in St. George’s chapel at Windsor, on the first of April MDCCCXIII. By Sir Henry Hallford, Bart, F. R. S. and F. S. A. Physician to the King and the Prince Regent.”

to elucidate a point in history which the great authority of Lord Clarendon had involved in some obscurity. On contemplating the Mausoleum, which his present Majesty has built in the tomb-house, as it is called, it was necessary to form a passage to it from under the choir of St. George's chapel. In constructing this passage an aperture was made accidentally in one of the walls of the vault of King Henry VIII. through which the workmen were enabled to see not only the two coffins which were supposed to contain the bodies of King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour, but a third also, covered with a black velvet pall, which, from Mr. Herbert's narrative, might fairly be presumed to hold the remains of King Charles I.

"On recommending the circumstance to the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness perceived at once, that a doubtful point in history might be cleared up by opening this vault; and accordingly his Royal Highness ordered an examination to be made on the first convenient opportunity. This was done on the 1st of April, the day after the funeral of the Duchess of Brunswick, in the presence of his Royal Highness himself, who guaranteed thereby the most respectful care and attention to the remains of the dead, during the inquiry. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Count Munster, the Dean of Windsor, Benjamin Charles Stedman, Esq. and Sir Henry Halford.

"The vault is covered by an arch, half a brick in thickness, is seven feet two inches in width, nine feet six inches in length, and four feet ten inches in height, and is situated in the centre of the choir, opposite the eleventh knight's stall on the Sovereign's side. On removing the pall, a plain leaden coffin, with no appearance of ever having been enclosed in wood, and bearing an inscription, "King Charles, 1648," in large legible characters, on a scroll of lead, encircling it, immediately presented itself to the view. A square opening was then made in the upper part of the lid, of such dimensions as to admit a clear insight into its contents. There were an internal wooden coffin, very much decayed,
and

and the body carefully wrapped up in cere-cloth, into the folds of which a quantity of unctuous or greasy matter, mixed with resin, as it seemed, had been melted, so as to exclude, as effectually as possible, the external air. The coffin was completely full; and from the tenacity of the cere-cloth, great difficulty was experienced in detaching it successfully from the parts which it enveloped. Wherever the unctuous matter had insinuated itself, the separation of the cere-cloth was easy; and when it came off a correct impression of the features to which it had been applied was observed in the unctuous substance. At length, the whole face was disengaged from its covering. The complexion of the skin of it was dark and discoloured. The forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance; the cartilage of the nose was gone; but the left eye, in the first moment of exposure was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately, and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the period of the reign of King Charles, was perfect. The shape of the face was a long oval; many of the teeth remained; and the left ear, in consequence of the interposition of the unctuous matter between it and the cere-cloth, was found entire.

“It was difficult at this moment, to withhold a declaration, that, notwithstanding its disfigurement, the countenance did bear a strong resemblance to the coins, the busts, and especially to the pictures of King Charles I. by Vandyke, by which it had been made familiar to us. It is true, that the minds of the spectators of this interesting sight were well prepared to receive this impression; but it is also certain, that such a facility of belief had been occasioned by the simplicity and truth of Mr. Herbert’s narrative, every part of which had been confirmed, so far as it had been advanced, and it will not be denied, that the shape of the face, the forehead, an eye, and the beard, are the most prominent features by which resemblance is determined.

“When the head had been entirely disengaged from the attachments which confined it, it was found to be loose, and, without
any

any difficulty, was taken up, and held to view. It was quite wet, * and gave a greenish red tinge to paper and to linen which touched it. The back part of the scalp was entirely perfect, and had a remarkably fresh appearance; the pores of the skin being more distinct, as they usually are when soaked in moisture; and the tendons and ligaments of the neck were of considerable substance of firmness. The hair was thick at the back part of the head, &c. in appearance, nearly black. A portion of it, which has since been cleaned and dried, is of a beautiful dark brown colour. That of the head was a redder brown. On the back part of the head, it was not more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of the executioner, or perhaps by the piety of friends, soon after death, in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy king.

“ On holding up the head, to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently retracted themselves considerably; and the fourth cervical vertebra was found to be cut through its substance, transversely, leaving the surfaces of divided portions perfectly smooth and even, an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow,

* “ I have not asserted this liquid to be blood, because I had not an opportunity of being sure that it was so, and I wished to record facts only, and not opinions: I believe it, however, to have been blood, in which the head rested. It gave to writing-paper, and to a white handkerchief such a colour as blood which has been kept for a length of time generally leaves behind it. Nobody present had a doubt of its being blood; and it appears from Mr. Herbert's narrative, the King was embalmed immediately after decapitation. It is probable, therefore, that the large blood vessels continued to empty themselves for some time afterwards. I am aware that some of the softer parts of the human body, and particularly the brain, undergo, in the course of time, a decomposition, and will melt. A liquid, therefore, might be found, after long interment, where solids only had been buried; but the weight of the head, in this instance, gave no suspicion, that the brain had lost its substance; and no moisture appeared in any other part of the coffin, as we could see, excepting at the back part of the head and neck.”

blow, inflicted with a very sharp instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting to identify King Charles the First.

“After this examination of the head, which served every purpose in view, and without examining the body below the neck, it was immediately restored to its situation, the coffin was soldered up again, and the vault closed.

“Neither of the other coffins had any inscription on them. The large one, supposed on good grounds, to contain the remains of King Henry VIII. measured six feet ten inches in length, and had been inclosed in an elm one of two inches in thickness; but this was decayed, and lay in small fragments near it. The leaden coffin appeared to have been broken in by violence in the middle; and a considerable opening in that part of it exposed a mere skeleton of the King. Some beard remained upon the chin, but there was nothing to discriminate the personage contained in it.

“The small coffin, supposed to be that of Queen Jane Seymour, was not touched, mere curiosity not being considered, by the Prince Regent, as a sufficient motive for disturbing these remains.

“On examining the vault with some attention, it was found that the wall at the west end had, at some period or other been partly pulled down, and repaired again, not by regular masonry but by fragments of stones and bricks, put rudely and hastily together without cement.

“From Lord Clarendon’s account, as well as from Mr. Herbert’s narrative of the interment of King Charles, it is to be inferred, that the ceremony was a very hasty one, performed in the presence of the Governor, who had refused to allow the service according to the Book of Common Prayer to be used on the occasion; and had, probably, scarcely admitted the time necessary for a decent deposit of the body. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the coffin of King Henry VIII. had been injured by a precipitate
introduction

introduction of the coffin of King Charles ; * and that the Governor was not under the influence of feelings, in those times, which gave him any concern about Royal remains, or the vault which contained them."

Such is the plain and interesting narrative of Sir Henry Hallford, and with it I must close my account of WHITEHALL PALACE, the last scene in this dreadful tragedy ; that which followed after the Restoration of King Charles II. being a comedy, as light and frivolous as the first had been sober and affecting : the intervening one a farce of the most disgusting nature, damned, I trust by posterity never more to be *enacted* in this or any other country.

One consolation may be derived from a retrospective view of the events which took place after the murder of Charles I. in our own country, and of Louis XVI. across the British channel : fanaticism and infidelity have each had a fair trial, and their principles have been found to be inadequate to the right ends of government, and that it is as dangerous to open the flood-gates of enthusiasm as those of infidelity ; or, in other words, that there is no peace or safety in a state where the reins of government are placed in the hands of such men as the hypocritical Puritan, Oliver Cromwell, or the equally hypocritical infidel, Napoleon Bonaparte.†

Before we finally quit this place, some notice should be taken of the fine brazen statue of James II. erected by Grinlin Gibbons, in Scotland Yard. The attitude of this figure has been described as singularly fine, the manner free and easy, the execution finished and perfect, and the expression in the face imitable.

* This conjecture is strengthened by Fuller's statement, that there was but just room to receive the coffin of Charles. *Ed.*

† In the first volume of the New Monthly Magazine there is an admirable paper, of considerable length, being a comparison of these two celebrated usurpers. I have great pleasure in recommending the perusal of that Paper to the attention of my readers.

imitable. "It explains the very soul of that unhappy monarch, and is therefore as valuable as if it commemorated the features and form of a hero. In short, it is a pity that it has been so long suffered to remain in its present state of neglect and obscurity, and not removed to some open and more public place that it might be better known and deservedly admired."

Of late years several valuable improvements have taken place in this neighbourhood. The long wall which extended along the street, has been removed, and an iron railing, enclosing some beautiful shrubberies, placed before several of the houses. It has now a rural and very pleasing appearance. The new, or newly re-built, houses are most of them very excellent, and their high tops here and there looking over the trees, or their elegant fronts seen through the occasional openings, have a beautiful effect on passing by the Treasury towards Parliament Street.

HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES
OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER, AND
A FEW OTHER PLACES ADJACENT.

Of the Abbey, or Collegiate Church of St. Peter, situate within the liberties of the parish of St. Margaret's ample notice has already been taken; but enough remains yet to be described to form one of the most important and interesting portions of the present volume.

Edward the Confessor, alike attentive to the comfort, honour, and convenience of the Monks attached to the conventual church, as to the piety and accommodation of the other inhabitants of the neighbourhood, in the year 1064, caused to be erected a church in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey. This church, which was built solely for the use of those persons who had no direct concern in the holy offices of the convent, he dedicated to St. Margaret the Virgin and Martyr of Antioch.

It is situated on the north side of the Abbey, near Henry the Seventh's chapel, at the distance of about thirty feet; and was rebuilt, in the reign of King Edward I. by the merchants and other parishioners, the chancel excepted, which was built at the expence of the Abbot of Westminster, about the year 1307.

In the year 1735, this church was not only beautifully repaired, but the tower cased, and mostly rebuilt, at a charge of three thousand five hundred pounds, granted by Parliament, in consideration of its being looked upon as a national foundation, for the use of the House of Commons. It had before been repeatedly repaired, particularly in the years 1641, 1651, and 1682, when the north gallery was rebuilt at the sole charge of Sir John Cutler, knight and baronet, for the benefit of the poor.

In 1758, it was repaired at the expense of four thousand pounds, also given by Parliament. At this time every part of this structure was ornamented; but especially the East end, which was wrought into a circular sweep, ending at the top in form of an half cupola, in squares of beautiful Gothic work: under the window, and round the sides of the altar, were also variously ornamented in a similar stile; and a fine basso-relievo, representing our Saviour and the disciples at Emmaus, placed over the altar-table.

The greatest ornament of this church is its fine painted window, representing the whole history of the Crucifixion of our Lord, and the two Thieves. These figures are so extremely well executed that there may be seen the muscles of each limb, occasioned by the different positions in which they are expanded on the crosses.

Round the Cross of the Saviour, are the Roman officers and soldiers, attending the execution, with some of the chief rulers among the Jews. At the foot are Mary Magdalen, and Mary, the wife of Cleophas, and sister to the Virgin Mary, who stands in the front, and is represented as fainting away.*

On

* The credulous Sandys, in his Travels, informs us, that near this spot of ground

On the right hand of the Cross (which is on the left facing the window) is the Roman centurion on horseback, who, with a lance pierces our Saviour's side, from which blood and water are represented issuing. The horse whereon the Roman centurion sits, is finely executed, with full spirit and vigour. Behind the Cross, a little to the left, is a small perspective view of the city of Jerusalem. On the right is the penitent thief, and on the left the reviling thief.

The first capital figure on the left hand, attending in a niche, curiously delineated, is that of St. George of Cappadocia, the reputed patron Saint of England, standing, completely armed at all points, holding in his hands, partly unfurled, a white banner charged with a red cross, and behind him lies at his feet a red dragon. This representation of him is not unlike that described by Eusebius, in his life of Constantine the Great, who erected his statue, and over his head was displayed a banner with the cross, and under his feet a dragon. The existence, however, of this saint is somewhat apocryphal; but it is said that he was a tribune under the Emperor Dioclesian, and beheaded by him, for embracing the Christian religion, A. D. 290. The banner he holds is a symbol of his dying in defence of the Cross; and the red dragon under his feet alluding to his conquest over that "red dragon, the devil, who burneth with fury, and is red with the blood of the faithful."*

The second figure on the right hand, standing in a niche, (like
 PART III. CONTIN. 2 D that

ground in Palestine, a chapel has been erected. But little reliance should be placed on the verbal descriptions of the sacred sites, and localities which the interested inhabitants, or superstitious travellers give of these places. Especially when it is recollected, that agreeably to the prediction of our Lord, the whole city of Jerusalem was, a very few years after his Crucifixion, so completely destroyed, that literally "one stone was not left upon another." As the Crucifixion, however, took place without the city, less improbability may attach to this statement of a chapel having been erected on or very near the site of that ever memorable event, than to most other statements of Sandys and such like writers.

* Rev. Chap. XII, V. 3, "Ornaments of Churches Considered."

that of St. George) is that of Catharine the Virgin, a Martyr of Alexandria, holding in her right hand a book, and resting her left on a sword, her head encircled with a crown of glory.

At the bottom, towards the left, is a hermit holding something resembling a root, and looking up towards the virgin saint, drawn about breast high. On the right hand, towards the bottom, is part of a wheel, as an emblematical devise of the manner by which she suffered martyrdom: hence the name of "Catharine Wheel," in use at the present day. This saint was martyred under Maximus I. Emperor of the Western Monarchy, A. D. 455.

The third figure on the left hand, under St. George, is Henry VII. at his devotions, in his Royal robes, crowned with a diadem, and kneeling under a canopy of state, in a small oratory, with a book before him.

The fourth figure, on the right hand, under St. Catharine, is that of Elizabeth, Henry's consort, also at her devotions, and kneeling under a state canopy with a book before her: the devotion of her heart is expressed in a very lively manner, in her countenance.

Above the whole is a row of six small panes, in which are representations of angels attendant on the crucifixion. On the left hand, in a small pane is the Moon, and on the opposite side the Sun, alluding to the preternatural manner of the darkness (the Sun not being eclipsed, the Moon being at full) at our Saviour's crucifixion.

On the left of these figures, and over the Moon, is placed a white rose, within a red one, to signify that the House of York was united to the House of Lancaster, in the person of Henry and Elizabeth. On the opposite side, and over the Sun, is placed a pomegranate, to signify the Houses of Lancaster and York's descent from the Royal House of Spain; John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married Constance, the eldest daughter and coheir of Peter, King of Castile and Leon; and his brother Edmund, of Langley, Duke of York, (great grandfather of Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII.) married Isabel, the youngest daughter and coheir

of the aforesaid King. The pomegranate vert in a field Or, and the arms of the Kingdom of Granada, in Spain, which kingdom was added to that of Castile, by Ferdinand V. A. D. 1478, who united Spain into one monarchy, having married Isabel, Queen of Castile and Leon.

Such is the description of this beautiful window. It is proper that some notice should be taken of the history of this ancient piece of workmanship.

The magistrates of Dort, in Holland, being desirous of presenting Henry VII. something worthy to adorn his magnificent chapel, then building at Westminster, directed this window to be made, which was five years in finishing; King Henry and his Queen sending their pictures to Dort, whence their portraits are delineated.

Henry dying before the window was completed, it fell into the hands of an abbot of Waltham, who placed it in his abbey church, where it remained till the dissolution of that abbey by Henry VIII. in the year 1540. To preserve it from being destroyed, it was removed by Robert Fuller, the last abbot of Waltham, to a private chapel at New Hall, an ancient seat belonging to the Butlers, Earls of Ormond, in Wiltshire; which afterwards came into the hands of Thomas Bullen, father of Ann Bullen, Henry VIII.'s Queen.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, New Hall was in the possession of Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, and it was purchased from this family by Thomas Villars, Duke of Buckingham; his son sold it to General Monk, who having more taste than fell to the lot of most generals of his time, caused this window to be buried under ground, during the rebellion against Charles I. and the subsequent usurpation of the *pious* Cromwell. Monk well knew, that the puritans would not fail to demolish this fine effort of genius and talent, as they had done several others, should it fall into their Vandalic hands. It is said, that during those disgraceful times, painted windows, of the

most beautiful kind, even to the amount of eight hundred, were destroyed by those wolves in sheep's clothing.

After the Restoration, Monk caused this window to be replaced in his chapel at New Hall.

In 1688, Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, son and heir of the late General Monk, died without issue. This seat, therefore, devolved to his Duchess, but she not chusing to reside there, it became ruinous and decayed.

The estate was afterwards purchased, of the heirs of the Duke's family, by John Olmuis, Esq. who, in a few years, demolished the greatest part of the structure including the chapel; the window, however, he preserved, with a view to its being sold for some church.

For some time, it lay cased up in boxes, until it came to the knowledge of Mr. Conyers, when he purchased it for his chapel at Copthall, near Epping; and paid Mr. Price, a great artist in that way, a large sum for repairing it. It remained at Copthall till Mr. Conyers's son John built a new house, at some distance from the old seat, and having no further use for the window, sold it to the committee appointed for repairing and beautifying the church of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Such is the history of this justly celebrated window; and it is not a little remarkable, that after the many dangers to which it has been exposed, the progressive changes it has undergone, it should, after the lapse of at least three hundred years, be found to occupy a place so immediately contiguous to the place for which it was originally designed.

Of its antiquity no reasonable doubt can be entertained: the portraits of Henry VII. and his Queen, and the several badges of the Royal Houses of York, Lancaster, and Spain, which are found in the panes of this window are almost demonstrative of its age.

This church was last put into a state of perfect repair in the year 1803. It was then decorated with a richly ornamented pulpit

pit and desk, and a new organ, and the Speakers' Chair, placed in the front of the west gallery.

When viewed from the western end, this church has a very singular appearance : the tower standing at the north corner, almost as if detached from the body of the church : this tower contains ten musical bells and chimes.

The length of the church is one hundred and thirty feet, breadth sixty-five, the altitude forty-five, and that of the tower to the vertex of the pinnacles, eighty-five feet.

On the numerous monuments in this church I have no room to enlarge ; but must not omit the mention of that of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, whose remains were deposited in the chancel.

The next great object of our notice is

WESTMINSTER HALL,

the history of which abounds with incidents of the most important nature, and of the highest interest.

Previous to any attempt at an architectural description of this venerable structure, it will be proper to enter into a few details of its history, and, particularly, of the uses to which it has been, and is at present appropriated.

The old Hall was built by William Rufus, in the year 1097 and 1098, at which place, on his return from Normandy, the year following its completion, " he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally,"* It was, therefore, first used as a banqueting-house to the Palace, which stood on the site of what is now called Old Palace Yard.

In the year 1236, Henry III. on New Years' Day, caused six thousand poor men, women, and children, to be entertained in this Hall, and in the other rooms of his Palace. This was on the occasion of Queen Eleanor's coronation. The King and

2 D 3

Queen

* Stowe's Annals, p. 182, and Hen. Hunt. Hist. who calls it the Festival of Christmas.

Queen had been married at Canterbury; and on the day of this great feast they made their public entry into London.

Stowe informs us, that "the citizens rode to meet the king and queen, being clothed in long garments, embrodered about wyth golde and silke of diverse coulours, their horses finely trapped in array to the number of three hundred and sixty, every man bearing golden or silver cups in their hands, and the king's trumpeters before them sounding. The citie was adorned with silkes, and in the night with lamps, cressets, and other lights, without number, besides many pageants and strange devices which were shewn.

"To this coronation resorted so great a number of all estates, that the Citie of London was scarce able to receive them. The Archbishop of Canterbury did execute the office of coronation: the citizens did minister wine as butlers. The citizens of Winchester tooke charge of the kitchen; and other citizens attended their charges."*

In the year 1241, (the year before the king having caused the citizens to swear fealty to the young Prince Edward, born at Westminster), the same monarch entertained in this hall and the adjoining Palace, his principal nobility, and the Pope's Legate, then in London. On this occasion Henry is described as having dishonoured himself by placing the Legate at the head of the table, seating himself on his right hand, and the Archbishop of York on his left. This political or superstitious partiality gave great offence to the nobility, both spiritual and temporal.

"But," says Maitland,† "of all the royal entertainments that ever were given in this Hall, or perhaps in any other, that (if a certain monk may be credited) given by the same king, at the nuptials of his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, *Anno* 1243, was the most sumptuous; for, according to my author, the number of dishes at that feast amounted to above thirty thousand. If we admit the dishes to have been each but a foot in diameter, the present Hall, which is much bigger than that in
the

* Stowe's Annals, p. 271—2.

† Hist. t. Lond. II. 1340.

the time of Henry III. would (exclusive of the Company,) only contain fifteen thousand and forty-eight of such dishes."

Without meaning to confirm the Monk's statement, it may be remarked, that it does not follow that all those dishes were all upon the tables at the same time, nor is it necessary to allow so much as twelve inches for each dish; neither is it probable, that all the dishes were placed in the Hall, as it was customary to make use of the other rooms belonging to the adjacent Palace: there is, therefore, nothing impossible in the Monk's statement.

Thomas Walsingham* mentions a royal entertainment given in this Hall at Whitsuntide, *Anno* 1317, by Edward II. to his Court and Nobility, when a woman, in a fantastical dress, representing that of a comedian, entered the Hall on horseback, where, with an uncommon assurance, after having ridden round the several tables below, ascended the steps to that of the king, where, throwing down a letter, she immediately retired.

This letter Edward commanded to be opened and read: the contents were to the following effect: "Our Lord the King may take notice, that he has not kindly regarded those knights who faithfully served his father and himself with their lives and fortunes; but has too much enriched others, who never performed any thing considerable."

The woman being pursued and apprehended, readily acknowledged that she was employed and paid by a certain knight for that service; who being thereupon apprehended, boldly declared, that he had done it with no other view than that to the king's honour, which being taken into consideration, together with the contents of the letter, which were incontestible facts, both the knight and the woman were soon discharged from custody.

Richard II. ordered the whole building to be pulled down, and, in the year 1397, the present edifice was erected. About two years afterwards this monarch kept his Christmas festival in the new Hall, accompanied with all that splendour and magnificence

for which his court was so conspicuous. It is said, that on this occasion twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, and fowls without number, were consumed. The number of guests on each day of the feast amounted to ten thousand; and two thousand cooks employed.*

The present Hall was first called The New Hall Palace, to distinguish it from the old Palace, at the south end of the Hall, which, taking in the Chapel of St. Stephen, are now used as the two houses of Parliament.

The present House of Commons, forming part of this great mass of buildings, and adjoining the south-east angle of the Hall, at the north end of the old Palace, was founded by King Stephen, who dedicated it as a chapel to St. Stephen, the protomartyr. But Edward III. having, in the year 1347, rebuilt this chapel in a very magnificent manner, converted it into a collegiate church, and placed therein a Dean, twelve secular Canons, twelve Vicars, four Clerks, six Choristers, a Verger, and a Chapel-keeper.†

The following year, Edward, by letters patent, endowed the same with his *Hospitium*, or great house, in Lombard Street, certain lands in Yorkshire, and an annuity out of his treasury, to make up the produce of the said house and lands five hundred pounds *per annum* till he should settle an estate thereon of the like yearly value, and adjoining to the Thames side, not only erected handsome apartments for their reception, but likewise built for their use, in the Little Sanctuary, in Little King Street, a very large and strong bell tower, and placed therein three very great bells, to be rung on solemn occasions, such as coronations, triumphal shews, funerals of princes, and their obits.‡

And for the greater convenience of the Dean and Canons (who, upon the erection of the eastern part of the New Palace, were removed into certain houses in what is now called *Cannon Row*, which extends from No. 49, Parliament Street, to No. 9, Bridge

* Stowe Surv. Lond. apud Maitland, II. 1341.

† Dugdale Monast. Anglicanum.

‡ Stowe Surv.

Bridge Street) and as an additional embellishment to this stately chapel, John Chamber, M. D. physician to Henry VIII. and last Dean of the college, caused to be erected adjoining the north side thereof, a magnificent cloister, at the expence of eleven thousand marks.

At the suppression, the annual revenues of this collegiate chapel, amounted to 1085*l.* 10*s.* and 5*d.* This chapel being surrendered to Edward VI. it was appropriated for the reception of the representatives of the Commons of England, who have ever since continued to meet therein, except when summoned by the King to Oxford; but more of this farther on.

Contiguous to the chapel of St. Stephen, on the south, was that of *Our Lady of the Pew*, whose image therein, being one of the finest class, had many religious offices celebrated, and rich offerings made to it. Edward III. in the year 1369, gave to John Bulwich ten marks *per annum*, for a daily celebration of mass before this fine statue; and Richard II. upon the destruction of Wat Tyler, repaired thither, when, after returning thanks for his great success, he made considerable offerings to the same renowned statue. These offerings consisted in gifts to the ecclesiastics, who said masses for the welfare of the devotees, and in alms, given in trust, to the same persons, for the neighbouring poor. Except, therefore, that of maintaining an unnecessary number of monks and other religious, might be considered an evil, these superstitious oblations, as they are now deemed, were of signal service to the community. How many widows had pined in want, how many orphans had perished for lack of nourishment; how many aged and sick had been left to the chilling blasts of penury and disease had not these practices been so prevalent, at a period when the poor had no provision for their support, except what piety, humanity, (or, if it must be so) superstition, and ignorance might induce the opulent voluntarily to offer!

But, alas for the wretched! a casual fire, in the year 1452, anticipating, by nearly a century, the more cruel and extensive devastations

devastations of Henry VIII. consumed this little wooden friend of the poor, destroying at the same time, the chapel and all its precious treasures!

The Clock Tower, or Bell House, stood opposite the hall gate, and is said to have been erected on the following occasion; "A certain poor man, in an action of debt, being fined the sum of thirteen and fourpence, in the reign of Henry III. Radulphus de Ingham, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, commiserating his case, caused the Court-Roll to be erased, and the fine to be reduced to six shillings and eightpence, which, being soon after discovered, the judge was amerced in a pecuniary mulct of eight hundred marks, and that sum was employed in erecting the Bell Tower, wherein was placed a bell and a clock, which striking hourly, was to remind the judges in the hall of the fate of their brother." *

The tower was not demolished till the year 1715, when the great bell was granted to the clock of the new Cathedral of St. Paul's, London, whither it was removed, and stood under a shed in the Church Yard till the turret was prepared for its reception.

The clock had not long been up before the bell was cracked, and re-cast, but with such bad success, that in a few years afterwards it was thought necessary to take it down again; and the experiment was repeated, with better success.

The old bell had the following inscription:

"Tertius aptabit me Rex, Edwardque vocavit,
Sancti decore Edwardi signeretur ut pore."

Signifying that the third king gave this bell, and named it
Edward,

* This fact seems to have been forgotten or disregarded by Catlyn, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On one occasion his Lordship attempted to have a Court Roll erased, when Judge Southcote refused his assent, saying he had no inclination to build a Clock House. Maitland, II. 1341.

Edward, that the hours of " St. Edward might be properly noticed."

It is probable, that Henry III. having been a refounder of the adjoining abbey of St. Peter's, some years before erected by Edward the Confessor, might dedicate this bell in honour of their patron saint. *

The New Palace Yard was formerly inclosed with a wall, and had four gates, one on the east, leading to Westminster stairs, of which some part still remains; the three others are totally demolished; that on the north led to the *Woolstaple*; that on the west, called *Highgate*, was a very stately and beautiful structure; but being deemed an obstruction to the members of Parliament in their passage to and from their respective houses, was taken down, in the year 1706, as was also the third, leading to Old Palace Yard, in the year 1731.

On the west side of the Bell Tower, before mentioned, stood a beautiful fountain, with numerous spouts, from every one of which, on certain festivals and rejoicing days, used to issue streams of wine, and from which, on ordinary occasions, the neighbouring inhabitants received the waste water for their domestic purposes. †

Though the Kings of England are crowned in the Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, in the Abbey of St. Peter's, it has, for many ages been the practice for them to hold their Coronation feasts in Westminster Hall. It has also been used at the trial of peers accused of high treason, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, besides the three great courts of Exchequer, King's Bench,

* Hugh. Lond. IV. 249, 250. It appears by the following distich, set to music by Eccles, that this bell, after the Reformation had its name changed to that of Tom :

" Hark, Harry, 'tis late, 'tis time to be gone,
For Westminster Tom, by my faith, strikes one."

† Maitland, ubi supra.

Bench, and Common Pleas, which, ever since the reign of Henry the Third, have been held in different apartments of this extensive building. Of these, respectively, I shall enlarge farther on; in the meantime, I may afford some curious information to the reader, by an account of the various ceremonials attendant on the Coronation of our present aged and beloved monarch, whose growing infirmities, and advanced age, will, alas! ere long, give occasion for a repetition of the same formularies. I have, therefore, abstracted from an account published at the time, the following

Account of the Royal Coronation of their most excellent Majesties King George III. and Queen Charlotte, on September 22, 1761.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The King's Herb Woman, with her six Maids, strewing
the way with Herbs.

The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his Staff.

The High Constable of Westminster, with his Staff, in a
Scarlet Cloak.

A Fife.

Four Drums.

The Drum Major.

Eight Trumpets.

A Kettle Drum.

Eight Trumpeters.

The Serjeant Trumpeter.

The six Clerks in Chancery.

The Closet Keeper of the Chapel Royal.

The King's Chaplains having Dignities.

Sheriffs of London.

Aldermen of London.

Masters in Chancery.

The King's Serjeant at Law.

The Solicitor General. The Attorney General.

The King's ancient Serjeant.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches,
two and two.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Master of the Rolls. Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Children of the Choir of Westminster, in Surplices, Serjeant of the Vestry, Serjeant Porter in scarlet Gowns, Children of the Chapel Royal, in Surplices, with scarlet Mantles over them. Choir of Westminster in Surplices. Organ Blower, Groom of the Vestry. A Sackbut. A double Courtall. A Sackbut. Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal in scarlet Mantles. The Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal in a scarlet Gown. Prebendaries of Westminster in Surplices and rich Copes. The Dean of Westminster in a Surplice and rich Cope. The Master of the Jewel House, with one of his Officers on each side of him, both in scarlet.

Bath King of Arms in his Habit of the Order and Crown in his Hand. Knights of the Bath, not Peers, in the full Habit of the Order, two and two, carrying their Caps and Feathers in their Hands. Pursuivants at Arms. Privy Counsellors, not Peers. His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain. Comptroller of the Household. Treasurer of the Household. Pursuivants at Arms. Baronesses in their Robes of Estate; their Coronets in their Hands. Barons in their Robes of Estate; their Coronets in their Hands. Heralds. Bishops in their Rochets; their caps in their hands. Heralds. Viscountesses, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands. Viscounts, in their Robes of Estate; their Coronets in their Hands.

Heralds. Countesses, in their Robes of Estate; their Coronets in their Hands. Earls, in their Robes of Estate; their Coronets in their Hands.

The Lord Steward of the Household, being an Earl.

Heralds, Marchionesses, in their Robes of Estate; their Coronets in their Hands. Marquisses, in their Robes of Estate; their Coronets in their Hands.

Heralds, Duchesses, in their Robes of Estate; their
Coronets in their Hands.

Dukes,

Dukes, in their Robes of Estate; their Coronets in their Hands. The Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Duke of Devonshire. Provincial King of Arms. Lord Privy Seal, in his Robes of Estate; his Coronet in his Hand. Earl Temple. Lord Archbishop of York, in his Rochet; his Cap in his Hand. Lord President, in his Robes of Estate; his Coronet in his Hand. Earl of Granville. Lord Chancellor in his Robes of Estate; and Coronet in his Hand, bearing the Purse. Lord Henley. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Rochet; with his Cap in his Hand. Dr. Thomas Secker. The Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, in proper Mantles, their Hats in their Hands, representing the Dukes of

Aquitaine,

Normandy,

Sir William Breton.

Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.

The Queen's Vice Chamberlain, Lord Viscount Cantalope. Two Gentlemen Ushers. The Ivory Rod with the Dove, borne by the Earl of Northampton, in his Robes of Estate. The Queen's Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Manchester, in his Robes, with his Coronet and Staff in his Hand. The Sceptre, with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Rutland, in his Robes of Estate. Two Serjeants at Arms. The Queen's Crown, borne by the Duke of Bolton, in his Robes of Estate.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

Bishop of Norwich.

Bishop of Lincoln.

THE QUEEN,

In her Royal Robes, on her head a Circlet of Gold, adorned with Jewels, going under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, borne by Sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports; her Train supported by Her Royal Highness Princess Augusta, in her Robes of Estate, assisted by Six Earls' Daughters.

Gentlemen Pensioners (on each side.)

Lady Mary Grey

Lady Selina Hastings,

Lady Elizabeth Montague,

Lady Heneage Finch.

Lady Jane Stewart,

Lady Mary Douglas.

Princess's Coronet borne by the Marquis of Carnarvon.

Duchess of Ancaster, Mistress of the Robes.

Two Women of her Majesty's Bed Chamber,
The King's Regalia.

St. Edward's Staff borne by the Duke of Kingston, in his Robes. The Golden Spurs, borne by the Earl of Sussex in his Robes. The Scepter with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Marlborough in his Robes. The Third Sword, borne by the Earl of Sutherland, in his Robes. Curtana, borne by the Earl of Lincoln, in his Robes. The Second Sword, borne by the Earl of Suffolk in his Robes.

Usher of the Green Rod.—Usher of the White Rod.

Lord Mayor of London, in his Gown, Collar, and Jewel, bearing the City Mace. Sir Matthew Blakiston. Lyon King of Arms of Scotland, carrying his Crown in his Hand. John Campbell Hooke, Esq. Garter Principal King of Arms, his Crown in his Hand. Stephen Martin Leake, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, with his Rod. Sir Septimus Robinson. The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his Robes of Estate, and Coronet and White Staff in his Hand. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in his Robes of Estate, and Coronet in his Hand; his Train borne by the Hon. John Fitzwilliam. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his Robes of Estate and Coronet in his Hand; his Train borne by Colonel Brudenell, Earl Marshal in his Robes, with his Coronet and Earl Marshal's Staff, Earl of Effingham. The Sword of State borne by the Earl of Huntingdon in his Robes. Lord High Constable of England, in his Robes, with his Coronet and Staff. Duke of Bedford. High Constable of Scotland in his Robes, with his Coronet and Staff. Earl of Errol. St. Edward's Crown, borne by the Lord High Steward in his Robes, the Earl of Talbot. The Bible carried by the Bishop of Carlisle: The Chalice by the Bishop of Chester. On the right of St. Edward's Crown was the Orb, borne by the Duke of Somerset; on the right of whom was a Gentleman, carrying the Coronet of the Lord High Steward. On the left of St. Edward's Crown was the Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Richmond, in his Robes; the Paten by the Bishop of Rochester, on the

the right of whom was a Gentleman, carrying the Staff of the Lord High Steward ; and on both sides of this part of the Procession were Serjeants at Arms. Then followed

THE KING,

Having on his right hand the Bishop of Durham, and on his left the Bishop of Hereford. His Majesty was in his Royal Robes, and a Crown of State, adorned with Jewels. He proceeded under a Canopy of Gold Cloth, supported by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports, his Train borne by six Lords, eldest sons of Peers : Gentlemen Pensioners on each side. On the right, immediately following, were Viscount Mandeville, Lord Howard, and Lord Beauchamp ; and on the left the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Grey, and Lord Newnham : following this part of the Procession was the Master of the Robes, the Honourable James Brudenell.

Then followed The Captain of the Horse in Waiting, in his Robes : having on his right the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in his Robes ; and on his left the Captain of the Yeoman of the Guards, also in his Robes : these were successively supported by the Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Standard Bearer of the same Band.

Next followed A Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber ; and Two Grooms of the Bedchamber, each successively supported by a Lieutenant of the Yeoman of the Guard, and an Ensign of the same. The Yeoman of the Guard following ; and after them the Clerk of the Cheque to the same.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that all the Peers in this splendid and Royal Procession, were in their Robes of Estate ; the Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, wearing the collars of their respective orders.

The manner of disposing, seating, and placing the several persons who came in the grand Procession, after their entrance into the church, was as follows :

The drums staying at the west end of the church, the trumpets and kettle-drums first entered, and coming to the west door

of the choir, turned up the stairs on the left hand into the gallery, over the door. After them, the six clerks entered the choir; and being conducted by two officers of arms, ascended the steps of the Theatre; and dividing themselves to the right and left, went to their seats in the galleries on either side of the choir, level with the theatre, to the west end of the benches, and stood before their seats (as all others did,) until their majesties were seated. Next, the king's chaplains, being dignitaries; the aldermen of London; the masters in Chancery; the king's serjeants at law, the king's solicitor and attorney, the king's antient serjeant; the esquires of the body, the gentlemen of the privy-chamber; the barons of the Exchequer; and justices of both benches, together with the lord chief baron and the two chief justices, having ascended the theatre, were directed in like manner to divide to the right and left, and take their places also on each side the choir, the foremost going still towards the west part of the benches. Then the choir of Westminster, with the prebendaries and dean, having entered the church, fell off from the procession a little on the left hand of the middle aisle, and staid till their majesties entered the church, whilst the serjeant-porter and serjeant of the vestry passed over the theatre to their station on the north side of the altar: the children and gentlemen of his majesty's chapel repaired in the meantime to the galleries appointed for them on each side of the sacrarium, or area, before the altar, viz. the vocal music to the gallery between the two uppermost pillars on the south side of the altar, and the instrumental music to the gallery on the north side of the said area, in the arch next to the pulpit.

The master of the jewel-house, and the privy-counsellors, not peers, passed over the theatre to the north side of the said area, the master of the jewel-house toward the north side of the altar, and the others to that end of the seats provided for the bishops, next to the pulpit.

Then the baronesses, ascending the steps of the theatre, turned to the left hand, and were conducted by an officer of arms to the

furthest of these six seats prepared for the peeresses, on the north side of the theatre.

In like manner the barons were conducted to the furthest of the six seats, on the south side of the theatre, and the bishops to their seats on the north side of the area or sacrary.

Then the viscountesses were conducted (by one of the officers of arms, who preceded them,) to their seats next to the baronesses; and the viscounts (by the other officers of arms,) to the opposite side, next to the barons.

And so the countesses, earls, marchionesses, duchesses, and dukes, were conducted to their seats in like manner, viz. the peeresses to the seats on the north side of the theatre, and the peers to those on the south side.

By this time the king and queen having entered the church, were received by the dean and prebendaries, who, with the choir of Westminster, proceeding a little before their majesties, sang an anthem.

The anthem being ended, the children and choir of Westminster turned to the left hand, to the back side of the choir, and went up into their gallery.

Then the prebendaries, entering the choir, ascended the theatre, and passed over it to their station, on the south side of the altar, beyond the king's chair.

After which the Dean of Westminster, the grand officers, and two archbishops, with the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, ascended the theatre, and stood near the great south-east pillar thereof.

Then the queen, preceded by her vice-chamberlain, two gentlemen-ushers, and her lord-chamberlain, and by the lords who bore her majesty's regalia; and, being attended as before, ascended the theatre, leaving the gentlemen pensioners (who guarded her majesty,) below in the choir, and the serjeant-at-arms at the rail on the west side of the theatre, and passed on the north side of her throne, to the chair of state and faldstool provided for her on the east side of the theatre, below her throne, and stood

by

by the said chair till his majesty came. When the queen entered the choir, the king's scholars of Westminster school, in number forty, all in surplices, being placed in a gallery adjoining to the great organ-loft, entertained her majesty with this short prayer, or salutation, VIVAT REGINA, [naming her majesty's name,] which they continued to sing until his majesty entered the choir, whom they entertained in like manner with this prayer or salutation VIVAT [naming his majesty's name,] REX ; which they continued to sing until his majesty ascended the theatre. Then the king, preceded as before, having left the barons of the Cinque Ports, who bore his majesty's canopy, at the entrance into the choir, and the gentlemen pensioners in the choir, ascended the theatre, leaving the rest of the serjeants-at-arms at the rail aforesaid ; and passing by the south side of his throne, to his chair of state set for him on the east side of the theatre, near the foot of the throne, and kneeled down at his faldstool, just before his chair, and used some private devotions ; the Queen doing the like ; and then, arising, placed himself in his chair of state ; and being seated, the Queen also sat down in her chair of state ; the lord chancellor ; the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constables and earl marshal, with the two bishops who supported his Majesty. the Dean of Westminster, and the lords who carried the regalia and swords, with garter and the gentleman usher ; all standing about his Majesty, viz. The bishops on either side, the lords who bore the swords on the right hand, and the lord great chamberlain on the left hand.

The Queen's officers, and those who bore her Majesty's regalia, with the two supporting bishops, and the lady who bore her Majesty's train, with the two ladies assistants, all standing likewise about her Majesty, viz. the bishops on either side, her lord chamberlain on the right hand, and her vice-chamberlain on the left ; and the ladies, that attended her, behind.

Thus their Majesties being seated, and all the nobility and others duly placed ; the two provincial kings of arms, with the

heralds and pursuivants of arms, repaired to their stations at the four great corner pillars of the theatre.

The Recognition. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing near the King on the east side of the theatre, his Majesty, attended as before, rose out of his chair, and stood before it, whilst the archbishop, having his face to the east, said as follows :

Sirs,

I here present unto you King George, the rightful inheritor of the Crown of this realm : wherefore all ye that are come this day to do your homage, service, and bounden duty, are ye willing to do the same ?

From thence the said archbishop, accompanied with the lord chancellor, the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable, and the Earl Marshal, (garter king of arms going before them) proceeded to the south side of the theatre, and repeated the same words ; then proceeded to the west ; and lastly, to the north side of the theatre, in like manner : the king standing all this while by his chair of state, toward the east side of the theatre, and turning his face to the several sides, at such time as the archbishop at every presentation spoke to the people.

The people signified their willingness and joy by loud acclamation, saying,

GOD SAVE KING GEORGE !

At the last recognition the trumpets sounded and drums beat.

After this ceremony, a full anthem was sung by the choirs, while their Majesties reposed themselves in their chairs of state.

The First Oblation. The archbishop, in the meantime going to the altar, revested himself with a rich cope, and placed himself at the north side of the altar ; as did also the bishops, who bore any part in the office.

The

The grooms of the removing wardrobe in the interior spread a large carpet from the altar down below the half paces, as far as King Edward's chair : and the gentleman usher of the black rod, and the yeoman of his Majesty's wardrobe, assisted by the two grooms before mentioned, spread a rich carpet of cloth of gold over it, and laid cushions of the same for their Majesties to kneel on, at the steps of the altar.

Then the King rose from his chair (on the east side of the theatre below his throne) leaving the queen in hers ; being supported by the two bishops, and attended (as always) by the Dean of Westminster, the great officers, and the noblemen who carried the four swords, and the regalia going before him, put off his cap of estate, and went to the steps of the altar, and there kneeled down upon the cushion.

Here the pall of cloth of gold, was delivered to the lord great chamberlain, by the master of the great wardrobe, who, kneeling, presented it to his Majesty, and the King offered it.

Then the treasurer of his Majesty's household delivered to the lord great chamberlain, an ingot, or wedge of gold, of a pound weight, (viz ten ounces troy) which the King also offered.

The archbishop, assisted by the Dean of Westminster, (received them standing) from his Majesty, and laid them reverently on the altar : which done, the King arising made an obeisance towards the altar, and retired to his chair on the south side of the area, or sacarium.

Then the Queen, supported as before by the bishops, was brought from her seat, (on the east side of the theatre below her throne) her regalia being borne before her ; and, being come to the steps of the altar, kneeled down, and offered a like pall, with the same ceremony as the King did before, and then retired to her chair, set for her likewise on the south side of the area, or on the king's left hand.

After which, their Majesties kneeling at their faldstools, placed before their chairs, the archbishop made the following prayer :

“ O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, with them also who are of an humble spirit; look down graciously upon these thy servants, George our King, and Charlotte our Queen, here prostrate before thee at thy footstool, and mercifully receive these oblations,” &c.

Which prayer being ended, the lords, who bore his Majesty's regalia, drew near to the steps of the altar, and every one, in order, presented what he carried, viz. the crown, the orb, the sceptre with a dove, the spurs, the sceptre with a cross, and St. Edward's staff, unto the archbishop; who being assisted, as before, by the dean of Westminster, laid them decently upon the altar, and the lords who bore them retired to their respective seats.

In like manner, the lords who carried her Majesty's regalia, delivered them severally in manner as before, viz. first the crown, then the sceptre with the cross, and lastly the ivory rod, with the dove, and retired to their respective seats.

Which done, the persons representing the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, with the great officers, viz. the lord chancellor, the lord treasurer, the lord president of the council, and the lord privy seal, together with the lord high constable, and the earl marshal, repaired to their seats on the south side of the area, behind their Majesties chairs, where the lord high steward had immediately before seated himself.

The Litany. Their Majesties arising from their chairs, and kneeling again at their faldstools, which were now placed facing the east, the Queen's on the left hand of the King's, the archbishop ordered the yeomen of his Majesty's vestry to give notice to the Bishop of Chester and Chichester to read the Litany: which they accordingly sung.

O God the Father of Heaven, &c.

The choirs sung the responses, the Dean of Westminster kneeling on the left hand of the King, a little behind his Majesty, after which, viz. at the end of the collect,

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"We humbly beseech thee, O Father, mercifully to look upon our infirmities." The archbishop, being all this while at the north side of the altar, said these two prayers :

"Almighty and everlasting God, creator of all things, King of kings, and Lord of lords, give ear we beseech thee unto our humble prayers; and multiply thy blessings upon this thy servant George, whom in thy name, with lowly devotion, we consecrate our King."

"O God, who providest for thy people by thy power, and rulest over them in love, grant unto this thy servant George, our King, the spirit of wisdom and government,"
&c.

After the Litany, the yeomen of the vestry carried back the desk and cushion into St. Edward's Chapel, where they waited to perform any occasional commands of his Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Sermon. Then the Bishop of Salisbury (nominated to the see of York) ascended the pulpit; and the King and Queen, arising, seated themselves again in their chairs on the south side of the area, where they heard the sermon, the King now putting on again his velvet cap of estate.

During the sermon, the two bishops, who supported the King, stood on each side of him: the lords who carried the swords bore them erect, near the King, on the right side; and the lord great chamberlain stood on the King's left hand.

On the east side of the Queen stood the two bishops who supported her, and the two great ladies near the chair; her chamberlain on her right hand, and her vice chamberlain on her left.

The archbishop of Canterbury sat in a chair, on the north side of the altar, and the bishops on the benches on the north side of the area: and near the archbishop stood garter king of arms, with several of the King's servants, who attended to do service, also the serjeant and two yeomen of the vestry before

mentioned, in scarlet mantles : on the same side, near the pulpit, stood the Lord Mayor of London, and the master of the jewel-house ; and at the angles, or corners of the thrones, stood the four gentlemen-ushers daily waiters, richly habited.

On the south side, east of the King's chair, and nearer to the altar, stood the dean and prebendaries of Westminster ; and near them the commissioners of the great wardrobe, as also the yeomen and grooms of his Majesty's removing wardrobe, in their scarlet gowns, to place the chairs, faldstools, &c. as occasion required ; and King Edward's chair, in which his Majesty was crowned, was placed about the middle of the area before the altar.

In the lord great chamberlain's seat, being a large box on the south side of the area, between the great south east pillar of the theatre, and the next pillar eastward, were seated the princes and princesses of the Royal Family ; and over them, in a large gallery between the said two pillars, ambassadors and foreign ministers, and strangers of quality.

The Oath. Sermon being ended, the King uncovered his head, and the archbishop repaired to his Majesty, and asked him, ' Sir, Are you willing to take the oath usually taken by your predecessors ?'

And the King answered, " I am willing."

Then the archbishop ministered these questions ; to which the King (having a book in his hand) answered as followeth.

Archb. ' Sir, will you grant and keep, and by your oath confirm to the people of England, the laws and customs to them granted, by the Kings of England, your lawful and religious predecessors ; and namely, the laws, customs, and franchises granted to the clergy by the glorious St. Edward, your predecessor, according to the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel established in this kingdom, and agreeing to the prerogative of the kings thereof, and the ancient customs of this realm ?'

King. " I grant and promise to keep them."

Archb.

Archb. ‘ Sir, will you keep peace and godly agreement, entirely according to your power, to the holy church, the clergy, and the people?’

King. “ I will keep it.”

Archb. ‘ Sir, will you grant to hold and keep the rightful customs which the commonality of this your kingdom have? And will you defend and uphold them, to the honour of God, so much as in you lyeth?’

King. “ I grant and promise so to do.”

Then the petition, or request of the bishops to the King, was read by one of that sacred order, with a clear voice, in the name of the rest standing by: ‘ O Lord and King, we beseech you to pardon us, and to grant and preserve unto us and the churches committed to our charge, all canonical privileges, and due law and justice, and that you will protect and defend us, as every good king in his kingdom ought to be protector and defender of the bishops and churches under their government.’

The King answered, “ With a willing and devout heart I promise and grant you my pardon, and that I will preserve and maintain to you and the churches committed to your charge, all canonical privileges, and due law and justice; and that I will be your protector and defender to my power, by the assistance of God, as every good king in his kingdom ought in right to protect and defend the bishops and churches under their government.”

Then the King rose from his chair, and, being attended by the lord great chamberlain, and supported by the two bishops, and the sword of state carried before him, went to the altar, and, laying his hands upon the Evangelists, took the oath following:

“ The things, which I have here before promised I will perform and keep. So help me God, and the contents of this book;” and then he kissed the book.

The Anointing. This being done, the King went to his faldstool (which was placed towards the altar) and kneeled thereat; the Queen in the meantime came from her chair to her faldstool,

faldstool, on the left hand of the King's, at which she also kneeled, whilst the choir sung a full anthem.

After which, the archbishop said this prayer to the collect:

“ We beseech thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty and everlasting God, for this thy servant King George, that, as at first thou didst bring him into the world by thy Divine Providence, and through the flower of his age hast preserved unto this present day; so thou wouldest enrich him evermore with thy bounty, and fill him with grace and truth, and daily increase in him all goodness, in the sight of God and man; that, being placed in the throne of supreme government, assisted by thy heavenly grace, and by thy mercy defended from all his enemies, he may govern the people committed to his charge, in wealth, peace, and godliness, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.”

After the collect, the archbishop with a loud voice said:

Archb. “ The Lord be with you.”

Response. “ And with thy spirit.”

Archb. “ Lift up your hearts.”

Response. “ We lift them up unto the Lord.”

Archb. “ Let us give thanks unto our Lord God.”

Response. “ It is meet and right so to do.”

Archb. “ It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, that we should at all times, and in all places, give thanks unto thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty and everlasting God, the exalter of the humble, and the strength of thy chosen; who, by the anointing with oil, didst make and consecrate kings,” &c.

This preface being ended, the choirs sung an anthem; and in the meantime the King rose from his devotion, and went to the altar, supported as before, and attended by the lord great chamberlain, who disrobed his Majesty of his mantle and surcoat of crimson velvet, which were carried immediately into the King's traverse in St. Edward's Chapel; and King Edward's chair, with a footstool before it, being placed in the midst of the

area, or sacrarium before the altar, and being covered over with cloth of gold, his Majesty seated himself in it. Then four knights of the garter, appointed by his Majesty, held a pall, or pallet of cloth of gold over the King during the whole ceremony of anointing, and the several places of his majesty's habit for the anointing, which were closed with ribbands, being first opened by the archbishops, the ampul, with the oil and spoon, were brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, who poured out the holy oil into the spoon, wherewith the archbishop anointed the King in form of a cross: 1. On the palm of his majesty's hands, saying, ' Be these hands anointed with holy oil : ' 2. On the breast, saying, ' Be this breast anointed, ' &c. 3. On both shoulders, and between the shoulders, saying, ' Be these shoulders anointed, ' &c. : on the bowings of both his arms, saying, ' Be these arms anointed, ' &c: Lastly, on the crown of his head, saying, ' Be this head anointed with holy oil, as kings and prophets were anointed, and as Solomon was anointed king, ' &c. Then the Dean of Westminster laid the ampul and spoon again upon the altar, and the archbishop, placing himself on the north side thereof, said this prayer, the King kneeling at his footstool : " God, the Son of God, Jesus Christ our Lord, who was anointed by his Father with the oil of gladness, " &c. This prayer being ended, the King rose and sat down in the chair, and the Dean of Westminster, (having first dried all the places anointed, save the head and the hands, with fine cotton wool, delivered to him by the lord great chamberlain,) closed again the places that were opened in his garment. Then a shallow coif of lawn was by the lord great chamberlain delivered to the archbishop, and by him put upon the king's head ; and the linen gloves, part of the regalia, were put upon his hands because of the anointing ; and in the meantime a short anthem was sung by the choir.

The Investing.—The anthem being ended, the Dean of Westminster brought from the altar the COLOBIUM SINDONIS, (or fine white cambric surplice without sleeves,) which he put upon
the

the King, standing before his chair ; the archbishops saying this prayer, or benediction :

“ O God, the King of kings, and Lord of lords, by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, vouchsafe with thine especial favour and grace, to bless thy servant George, our king,” &c.

Then the Dean of Westminster brought from the altar the supertunica, surcoat, or close pall, of cloth of gold, and a girdle of the same, to which the sword was afterwards fastened, and arrayed the King therewith. Then the tissue hose and buskins, and the sandals of cloth of gold, were by the dean put upon the King, his majesty sitting down. After this the Dean of Westminster brought the spurs from the altar, and delivered them to the lord great chamberlain, who, kneeling down, seemingly put them on the King's heels, but indeed only touched the King's heels therewith, and forthwith took them off again, that his majesty might not be encumbered with them, by reason of the length of his robes ; and, re-delivering them to the Dean of Westminster, they were by him laid upon the altar.

Then the nobleman, who bore the sword of state in the procession, in lieu thereof delivered a sword in a scabbard of purple velvet to the archbishop, who, laying it on the altar, said the following prayer :

“ Hear our prayers, we beseech thee, O Lord ; and by the right hand of thy majesty, vouchsafe to bless and sanctify this thy servant George, our king, who is now to be girt with this sword,” &c.

The prayer ended, the archbishop, assisted by the other bishops, delivered the sword into the King's hands, saying, “ Receive this kingly sword, delivered unto thee by the hands of the bishops,” &c.

And the King, standing up, delivered it to the lord great chamberlain, who girded his majesty therewith ; whereupon the King sitting down again, the archbishop said : “ Remember of whom

whom the Psalmist did prophecy, when he said, " Gird thee with thy sword upon thy thigh, O thou most mighty," &c.

Then the king arising, the Dean of Westminster took the armil from the master of the great wardrobe, and put it about his majesty's neck, and tied it to the bowings of his arms above and below the elbows, the archbishop saying, " Receive this armil, as a token of the divine mercy embracing thee on every side," &c. Lastly, the mantle, or open pall of cloth of gold and purple brocade, lined with red taffata, was delivered by the same gentleman to the Dean of Westminster, who put it upon the King, standing ; and his majesty being vested therewith, sat down, while the Dean of Westminster was bringing the orb with the cross from the altar, which was delivered into the King's right hand by the archbishops, saying, " Receive this imperial pall and orb, and remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of God," &c.

THE CROWNING.

The King being thus invested, the archbishop, standing before the altar, took St. Edward's crown in his hands, and, laying it before him again upon the altar, said this prayer, the King kneeling at his footstool: " O God, the crown of the faithful, bless we beseech thee, and sanctify," &c. Then the King sat down again in King Edward's chair, and the archbishop coming from the altar with the crown between his hands, assisted by the Dean of Westminster and other bishops, reverently put it upon the king's head. At which the trumpets sounded a point of war, the drums, which were without, beat a charge, and all the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried, " God save the King !" And a signal being given from the battlements of the north cross of the church by two gunners, one of them took his station on the inner roof over the area, to observe the exact minute of his majesty's crowning, and thereupon, hastening to the battlements, commanded his companion (there placed,) to fire

fire a musket, and light a port-fire. Upon which the great guns in St. James's Park were fired; and upon the same sign the ordnance of the Tower were discharged. The noise and acclamation ceasing, the archbishop went on saying, these two prayers, standing before the king: 1. "God crown thee with a crown of fortitude and honour, of righteousness and glory," &c. 2. "O eternal God, King of kings, Fountain of all authority and power, bless, we beseech thee, this thy servant, who in lowly devotion boweth his head unto thy Divine Majesty," &c. At which words the King bowed his head. Then the archbishop read the Comfortare: "Be strong and of good courage; observe the commandments of God and walk in his ways; and the Almighty God strengthen thee," &c. After which a full anthem was sung by the choir. While the anthem was singing, the King delivered the orb to the Dean of Westminster, who laid it again upon the altar; and then his majesty rising up, went from his chair to the altar, where his sword was ungirt, and offered by his majesty in the scabbard, but was immediately redeemed (by the King's appointment,) for an hundred shillings; and the nobleman redeeming it drew it out, and so bore it naked before the King during the rest of the solemnity. The anthem being sung, all the peers put on their coronets: the two persons representing the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine put on their caps of estate: and the kings of arms put on their coronets.

The Investiture, Per Annulum Et Bacculum. The King returning from the altar, and having seated himself again in the chair, the master of the jewel-house delivered the King's ring (in which a table ruby is incased, and on that Saint George's cross engraven,) to the archbishops; and, the King drawing off his linen glove, the archbishop put it on the fourth finger of his majesty's right hand, saying, "Receive the ring of kingly dignity, and the seal of Catholic faith, that, as thou art this day consecrated head and prince of this kingdom and people," &c. Then, according to ancient custom, the lord of the manor
of

of Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, presented his majesty with a rich glove, which the King put on his right hand immediately before he received the sceptre: and his majesty still sitting in his chair, the archbishop took the sceptre with the cross, and put it into the King's right hand, saying, "Receive the sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice," &c. Whereupon the lord of the manor before-mentioned supported the King's right arm, or held the said sceptre for his majesty as occasion required. After which the archbishop delivered the rod or sceptre with the dove into the King's left hand, saying, "Receive the rod of equity and mercy," &c.

The Second Oblation and Benediction. The King having been anointed, invested, and crowned, and having received all his royal ornaments, went towards the altar, holding both the sceptres in his hands, and kneeling there upon the steps, put off his crown, and delivered the sceptre with the cross, and the sceptre with the dove, into the hands of two noblemen, to be held by them, whilst he made his second oblation which was a mark weight of gold, (viz. eight ounces troy,) delivered by the treasurer of the household to the lord great chamberlain of England, and by him to the King, and received by the archbishop into the basin, and by him reverently laid upon the altar.

Whereupon the King still kneeling, and taking again the sceptres into his hands, the archbishop blessed the King and people; after which the king rose and put on his crown, and, being attended as before, went again to King Edward's chair, and sat down in it, and there vouchsafed to kiss the archbishops and bishops assisting at his coronation, as they kneeled before him one after another.

This done, the choirs began to sing the seventh anthem, *Te Deum Laudamus*, &c. At the beginning whereof, the king, having the four swords carried before him, and being attended by the archbishops and bishops, and the great officers, turning to the

the right hand, went up to the theatre, whereon the throne was placed, and reposed himself in his chair of state, on the east side of the theatre, below his throne, where his majesty sat at his coming into the choir.

The Anointing, Crowning, and Enthroning of the QUEEN.
The anthem being ended, the Archbishop of Canterbury went to the altar; and the queen rose from her chair, on the south side of the area, where she had reposed herself during the time the king was anointed, crowned, and enthroned; and, being supported by two bishops, went towards the altar, attended by the ladies who bore her majesty's train, together with the ladies of the bedchamber, &c. and kneeled down at the steps of the altar, the carpets and cushions being spread and laid there for her, in like manner as they had been before for the king. When the archbishop, being on the north side of the altar, said this prayer:

“Almighty and everlasting God, the fountain of all goodness, give ear, we beseech thee, to our prayers, and multiply thy blessings upon this thy servant, whom, in thy name, with all humble devotion we consecrate our queen,” &c.

This done, the queen arose, went to the faldstool, at which she was to be anointed and crowned, placed between King Edward's chair and the steps of the altar, where the groom of the stole to her majesty (with the two ladies of the bedchamber, assisted by the queen's women,) took off her rich circle or coronet. Then the queen kneeled down, and the archbishop poured the holy oil on the crown of her head, in form of a cross, using these words: “In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, let the anointing of this oil increase thine honour,” &c.

After which the same ladies opened her apparel for the anointing her majesty on the breast, which the archbishop also performed, pouring on the holy oil in form of a cross, and using these

these words, viz. "In the name of the Father," &c. After this the archbishop said this prayer :

"Almighty and everlasting God, we beseech thee; of thy abundant goodness, pour out the spirit of thy grace and blessing upon this thy servant Queen Charlotte," &c.

Then the ladies having first dried the place anointed with fine cotton wool, closed the queen's robes at her breast, and after put a linen coif upon her head, because of anointing. Which done, the archbishop put the ring (which he received from the master of the jewel-house,) on the fourth finger of the queen's right hand, saying, "Receive this ring, the seal of a sincere faith," &c. Then the archbishop took the crown in his hands from off the altar, and reverently set it upon the queen's head, saying, "Receive the crown of glory, honour, and joy; and God the crown of the faithful, who, by our episcopal hands, (though most unworthy,) hath this day, set a crown of pure gold upon thy head, wrists," &c.

The queen being crowned, all the peeresses present put on their coronets; and then the archbishop put the sceptre with the cross into her majesty's right hand, and the ivory rod with the dove into her left, and said the following prayer:

"O Lord the fountain of all good things, and the giver of all perfection, grant unto this thy servant Charlotte, our queen," &c.

The queen being thus anointed and crowned, and having received all her royal ornaments, the choir sung an anthem performed by the whole concert of voices and instruments. As soon as the anthem began, the queen rose from her faldstool; and being supported by the two bishops, and her train borne and attended as before, went up to the theatre; and, as she approached towards the King, bowed herself reverently to his majesty sitting upon his throne, and so was conducted to her own throne, on

the left hand of the King, where she reposed herself till the anthem was ended. After which the archbishop said the benediction, viz. "The peace of God which passeth all understanding," &c.

The Manner of Their Majesties return to Westminster Hall.

The ceremony of their majesties coronation being thus performed, the King rose, having the crown on his head, and both the sceptres in his hands; and being attended by the great officers, and the lords who carried the four swords, and the other lords who carried St. Edward's staff, the spurs, and orb, having again received them from off the high altar, and bearing them before his majesty, the King descended from the theatre, and passed through the door on the south side of the high altar, unto St. Edward's chapel, and came before the altar, at the head of St. Edward's shrine, or tomb, where the regalia before-mentioned, viz. the staff, spurs, and orb, were delivered to the Dean of Westminster, who laid them on the altar. The queen also, descending from the theatre at the same time with the King, passed by the high altar, through the door on the north side thereof, into St. Edward's chapel, having her crown on her head, and her sceptre and ivory rod in her hands, (attended as before,) and repaired also to the altar in the chapel. Then the King delivered the two sceptres to the archbishop, who laid them upon the altar; and his majesty, taking off his crown, delivered it also to the archbishop, who placed it upon the said altar. The queen also delivered her two sceptres to the archbishop; and taking off her crown, delivered it likewise to him; all which he placed upon the altar. This done, the King withdrew into his traverse, at the west end of the said chapel, where he sat down in his chair, and was disrobed by the lord great chamberlain, of the robes called St. Edward's, which were delivered to the Dean of Westminster, who laid them upon the altar before-mentioned. The queen likewise retired to her traverse on the left hand of the King's, and there reposed herself until the King was revested.

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The King was then arrayed by the lord great chamberlain, in his royal robes of purple velvet, furred with ermine : and the King and queen coming before St. Edward's altar, the archbishop (being still revested as before,) put two other imperial crowns upon their majesties heads, with caps of purple velvet, viz. the crown of state upon the king's head, and a rich crown upon the queen's, which their majesties continued to wear all the rest of the day. The archbishop also put into the king's right hand the sceptre with the cross, and into his left hand the orb or globe, with the cross ; and into the queen's right hand her sceptre with the cross, and into her left hand the ivory rod with the dove : which done, the archbishop and bishops divested themselves of their robes, and left them there, proceeding in their rochets, or usual habit. Then the Queen, having her crown on her head, and the sceptre and ivory rod in her hands, and being supported and attended, and her train borne as before, proceeded from St. Edward's chapel over the theatre, by the north side of her throne, and so through the choir, in the same manner as she came to the church (saving that the lords, who bore her regalia thither did not go now immediately before her, but repaired to their respective places in the procession according to their several degrees), and was again received under her canopy by the barons of the Cinque Ports, who attended without the door of the choir, for that purpose.

The King likewise, having the four swords and the sceptre with the dove borne before him, with his crown on his head, and in his hands the sceptre with the cross, and the orb, a noble lord supporting his right arm, proceeded out of St. Edward's chapel, assisted and attended, and his train borne, as before, and passed over the theatre by the south side of his throne, and so through the choir in the same manner as he came to the church [saving that the lords, who, in the former procession carried any of the regalia, which were now left behind in St. Edward's chapel (as the spurs and staff) or which his Majesty did now bear himself, (as the orb and sceptre with the cross), went now

in their respective places in the procession, according to their several degrees] and was received in like manner under his canopy by the barons of the Cinque Ports at the choir door.

Thus this most glorious and splendid assembly proceeded down the body of the church, through the great west door, and so returned to Westminster Hall by the same way it came : the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine wearing their caps of estate, the peers and peeresses their coronets, the bishops their caps, and the kings of arms their coronets.

All the way from the church to the hall, the drums beat, the trumpets sounded, and the vast multitude of beholders filled the air with loud acclamations and shouts.

On their arrival at Westminster Hall, dinner being placed on the table, their Majesties sat down to dinner, as did likewise the peers and peeresses at their respective tables.

Before the second course was brought in, the King's champion, who enjoys that office as being lord of the manor of Serivelsly, in Lincolnshire, entered the hall completely armed, in one of his Majesty's best suits of white armour, mounted on a beautiful white horse, richly caparisoned in manner following : two trumpets, with the champion's arms on their banners ; the serjeant trumpet, with his mace on his shoulder : two serjeants at arms, with their maces on their shoulders ; the champion's two esquires, richly habited, one on the right hand, with the champion's lance carried upright ; the other on the left hand, with his target, and the champion's arms deposited thereon ; the herald of arms with a paper in his hand, containing the words of the challenge. The earl marshal in his robes and coronet, on horseback, with the marshal's staff in his hand, the champion on horseback, with a gauntlet in his right hand, his helmet on his head, adorned with a great plume of feathers, white, blue, and red, the lord high constable in his robes and coronet, and collar of the order, on horseback, with the constable's staff. Four pages richly apparelled, attendants on the champion.

The passage to their Majesty's table being cleared by the knight

knight marshal, the herald at arms, with a loud voice, proclaimed the champion's challenge at the lower end of the hall, in the words following :

“ If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay, our Sovereign Lord King George III. King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. grandson and next heir to our Sovereign Lord King George II. the last king, deceased, to be right heir to the imperial crown of this realm of Great Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is the champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him ; and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed.” And then the champion threw down his gauntlet : which having lain some small time, the herald took it up, and re-delivered it.

Then they advanced in the same order to the middle of the hall, where the same herald made proclamation as before ; and lastly, to the foot of the steps, when the herald, and those who preceded him going to the top of the steps, made proclamation a third time, at the end whereof the champion threw down his gauntlet ; which, after some time, being taken up, and re-delivered to him by the herald, he made a low obeisance to his Majesty ; whereupon the cup-bearer, assisted as before, brought to the King a gilt bowl of wine, with a cover ; his Majesty drank to the champion, and sent him the bowl by the cup-bearer, accompanied with his assistants, which the champion (having put on his gauntlet) received and retiring a little, drank thereof, and made his humble reverence to his majesty ; and being accompanied as before, departed out of the hall, taking the said bowl and cover with him as his fee.

Immediately after which the officers of arms, descending from their gallery, garter, and the two provincial kings of arms, with their coronets on their heads, followed by the heralds and pursuivants, came and stood at the lower end of the hall, and, making their obeisance to his Majesty, proceeded to the middle of the

hall, where they made a second obeisance; and being come to the foot of the steps, and there making a third obeisance, they ascended the steps, and, at the top thereof, Garter cried ‘Largess’ thrice, and (having received his Majesty’s Largess) proclaimed the King’s stile in Latin, as follows: “Serenipimi, potentissimi & excellentissimi Monarchæ Georgii III. Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis Fidei Defensoris.” Upon which, all the officers of arms making their obeisance, Garter the second time proclaimed his Majesty’s stile in French as followeth:

“Des tres-haut, tres puissant, & tres-excellent Monarque George III. par la grace de Dieu, Roy de la Grande Bretagne, France, &c. Irlande, Defenseur de lay Foy.”

The officers of arms making another reverence, Garter the third time proclaimed the King’s stile in English, as followeth: “Of the most high, most mighty, and most excellent Monarch George III. by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.”

After which they all made their obeisance, and, descending, went backwards to the middle of the hall, still keeping their faces towards the King, and there, crying, ‘Largess’ thrice, proclaimed the King’s stile in Latin, French, and English, as before.

And lastly, coming to the lower end of the hall in the same order, they again cried ‘Largess,’ and proclaimed his Majesty’s stile in like manner; and then, repairing to their table, sat down to dinner.

Their Majesties having dined, rose from table, received again their regalia, which had been held near them all dinner time: and thus, with their crowns on their heads, and the orb and sceptres in their hands, and attended, and their trains borne as before, and the four swords and sceptres with the dove, being borne before his Majesty, they withdrew into the court of wards, where the crowns, orb, and sceptres being delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and master of the jewel-house, their Majesties departed

parted in the same manner as they came thither. After which the nobility, and all others who dined in Westminster Hall, severally departed.

Among the other services performed on this occasion, was that of chief of butler by the Lord Mayor. A little before the Royal procession began to march, proceeded that of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales; from the House of Lords across Old Palace Yard, on a platform erected for that purpose, to the south cross of Westminster Abbey. She was conducted by the hand by his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, dressed in white and silver, whose engaging affability and filial complaisance gained, in a moment the esteem of all the spectators. Her train, which was of silk was but short, and therefore not borne by any person; and her hair flowed down her shoulders in hanging curls. She had no cap, but a circlet of diamonds. The rest of the Princes and Princesses, her highnesses children, followed in the following order:

His Royal Highness Prince Henry Frederick, also in white and silver, handing his sister, the Princess Louisa Anne; who was dressed in a slip with hanging sleeves. Then his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, likewise in white and silver, handing his youngest sister the Princess Caroline Matilda, dressed also in a slip with hanging sleeves. The other persons who made up the remainder of this procession were those who had not a right to walk with their Majesties.

The celebrated Mr. Bonnel Thornton, wrote an entertaining and familiar detail of the particular circumstances attending the Coronation, in a letter to his friend in the country; which on account of its peculiar merit, is submitted as a close to our description of that magnificent spectacle:

Dear Sir,

Though I regret leaving you so soon, especially as the weather

has still proved so fine, that it makes me long to be with you in the country, yet I honestly confess that I am heartily glad that I came to town as I did. As I have seen it, I declare I would not have missed the sight upon any consideration. The friendship of Mr. Rolles, who procured me a pass-ticket, as they call it, enabled me to be present both in the Hall and the Abbey, and as to the procession out of doors, I had a fine view of it from a one pair of stairs room, which your neighbour, Sir Edward, had hired at the small price of one hundred guineas, on purpose to oblige his acquaintance. I wish you had been with me, but as you have been deprived of a sight, which probably very few that were present will ever see again, I will endeavour to describe it to you as minutely as I can, while the circumstances are fresh in my memory, though my description must fall very short of the reality. First, then, conceive to yourself the fronts of the houses, in all the streets that could command the least point of view, lined with scaffolding, like so many galleries, or boxes raised one above another to the very roofs. These were covered with carpets and cloths of different colours, which presented a pleasing variety to the eye; and if you consider the brilliant appearance of the spectators who were seated in them, (many being richly dressed) you will easily imagine this was no indifferent part of the show. The mob underneath made a pretty contrast to the rest of the company. Add to this, that though we had nothing but wet and cloudy weather for some time before, the day cleared up, and the sun shone auspiciously, as it were in compliment to the grand festival. The platform, on account of the uncertainty of the weather, had a shelving roof, which was covered with a kind of sail cloth; but near the place where I was, an honest Jack Tar climbed up to the top, and stripped off the covering, which gave us not only a more extensive view, but the light cast in upon every part of the procession. I should tell you, that a rank of foot soldiers was placed on each side within the platform; and it was not a little surprising to see the officers familiarly conversing and walking arm and arm with many
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of them, till we were let into the secret, that they were gentlemen who had put on the dresses of common soldiers, for what purpose I need not mention.

On the outside were stationed, at proper distances, several parties of horse-guards, whose horses indeed [somewhat incommoded the people, that pressed incessantly upon them, by their prancing and capering; though, luckily, I do not hear of any great mischief being done, I must confess it gave me much pain to see the soldiers, both horse and foot, most unmercifully belabouring the heads of the mob with their broad swords, bayonets, and musquets; but it was not unpleasant to observe several tipping the horse soldier shily from time to time (some with halfpence, and some with silver, as they could muster up the cash) to let them pass between the horses to get nearer the platform; after which, as soon as it was day-break (for I strove to go to my place over night) we were diverted with seeing the coaches and chairs of the nobility and gentry passing along with much ado; and several persons very richly dressed, were obliged to quit their equipages, and be escorted by the soldiers through the mob to their respective places. Several carriages, I am told, received great damage: Mr. Jennings, whom you know, had his chariot broke to pieces; but providentially neither he nor Mrs. Jennings, who were in it, received any hurt: their Majesties (to the shame of those be it spoken who were not so punctual) came in their chairs from St. James's, through the park to Westminster about nine o'clock. The King went into a room which they call the Court of Wards, and the Queen into those of the gentleman usher of the Black Rod.

The nobility and others, who were to walk in the procession, were mustered and ranged by the officers of arms in the Court of Requests, Painted Chamber, and House of Lords, from whence the cavalcade was conducted into Westminster Hall.

As you know all the avenues and places about the Hall, you will not be at a loss to understand me. My pass ticket would have been of no service, if I had not prevailed on one of the
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guards, by the irresistible argument of half a crown to make way for me through the mob to the Hall-gate, where I got admittance just as their Majesties were seated at the upper end, under magnificent canopies. Her Majesty's chair, was on the left hand of his Majesty; and they were attended by the great chamberlain, lord high constable, earl marshal, and other great officers. Four swords I observed, and as many spurs, were presented in form, and then placed upon a table before the King. There was a neglect, it seems, somewhere in not sending for the dean and prebendaries of Westminster, &c. who, not finding themselves summoned, came of their own accord, preceded by the choiristers, singers, &c.; among whom was your favourite, as indeed he is of every one, Mr. Beard. The Hall-gate was now thrown open to admit this lesser procession from the abbey, when the Bishop of Rochester (that is the dean) and his attendants brought the bible, and the following regalia of the King, viz. St. Edward's crown, resting on a cushion of gold cloth, the orb with the cross, a sceptre with the dove on the top, another tipt with a cross, and what they call St. Edward's staff. The Queen's regalia were brought at the same time, viz. her crown upon a cushion, a sceptre with a cross, and a rod of ivory with a dove. These were severally laid before their Majesties, and after delivered to the respective officers who were to bear them in the procession.

Considering the length of the cavalcade, and the number that were to walk, it is no wonder that there should be much confusion in marshaling the ranks. At last, however, every thing was regularly adjusted, and the procession began to quit the Hall between eleven and twelve. The platform leading to the west door of the Abbey was covered with blue baize for the train to walk on; but there seemed to me a defect in not covering the upright posts that supported the awning, as it is called (for they looked mean and naked) with that or some other coloured cloth.

As I carry you along, I shall wave mentioning the minute particulars

particulars of the procession, and only observe that the nobility walked two by two. Being willing to see the procession pass along the platform through the streets, I hastened from the Hall, and by the assistance of a soldier made my way to my former station at the corner of Bridge Street, where the windows commanded a double view at the turning. I shall not attempt to describe the splendour and magnificence of the whole; and words must fall short of that innate joy and satisfaction which the spectators felt and expressed, especially as their majesties passed by; on whose countenance a dignity suited to their station, tempered with the most amiable complacency, was sensibly impressed.

It was observable that as their majesties and the nobility passed the corner which commanded a prospect of Westminster Bridge, they stopped short, and turned back to look at the people, whose appearance, as they all had their hats off, and were thick planted on the ground, which rose gradually, I can compare it to nothing but a pavement of heads and faces. I had the misfortune not to be able to get to the Abbey time enough to see all that passed there; nor, indeed, when I got in, could I have so distinct a view as I could have wished. But our friend Harry Whitaker had the best: to be stationed in the first row of the gallery behind the seats allotted for the nobility, close to the square platform which was erected by the altar with an ascent of three steps, for their majesties to be crowned on. You are obliged to him therefore, for several particulars which I could not otherwise have informed you of. He tells me, as their majesties entered the church, the choir struck up with an anthem; and, after they were seated, and the usual recognition and oblations were made, the litany was chaunted by the Bishops of Chester, and Chichester, and the responses made by the whole choir, accompanied by the whole band of music. Then the first part of the communion service was read; after which a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury, now Archbishop of York. I was not near enough to hear it, nor, perhaps you will
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say, did I much desire it; but by my watch, it lasted only fifteen minutes. This done, Harry says, he saw very distinctly his majesty subscribe the declaration, and take the coronation oath, the solemnity of which struck him with unspeakable awe and reverence; and he could not help reflecting on the glorious privilege which the English enjoy, of binding their Kings by the most sacred ties of conscience and religion.

The King was then anointed by his Grace of Canterbury on the crown of his head, his breast, and the palms of his hands, after which he was presented with the spurs, and girt with the sword, and was then invested with the coronation robes, the armills as they are called, and the imperial pall. The orb with the cross was also presented, and the ring was put upon the fourth finger of his majesty's right hand by the archbishop, who then delivered the sceptre with the cross, and the other with the dove; and being assisted by several bishops, he lastly placed the crown reverently upon his majesty's head.

A profound awful silence had reigned till this moment, when, at the very instant the crown was let fall on the King's head, a person having been placed on the top of the Abbey dome, from whence he could look down into the chancel, with a flag which he dropt as a signal. The Park and Tower guns began to fire, the trumpets sounded, and the Abbey echoed with the repeated shouts and acclamations of the people. The peers, who before this time had their coronets in their hands, now put them on, as the bishops did their caps, and the representatives of the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy their hats. The knights of the Bath in particular made a most splendid figure when they put on their caps, which were adorned with large plumes of white feathers. It is to be observed, that there were no commoners knights of the Garters; consequently instead of caps and vestments peculiar to their order, they being all peers, wore the robes and coronets of their own respective ranks. I should mention that the kings of arms also put on coronets. Silence again assumed her reign, and the shouts ceasing, the archbishop proceeded with
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the rest of the divine service: and after he had presented the Bible to his majesty, and solemnly read the benedictions, his majesty kissed the archbishops and bishops one after another as they knelt before him. The *Te Deum* was now performed, and this being ended, his majesty was elevated on a superb throne, which all the peers approached in their order, and did their homages. The coronation of the queen was nearly performed in the same manner with that of his majesty; the archbishop anointed her with the holy oil on the head and breast; and after he had put the crown upon her head, it was a signal for the Princess Augusta and the peeresses to put on their coronets. Her majesty then received the sceptre with the cross, and the ivory rod with the dove, and was conducted to a magnificent throne on the left hand of his majesty. I cannot but lament that I was not near enough to observe their majesties going through the most solemn act of devotion; but I am told, that the reverent attention which both paid, at (after having made their second oblations,) the next ceremony which was their receiving the holy communion, brought to the mind of every man there a proper recollection of the consecrated place in which they were. Prayers being over, the King and Queen retired into St. Edward's chapel, just behind the altar. You must remember it—it is where the superstition of the Roman Catholics has robbed the tomb of that royal confessor of some of its precious ornaments.

Here their majesties received each of them a crown of state, as it is called, and a procession was made in the same manner as before, except in some trifling instances, back again to Westminster Hall, all wearing their coronets, caps, &c. You know I have often said, that if one loses an hour in the morning, one may ride after it the whole day without being able to overtake it. This was the case in the present instance; for, to whatever causes it might be owing, the procession most assuredly set off too late: besides, according to what Harry observed, there were such long pauses between some of the ceremonies in the Abbey, as plainly shewed all the actors were not perfect in their parts.

However

However it may be, it is impossible to conceive the chagrin and disappointment which the late return of the procession occasioned; it being so late, indeed, that the spectators, even in the open air, had but a very dim and gloomy view of it, while to those who sat patiently in Westminster Hall, waiting its return for six hours, scarce a glimpse of it appeared, as the branches were not lighted till just upon his majesty's entrance. I had flattered myself that a new scene of splendid grandeur would have been presented to us in the return of the procession, from the reflection of the lights, &c. and had therefore posted back to the Hall with all possible expedition; but not even the brilliancy of the ladies jewels, or the greater lustre of their eyes, had the power to render our darkness visible; the whole was confusion, irregularity, and disorder. However we were afterwards amply recompensed for this partial eclipse by the bright pictures which the lighting of the chandeliers presented to us. Your unlucky lawsuit has made you too well acquainted with Westminster Hall, for me to think of describing it to you; but I assure you the face of it was greatly altered from what it was when you attended to hear the verdict given against you. Instead of the inclosures for the courts of Chancery and King's Bench at the upper end, which were both removed, a platform was raised with several ascents of steps, where their majesties, in their chairs of state, and the royal family sat at table. On each side, down the whole length of the Hall, the rest of the company were seated at long tables, in the middle of which were placed, on elevations painted to represent marble, the deserts, &c. Conceive to yourself, if you can conceive, what I own I am at a loss to describe, so magnificent a building as that of Westminster Hall, lighted up with near three thousand wax candles in most splendid branches; our crowned heads, and almost the whole nobility, with the prime of our gentry, most superbly arrayed and adorned with a profusion of the most brilliant jewels; the galleries on every side crowded with company, for the most part elegantly and richly dressed: but to conceive it in all its lustre,

I am

I am conscious that it is absolutely necessary one must have been present. To proceed in my narration. Their majesties table was served with three courses, at the first of which Earl Talbot, as steward of his majesty's household, rode up from the Hall gate to the steps leading to where their majesties sat; and on his returning the spectators were presented with an unexpected sight, in his lordship's backing his horse, that he might still keep his face towards the King. A loud clapping and huzzaing consequently ensued from the people present. The ceremony of the champion, you may remember we laughed at, at its representation last winter; but I assure you it had a very serious effect on those ladies who were near him, (though his horse was very gentle,) as he came up accompanied by Lord Effingham as earl marshal, and the Duke of Bedford as lord high-constable, likewise on horseback: it is needless to repeat what passed on this occasion. I am told that the horse which the champion rode was the same that his late majesty was mounted on at the glorious and memorable battle of Dettingen. The beast, as well as the rider, had his head adorned with a plume of white, red, and blue feathers. You cannot expect that I should give you a bill of fare, or enumerate the number of dishes that were provided and sent from the temporary kitchens erected in Cotton Garden for this purpose. No less than sixty haunches of venison, with a surprising quantity of all sorts of game, were laid in for this grand feast: but that which chiefly attracted our eyes, was their majesties desert; the confectioner had lavished all his ingenuity in rock-work and emblematical figures. The other deserts were no less admirable for their expressive devices. But I must not forget to tell you, that when the company came to be seated, the poor knights of the Bath had been overlooked, and no table provided for them: an airy apology, however, was served up to them instead of a substantial dinner; but the two junior knights, in order to preserve their rank of precedency to their successors, were placed at the head of the judges table, above all the learned brethren of the coif. The peers were placed on the outermost side

side of the tables, and the peeresses within, nearest to the walls. You cannot suppose that there was the greatest order imaginable observed during the dinner, but must conclude that some of the company were as eager and impatient to satisfy the craving of their appetite as any of your country squires at a race or assize ordinary. It was pleasant to see the various stratagems made use of by the company in the galleries to come in for a snack of the good things below. The ladies clubbed their handkerchiefs to be tied together to draw up a chicken or a bottle of wine; nay, even garters (I will not say of a different sex,) were united for the same purpose. Some had been so provident as to bring baskets with them, which were let down like the prisoners boxes at Ludgate or the Gate-house, with a "Pray remember the poor." You will think it high time that I should bring this long letter to a conclusion. Let it suffice then to acquaint you, that their majesties returned to St. James's a little after ten o'clock at night; but they were pleased to give time to the peeresses to go first that they might not be incommoded by the pressure of the mob to see their majesties. After the nobility were departed, the illustrious mobility were (according to custom) admitted into the Hall, which they presently cleared of all the moveables, such as the victuals, cloths, plates, dishes, &c. and, in short, every thing that could stick to their fingers.

I need not tell you that several coronation medals, in silver, were thrown among the populace at the return of the procession. One of them was pitched into Mrs. Dixon's lap, as she sat upon a scaffold in Palace-yard. Some, it is said, were also thrown among the peeresses in the Abbey just after the King was crowned; but they thought it below their dignity to stoop to pick them up. My wife desires her compliments to you: she was hugely pleased with the sight. All friends are well, except that little Nancy Green has got a swelled face by being up all night; and Tom Moffat has his leg laid upon a stool, on account of a broken shin he got by a kick from a trooper's horse, as a reward for his mobbing it. I shall say nothing of the illuminations at night,

the newspapers must have told you of them ; and that the Admiralty in particular was remarkably lighted up. I expect to have from you an account of the rejoicings at your little town ; and desire to know whether you was able to get a slice of the ox which was roasted whole on this occasion. Since my writing the above, I have been informed, for certain, that the sword of state, by some mistake, being left behind at St. James's, the Lord Mayor's sword was carried before the King by the Earl of Huntingdon, in its stead ; but when the procession came into the Abbey, the sword of state was found placed upon the altar. Our friend Harry, who was upon the scaffold, at the return of the procession, closed in with the rear : at the expence of half a guinea was admitted into the Hall ; got brim full of his majesty's claret ; and, in the universal plunder, brought off the glass her majesty drank in, which is placed in the beaufait as a valuable curiosity."

Such were the ceremonials used not half a century ago in this enlightened Protestant land ! The *Rationalists* of our own times will sneer at them as downright superstitious ; the *Enthusiasts* will stigmatize them as popish fooleries ; and the new race of British patriots will despise them as the expensive formularies of arbitrary power : not one of all these scoffers will view them on the broad scale of nationality ;—they will not consider these and other forms in Church and State as adapted to the tastes, the prejudices, and the habits of the greatest portion of mankind ; and that whilst such practices are neither degrading to the views and interests of sound philosophy, nor insulting to the principles and practices of true religion, they ought not to be condemned or even dispensed with but on the most mature deliberation. Might one be permitted to judge of the serious and lasting effects of these coronation charges, oaths, prayers, &c. by the general conduct and character of the monarch, who, in our own country, was last the subject of them, certainly the most favourable conclusions ought to be drawn : may it, however, be long ere another experiment of their efficacy shall be made, of the future success of which,

nevertheless, I know not that we have any reasonable cause to doubt.

The first coronation ceremony recorded to have been performed in the metropolis, is that of Edmund Ironside; but it is not necessary to detail the formularies on that occasion: they were attended with the most joyful acclamations of the people, and very splendid and costly feastings.

But a part of this venerable building has been long devoted to purposes more important than even the coronation services of the monarch.

It has already been observed, that the House of Commons, before it was converted to its present use, was the chapel of our ancient kings; “and that building which was once consecrated to the devotions of the monarch, has since become the surest safe-guard for the liberties of the people.” By a transition, at which the superstition or the piety of our forefathers would have shuddered, the sanctuary of religion has been converted to secular purposes; and a temple, solemnly dedicated to the high services of Heaven, has been appropriated to uses of a worldly and earthly nature. The chapel of St. Stephen, when forming part of the Palace of Westminster, was not, however, strictly speaking, a place of promiscuous worship; but was sanctified to the devotions of the monarch and his household.

Stowe informs us that here Edward the Confessor lived and died.

The Legislative Assembly, long before it became divided into the two Houses of Lords and Commons, was held in a part of the ancient palace, though not in that portion of it now under consideration.

Till the time of Edward III. the Lords and Commons constituted only one House: when a separation took place between them, “owing probably, more to some idea of present expediency, than convenience at the time, than to any depth of political wisdom or sagacity. But those measures which seem fortuitous, which are rather the sudden product of some fugitive feeling,

feeling, or present circumstances, than of mature reflection and deliberate contrivance, are often found to exceed in utility and permanence, the long digested combinations of philosophical speculation. Thus even the apparent caprice of accident seems often to mock the wisdom of humanity.”

After their separation from the Lords, the Commons used to sit in the Chapter House, belonging to the adjoining Abbey till the period of the Reformation, when the chapel of St. Stephen was granted for the purpose. Since that time the Commons have used this place, almost without interruption, to the present day.

I shall treat of the two houses of Lords and Commons distinctly, though originally united: and first of

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

as that branch of the legislature more immediately connected with the building under description. *

Edward VI. was the first monarch who gave permission that the chapel of St. Stephen should be converted to a chamber of Parliament; but this was long after the Commons had begun to form a separate and distinct branch of the Legislature from the Lords.

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* If it were not in the nature of hyper-criticism to be captious and censorious, I had no need to beg the reader not to consider the accounts which are given here, as in some other places, as meant to convey information not already before the public. Historical details, and even many descriptive narratives, are not the less necessary to the symmetry and general character of a work like this, because those facts and delineations have, though often in other terms, been given before. An useful writer will not be despised by the enlightened for his communication of facts tending to inform the less instructed. Those who are already wise will not grudge the communication of wisdom to others; remembering that a time was when they also needed instruction on the commonest topics, and were once delighted to hear and learn those things which to repeat to them, as conveying instruction, would disgust by their triteness.

The origin of the present representative system it is by no means easy to ascertain with positive accuracy. It were no difficult task, however, to conjecture, that something of the kind must have originated with the first formation of civil society, though the corruption of after times, and the successive tyrannies which grew out of feudal systems, and popular vassalage had almost eradicated the very principles on which the liberties of the people were founded.

The social character of man throws the wants and necessities of the whole into one common stock : “ for no man liveth to himself alone.” While the inhabitants of any district were but few in number, they could all confer in person, and every one state the peculiarities of his own condition ; but as they increased in population the difficulties of universal personal attendance at meetings convened for the common interests were increased : those, however, who could not attend in person would naturally depute some friend to answer for him, and to watch over his concerns in the assembly as over his own. But this plan of transacting business by proxies chosen out of the members of the same body could not, of course, be carried beyond a very limited scale ; for, as business increased, every one would find it enough for him to mind his own.

This idea of the first formation of societies instituted for the general interests and common concerns of a community naturally suggests that of delegates, appointed by the different branches or portions into which an increase of population would divide the natives of the infant state. As all the inhabitants could not attend either from the distance of the place of meeting, or from the inconvenience, and at length the impossibility, of the thing, every portion would naturally choose one or more wise and discreet men, on whom they could rely with perfect confidence, to *represent* that portion, and to lay before the general assembly plans for the common good, or such as suited their own peculiar circumstances : and the instructions given, and powers delegated
to

to these honoured servants of the state would be the measure and guide of their proceedings.

At length, however, certain changes would take place in the relative situations and ranks in life of the people themselves. New orders of men would arise. The wise and the virtuous would rise in the public estimation, while the vicious and the indolent would proportionally sink in the scale of society. For the meritorious, various kinds of rewards would be devised and given; and they would naturally become a branch of the community distinct from the rest. The rewards, whether in the shape of honorary titles, or of pecuniary grants, the latter of which being daily increased by the just fruits of their talents, their industry, and their prudence, would, as a matter of course, revert to their children, and thus a distinct order in society would be created, though the virtues which first gave birth to such distinctions had not descended to the heirs of the rewards and emoluments which they had acquired.

Different conditions and circumstances of life produce new wants, and peculiar views; and thus it became necessary to delegate to the general assembly persons to represent *nobles*, or the new race of persons in the state; but as the *nobles*, or descendants of men of merit, would not be so numerous as the other classes, it might not be needful to appoint delegates for them, as they would be able to attend themselves.

So far all is conjecture. The facts of history shew that, in what manner soever society was formed and conducted in the earliest periods of our country, the influx of invading strangers, and civil commotions which divided the people themselves, entirely changed the original state of the constitution and government.

It is not necessary that I should enter into any details concerning our Saxon ancestors, or the manner in which the people were represented by them.*

* It has of late been the practice with certain political theorists to cite the

Neither is it necessary to mention the nature of the government, or the form of legislative administration under the barons, whose quarrels with the monarch at length produced the most happy results, and secured to us of the present day, a constitution which, taken in all its parts, appears to be almost the summit of human excellence, and the perfection of political sagacity.

In the reign of our third Henry, the oppressions of the crown, increased by the exorbitant demands of papal authority and priestly domination, had advanced to such a pitch, that the patience of the English was exhausted. The barons, observes a foreign writer on our history, * were still more aggrieved than the people, as the most considerable posts, to which they thought themselves alone entitled, were enjoyed by foreigners.

I will not repeat the invidious motives which M. Rapin ascribes to the barons and nobles of "all times and all places," when they interpose their authority to check corruption, or stay the progress of tyranny: they are unworthy a great mind; and envy and discontent will suggest motives enough for disaffection in the minds of the weak and the subordinate. Following, however, the same authority, I may state, that the barons perceiving at length that there was no binding Henry to the fulfilment of his promises, they began to hold secret meetings, to consider of proper expedients, to reform the government, and especially to exclude the foreigners.

Henry

the laws and regulations of the ancient Britons, or at least of the Saxon lawgivers, as the basis of our present constitution, and the patterns of government in our times; as if the laws and customs of those dark ages were adapted to the circumstances of the present, and as if our rulers should now look to those times of barbarism for a model on which to reform the state in our own days: nothing can be more fallacious than this mode of reasoning: for if we are to reform the constitution by those models in one point we may as well do it in all: and thus return to the worship of Thor and Woden: or to the religion of the Pope, and the civil laws founded on that system: this would be radical reform with a vengeance: and yet almost to this point would the speculations of some mistaken, but probably well meaning persons lead us.

* Rapin.

Henry quickly furnished them with an opportunity to execute their plans, by calling a Parliament, which met at London, soon after Easter, A. D. 1258 *. Of this Parliament he demanded, according to custom, a powerful aid for the affair of Sicily ; for as to the voyage to the Holy Land, which had before occupied his attention, it was no longer mentioned.

The Parliament, in conformity with a resolution previously made by the principal barons, instead of granting the demand, vehemently complained of the breach of Henry's promises, and of all the grievances generally spoken of during his reign.

The King, clearly perceiving, by the decided tone of the Parliament, that the charm of royal haughtiness would not at all avail him on the present occasion, fell to his old artifice of pleading guilty to the Lords, and promising speedily to reform what had hitherto been amiss in his government and conduct. For once, however, the Lords refused to fall into the snare ; and they told the designing monarch, in plain terms, that they could no longer leave such an important and necessary concern to the caprice of his own will and convenience, but would immediately set about the good work themselves, and so reform the government, that hereafter there should be no fear of the breach of the King's faith. Henry, though boiling with indignation, still managed to disguise or repress his feelings ; and, under pretence of the difficulties that attended this matter, prorogued the Parliament, and ordered that the next session should be kept at the city of Oxford.

As he was apprehensive that in the mean time the Lords would make the necessary preparations for the accomplishment of their designs, he promised them, in the most solemn manner, that at the time and place appointed he would not fail to meet them, and enter with them cordially upon the great and necessary work of Reformation. He likewise immediately signed a Charter, by which he guaranteed, that the Articles to be reformed should

* Mat. Paris, p. 963.

be drawn up by twenty-four Lords, of whom he would chuse twelve, and engaged to abide by whatever should be settled by these Commissioners. To add weight to this Charter, he caused Prince Edward, his son, to sign it with him.

The Lords, however, had so repeatedly experienced the deceptive nature of Henry's promises, that the stock of their credulity was now exhausted, and without relying on his professions, the barons summoned all their military tenants and vassals; and on June 11, the day appointed, came to Oxford, well attended and resolutely bent on compelling the King to perform his word.

The first thing done was the election of the twenty-four Commissioners, who were to draw up the Articles of the intended Reformation.

Henry chose the following twelve: The Bishops of London and Winchester; Henry, son to the King of the Romans; John, Earl of Warren; Guido de Lusignan, and William de Valance, Henry's half-brothers; John Earl of Warwick; John Mansel, a Friar; J. de Derlington, Abbot of Westminster; Henry de Wengham, Dean of St. Martin's, London; and, lastly, (as is generally supposed, though his name is omitted,) either Peter of Savoy, or James Audley.

The Barons elected the following: the Bishop of Worcester; the Earls, Simon, of Leicester; Richard, of Gloucester; Humphrey, of Hereford; Roger, of Norfolk, Earl Marshal; the Lords Roger Mortimer, John Fitz-Geoffrey, Hugh Bigod, Richard de Gray, William Bardolf, Peter de Montford, and Hugh Despenser.* The first of these Lords they chose for the President of the Council.

These Commissioners, having been duly elected, drew up some Articles, to which the Parliament reserved to themselves a power to add, from time to time, such others as should be deemed necessary for the good of the state. This was, however, an extension of the original compact, which it is probable the King had not contemplated, but which his own fickleness or faithlessness,

faithlessness, and the liberties of the people, rendered absolutely necessary.

The Articles drawn up by the Lords Commissioners were in substance as follow : 1. That the King should confirm the Great Charter which he had sworn to observe, but without any effect : 2. That the office of Chief Justiciary should be given to a person of capacity and integrity, that would administer justice as well to the poor as the rich, without distinction : 3. That the chancellor, treasurer, justices, and other officers and public ministers should be chosen by the four-and-twenty : 4. That the custody of the King's castles should be left to the care of the four-and-twenty, who should intrust them to such as were well affected to the state : 5. That it should be death for any person, of whatever degree or order soever, to oppose, directly or indirectly, what should be ordained by the four-and-twenty : 6. That the Parliament should meet at least once every year, to make such statutes as should be judged necessary for the welfare of the kingdom.

The Order is drawn up in form in the Annals of Burton, and there it is said, the twenty-four Commissioners ordained, that there should be three Parliaments in the year : the first, eight days after Michaelmas ; the second, the morrow after Caudlemass-Day ; and the third, on the first of June.*

It is certain that twelve deputies, or representatives of the Commons, were present in this Parliament ; but whether by permission or right, is not equally clear. One should suppose, by the number, corresponding with those of the Lords Commissioners, that these Commoners were admitted as a matter of right, even though this might be the first time that the people had their representatives in Parliament : this point, however, is not obvious. Rapin† inclines to the opinion, that this was a new regulation ; nor is that opinion without foundation : “ for,” says he, “ if the Commons had a right to sit there at the time we are speaking of, it would be very strange that they should
nominate

* Ann. Burt. p. 415.

† Hist. Engl. I. 333.

nominate but twelve representatives for the whole kingdom. Moreover, all the historians agree, that these twelve were not Commoners," that is, has now reputed to be, but all barons, stiled immediate tenants of the crown.

To shew that the Commoners sat in this Parliament as a matter of right, it may be remarked that the Annals of Burton, before quoted, contain the Act for the election of the Twelve, drawn up in French in this form: "Be it remembered, that the Community have chosen twelve wise men, who shall come to Parliaments, as also at other times, when there shall be need; and the King, or his Council, shall command or send to them, to treat of the business of the King and realm; and the Community will hold for established what these twelve shall do; and this shall be done to spare the cost and charges of the Community."

It does not appear by what mode of election these twelve representatives were respectively appointed to their important trusts: they were, however, chosen by the barons. Their names are entered in the Annals above-mentioned; and are as follow: The Bishop of London, the Earl of Winchester, the Earl of Hereford, Philip Basset, John de Baliol, John de Verdun, Roger de Grey, Roger de Sumerie, Roger de Montalt, Hugh Despencer, Thomas de Gressley, and Ægidius de Argentum. These were all barons.

It is, however, to be remarked, that if the Commons had before this been accustomed to send representatives to Parliament, it is strange that no historian has distinguished them from the rest of the nobility. Not one writer, from the conquest, to the end of the reign of Henry III. though many have spoken of Parliaments, has distinguished the Commons, as making a distinct body, or separate House from the barons: * a separate House they certainly did not make, † till some time after they were admitted as an essential part of the legislative body.

It

* In France, it was not till the reign of Philip the Friar, that the third estate was admitted into the general assembly of the statés. *Pasquier les Recherches*.

† Rapin, *ubi supra*.

It is not the province of this work to trace all the proceedings of this new Parliament, in which was laid the foundation of those liberties and constitutional blessings, which, to the present day are the boast and the glory of our isle—the envy and the admiration of the world. Henry hesitated, and his son flatly refused to confirm the Oxford provisions, till their faithlessness, and the people's resolution brought on what are emphatically called the barons' wars.

In the mean time, the city of London took upon itself to send commissioners, delegates, or representatives to the general assembly; and perhaps this was the first time that any single city, at least since the heptarchy, enjoyed this constitutional privilege.

As the principle of representative legislation began to be better known, and its merits and advantages more generally appreciated and felt, the practice of sending representatives from the community to Parliament gradually extended itself over the country; till at length the elective franchise became an almost universally acknowledged right, to be claimed by every part of the nation.

Henry III. died in the year 1272; and was buried in the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster. The reader has already had an account of his tomb and statue of brass in a former part of the present volume. He was succeeded by his son Edward I. surnamed Longshanks. Though this monarch is usually called the first, he was, in fact the fourth of that name: there having been three Edwards in the time of the Saxons. For this reason, in speaking of this Edward, and the two following kings, by the name of Edward I., II., III., it was once customary to add the words *post conquestum*; but by degrees that distinctive addition was omitted.

As soon as Henry was buried in Westminster, John, Earl of Warren; Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester; with many of the Clergy and Laity, went up to the High Altar, and swore fealty to his

son Edward. This was on the 20th of November,* during the new king's absence.

Shortly after this, a new Parliament assembled, composed not only of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, but also of the knights of the shires, and representatives of the principal cities and boroughs.

According to the Annals of Waverly, at this Parliament were assembled the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, abbots, and priors; four knights from every county, and four representatives from each city;† so it would appear that the practice of sending representatives of the people to Parliament was more generally resorted to in those days than even at present. The same thing had been done under the government of the Earl of Leicester, during the late king's captivity; but as these assemblies were not called by the royal authority, though certainly agreeably to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and in conformity to the spirit of the Great Charter, granted by John and reluctantly confirmed by Henry III., no positive evidence can be thence deduced, that before this period, the Commons had any known right to sit in the legislative assemblies of the nation. This, it is universally admitted, is a point full of difficulty; but it is nevertheless, certain that this privilege was fully enjoyed during the reign of Edward I. and that from that time to the present, it has continued to be exercised, without the least interruption.

Parliaments, in the early periods of our history, were very frequently called; but it does not exactly appear, how often or whether they were, in their original construction, periodical.

It is probable, however, when they were first so considered, that they were annual. This, at least is generally supposed to have

* M. Westm. p. 401.

† Ann. Waver. p. 227.

have been the case till the year 1509 : after which they depended more on the will or the wants of the monarch.

In the reign of Henry VIII. there were nine Parliaments ; the average duration of which did not much exceed one year and eight months : the longest being five years, five months and one day ; and the shortest one month and two days.

During the short reign of Edward VI. there were only two Parliaments ; one of which lasted four years, five months, and eleven days ; the other only one month.

In the disgraceful reign of Mary there were five Parliaments ; averaging little more than three months each.

The " glorious days of good Queen Bess," as they are, somewhat sarcastically, sung, saw ten new Parliaments, each of which extended, upon an average, to little more than a year and a half : the longest however was seven years, ten months, and ten days ; the shortest, one month and twenty-five days.

James the First called only four Parliaments, the longest of which extended to seven years, ten months, and twenty-one days ; the others, to about two months, one year, and two years respectively.

The unfortunate Charles I. was cursed with five Parliaments, if some of them deserved that honourable title : those which might at all be called legal assemblies, lasted only a few months ; but the *Long Parliament*, dissolved by the infamous Cromwell, lasted the shameful length of twelve years, five months, and seventeen days ! So much for the blessings of short Parliaments when those blessings are to be at the mercy and grace of pretended saints, and democratical reformers !

The Interregnum deserves no notice ; it exhibits a frightful chasm in our Parliamentary history, in which a military despotism nearly annihilated for a time all traces of genuine liberty, or fair representation.

The witty and profligate Charles II. had occasion for four Parliaments : one of which was extended to the great length of sixteen years, eight months, and sixteen days ! So deeply
had

had the principles of corruption taken root by the very means employed to check it! The others, were of course, very short: one indeed, lasted only seven days.

James II. had authority over two Parliaments only; one of two years, four months, and sixteen days; and the other of one year, one month, and four days.

Then commenced and ended the glorious and bloodless revolution of 1688. After which William III. called five Parliaments, the longest of which lasted only six years, six months, and twenty-two days; and the others little more than two years each.*

Queen Anne also called five Parliaments, not one of which existed three years.

Our *First George*, during whose reign the Septennial Act was passed, had only two Parliaments: one of five years, eleven months, and twenty-one days; and the other of five years, two months, and twenty-six days.

George the Second, called five Parliaments, which existed somewhat above six years each.

During the reign of his present Majesty, *George III.* there have been ten Parliaments, before the present one, which commenced its labours Nov. 24, 1812. The former ones existed as follow: 1st. six years, nine months, and twenty-one days; 2nd. six years, four months, and twenty days; 3rd. five years, nine months, and three days; 4th, three years, four months, and twenty-five days; 5th, six years, and twenty-three days: 6th, five years, five months, and twenty-four days; 7th, six years, nine months, and three days; 8th, four years, one month, and twenty-five days; 9th, six months, and two days, during which the present members of opposition, or what is called the Fox and Grenville party, were in power: and the 10th exactly five years.

From

* It is to be observed, that the Triennial Act, passed in 1641, seems to have had but little influence on the actual duration of Parliaments.

From a view of these respective statements, it will be seen, that since the year 1509, only four Parliaments have existed beyond seven years, and that only eight have had a Sextennial duration.

Of the rest, though I have not always stated their precise periods, only five parliaments have lasted above five years ; only two above four, and but two above three. Of the remaining number only nine existed above two years, and no less than thirty-four for a shorter period.

It is certain, that one Parliament with another, the duration of each, since the reign of Henry VII. does not exceed the space of two years and about nine months, even including the long Parliament in the reign of Charles I. and the still longer one of nearly 17 years during Charles II.

Whatever, therefore, was the duration of Parliaments before the year 1509, neither the Triennial nor the Septennial acts have had any baleful influence on the frequent exercise of the elective franchise.

Passing over all conjecture on this point, we may remark, that it was not before the year 1641, as already intimated, that an act passed to make Parliaments Triennial.

This act was repealed in the year 1716 ; when the Septennial Act was substituted for the former one. From this circumstance some have affected to draw the most melancholy conclusions ; and successive writers been found who have never ceased, from that period to the present, respectively, to prognosticate the surrender of all our dearest rights—our laws—our liberties—nay, our very religion, at the footstool of the throne. We have been constantly alarmed by the most frightful images of corruption, and undue influence ; tyranny, and arbitrary power ; slavery, and vassalage ; famine, and fury ; all concentrated in the deadly enactments of the Septennial Bill, which contains, according to them, within its circumlocutory clauses, more demons of despotism than could possibly have been embodied even in an act for the abolition of Magna Charta ! I will not here combat these horrible
antago-

antagonists: content to bear, as well as I can, the heavy load imposed upon me; and summoning all my courage against the frightful forms of this "beast with seven heads," pursue my way through the dangerous shoals, and hazardous quagmires of political controversy, thankful that, with its greatest defects, my country affords more rational liberty, more permanent security, than, I am persuaded, I should be able to find in any other portion of the habitable globe. At the same time, let it be distinctly understood, that this meed of grateful acknowledgement, is not meant to justify what is wrong, or to check the progress of moral and political improvement, which it is the nature of all human establishments, from time to time, to require.

Triennial Parliaments might, possibly, have facilitated those improvements, and Septennial ones somewhat retard them; but I know not that the people of this country have actually enjoyed less liberty, either civil or religious, since the year 1716, than they did from the year 1641, up to that so much reprobated period; and it should never be lost sight of, that seldom have Parliaments died a natural death; but that general elections, as we have shewn above, take place much oftener than every seventh year.

A correct and complete view of the present state of the representation would much exceed the limits of this work: but it is necessary nevertheless, to record such a general statement, as will serve for reference at a future day, when the change of time and circumstance shall have rendered it a matter of curiosity, or of interest.

Various have been the tables of Parliamentary representation of Great Britain and Ireland that have been from time to time laid before the public; and as various have been the motives which have actuated the different compilers in exposing what are called the patronage and proprietorship of the several counties, cities, and boroughs, as possessed by private persons, and the ministers of the Crown.

A borough-monger is become almost as common a phrase as a cheese-monger, or an iron-monger; but it is worthy of particular remark, that those who are the most apt to indulge in the use of that invidious term never apply it except in a bad sense; and not at all to any persons except to those who are supposed to be friendly to the aristocracy and the crown; though it is notorious, that it will as appositely apply to whig patrons, and whig proprietors, as to any others.

The acknowledged importance of the House of Commons, the attentions paid to its deliberations and decisions, would seem to the mere speculative inquirer to give value to any information respecting its nature and construction; but when the influence of this branch of the legislature over the property, the commerce, the lives, and happiness of the people is duly considered, it appears difficult to discover a subject of greater, or more immediate interest to the whole empire. *

These are the motives which have induced me to enter into the following details :

The forty English counties, collectively, return eighty members; the cities and boroughs in England 309; the Welch counties 12; the towns and boroughs in Wales also 12; the counties in Scotland 31, including both the Lowlands, and the Highlands; the city and boroughs in Scotland send 15; the Irish counties, including one for the University of Dublin, return 65; and the cities and boroughs in Ireland 35; making altogether 651 members of the House of Commons.

Much has been said and written concerning the manner in which these members are elected; and also concerning the partial or the limited extension of the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament. It has been complained of, and not without reason, that some paltry places have this privilege granted them, whilst it is withheld from many towns of the greatest commercial and political importance in the empire. As an instance

PART III. CONTIN.

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of

* Vide "Tables of the Parliamentary Representation, &c." published at Liverpool in ten folio pages.

of this unfair and capricious measure, the town of Old Sarum in Wiltshire, containing in fact, only a single elector, is represented by two members; while the large and populous town of Manchester, containing nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants, is denied the honour and privilege of sending a single member to advocate their peculiar interests in the British Parliament. These are very justly stated as grievances and disorders which ought to be immediately removed.

On the other hand it is asserted, that the persons who complain of these irregularities do not confine their complaints to such instances; but that they seek, under this pretext, to introduce many innovations which would be more dangerous to the state than any thing that can possibly result from the continuation of the existing irregularities; that, in fact, though some small places, owing to peculiar circumstances, originating in former times, have their distinct representatives; and though it is admitted that some large towns are not as yet so favoured, the representation of every individual by the knights of the shire, as they are called, is virtually secured, as much as if separate members were sent from every town.

It is not my province to enter into the niceties of these political distinctions: I shall therefore confine my observations to the statement of simple facts.

It has been the practice, by those who have directed their attention to these matters, to distinguish the degree of influence, which they suppose, (for, after all, supposition is all they can pretend to,) the counties, cities, and boroughs are under, with respect to their election of members, into those which are "influenced," "partially influenced or appropriated," and "wholly influenced or appropriated." These have been again and again distinctly pointed out; but with what degree of accuracy it is not for me to determine; they say that there are 109 "independent seats," fifty-six "partially influenced," and 324 "influenced, or appropriated," in England alone. That in Wales there are only four "independent," and twenty "appropriated." That Scot-

land

land is as yet pretty free from influence, except that "it is generally understood, that the Dukes of Argyle, Gordon, Montrose, Buccleugh, Hamilton, Athol, Roxburgh, and Queensbury; with the Marquis of Stafford; the Lords Galloway, Pife, Findlater, Dalkeith, Hopetown, Bute, Mansfield, Lauderdale,* Elgin, Dundas, and Seaford, possess a large share of the patronage of this portion of the empire." Ireland, also, has the honour of sharing but a small portion of reprobation on account of individual influence.

I have now before me an "Alphabetical Table of the Patrons and Proprietors of those Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, of England and Wales, which, in the election of Members of Parliament, are subject to individual and private influence." This Table, drawn out, no doubt, with the purest motives of patriotism, has its first column devoted to the names of the several patrons, or proprietors, with the number of members whose election they are respectively supposed to influence or control. Another column contains the placés, which are said to be under "individual patronage." Where, in fact, as they would have us believe, the people are not only without choice in the election of their representatives, but, in this particular, are each under the sole and entire control of the individual whose name is prefixed.

We have then a column devoted to those which are influenced only, but not controlled. These statements refer to the peerage only; but then these persons also kindly point out to our notice a pretty extensive list of the "patronage of commoners." Of the first class they assure us, that 223 members are returned by 94 peers; 19 by the ministers, being the treasury, admiralty, and ordnance departments; 130 by 86 commoners; and alas! only 141 independent members in all England and Wales!

It is needless to enquire into the sources whence these political calculators derive their great and peculiar knowledge on these

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points.

* It is not a little amusing to find in these honourable lists of parliamentary influencers, many names of persons often the loudest in their reprobation of such a practice.

points. That men of large property, extensive connections, or belonging to particular parties, have each a proportionate share of influence and patronage, which naturally exerts itself, on great public occasions, cannot be denied ; nor can any serious evil arise to the state from a circumstance so intimately interwoven with all the principles and practices of human nature. Neither is the difference at all material to whatever circumstance such influence owes its origin : whether in the zeal of party, the personal qualifications, or the peculiar situation and rank in life of the persons possessing it. Unless all men were equally enlightened upon the great points connected with the state of public affairs, there is no such thing as absolute purity of election : the uninformed will be guided by those who are wiser than themselves, and the poor and dependant will naturally attach themselves to the views and interests of those to whom they look for support and patronage.

This much may be said, with the greatest truth, that the present House of Commons is composed of such a variety of characters, and of men from almost every class of society, that the true interests of the whole are much more likely to be attended to than if the composition of that House were to assume a more uniform character.

Gentlemen of all trades, all pursuits, and almost of all religions find their way to that assembly. The interests of the Church establishment are not more narrowly watched, nor more permanently secured by the zeal and the piety of its pastors than by the numerous members of Parliament composing the large portion of those who assemble in St. Stephen's chapel. Nor is there any other need of protection for the Dissenters from that establishment than the vigilance and zeal which every now and then are manifested by the Methodists, and the Calvinists, the Arians, and the Unitarians, found among the members of Parliament.

The rights of the people are carefully guarded by the watchfulness of the Whigs, while the encroachments of innovation, and the

the general interests of the crown and the aristocracy are viewed with caution, or protected with care, by the Tories. The Catholics alone have real cause of complaint: but this is a subject not proper for discussion in this place; and I have sufficiently exhibited my sentiments concerning it in a former work.*

It would be not only amusing, but instructive to retrace the various changes that have, from time to time, taken place in the forms used in the arrangements and regulations of these legislative assemblies. The following, however, must suffice :

They are introduced from their journals, to evince the astonishing improvement we have made in humanity, manners, and the mode of legislation.

Nov. 15, 9 Elizabeth, Edward Jones complained of John Gray, Esq. knight for Stafford, that he had so misused and threatened him in *Poules* (St. Paul's) *casting away his cap*,
2 H 3 whereby

* A Portraiture of Catholicism, published in the year 1812, 8vo. It is pleasing to remark, that whatever heat or irritation may occasionally be manifested by the contending parties in the House of Commons, it is seldom that those irritations are carried out of the House. A stranger would suppose, after reading many of our Parliamentary debates, that nothing but the most dreadful convulsions and bitter animosities are encouraged and fostered by those who are in a peculiar manner the conservators of the public peace. But that a very different spirit actuates the members of Parliament, even among those who are most opposed to each other in their political sentiments, is obvious whenever any popular member, whether of the ministry, or of the people at large, happens to die. Every mouth is opened in his praise—every voice is raised to do justice to the purity of his motives while living, and the loss which the House of Commons has sustained by his death. The same men who opposed, often with violence, and at all times with zeal and constancy, the late Mr. Percival, were ready to lament his death, to acknowledge the extent of his talents, and the goodness of his heart; nor was the memory of Mr. Whitbread, by the adverse party, suffered to perish without the meed of praise, even from the very men whom he had spent his life in opposing.

whereby he was in great fear of his life. Mr. Gray answered at the bar, that he had claimed a debt due by his father, and promised to keep the peace.

1st. James I. "Whereas the members of the Commons House of Parliament, by reason of more charters granted by his majesty, as also by their attendance in greater multitudes than heretofore hath been usual, do want convenient room to sit in the place accustomed to their meeting, and many are thereby forced to stand in the entrance and midst of the House, contrary to order; it is required, on the behalf of the said House, that the officers of his majesty's works do immediately give order for the erecting and fitting such and so many rooms and seats as the house *may sit*, and attend the service with more ease and conveniency; and this shall be your warrant." Issued by Sir Edward Philips, speaker, to the surveyor of the King's works.

1604. Mr. Hext moveth *against hissing*, to the interruption and hindrance of the speech of any man in the House; taking an occasion from an abuse of that kind offered on Sunday before: a thing (he said) derogating from the dignity, not be-seeming the gravity, as much crossing and abusing the honour and privilege of the House, as any other abuse whatsoever. A motion well approved.

21 Jan. 1605. Sir George Moore maketh a motion, out of a sense of the late conspiracy (Guy Faux's attempt to blow the House up), the like whereof never came upon the stage of the world. No hour too soon for such a motion; encouragement to Papists, impunity and delay. *Homines, qui ex fraude, fallacia, medaciis consistere videbantur. Tantumne religio potuit movisse malorum?* To enter into consideration what course may be fittest to settle the safety of the king, and prevent the danger of Papistical practices.

Sir Francis Hastings. Three duties: To God, to the King, to God and ourselves. Offered to consideration four: The plot,
the

the carnage of the plot, the discovery, and the deliverance plot, popish, dangerous, and desperate.

Mr. Solicitor. A word in time, *like apples of gold, furnished with pictures of silver*. New divinity of state-monks---lawful to equivocate, to lie, to dissemble before a magistrate, to kill an heretic. A committee then named to prevent plots.

31 May, 1610. The Speaker drummed out of the House of Commons by the Lord Mayor.

This day the Lord Mayor, with the Citizens in the liveries of their several companies, went to Putney in their way to Richmond, and waited upon Prince Henry coming down to Whitehall; the Duke of Brunswick, Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Pembroke, and Earl of Marne, in the barge with him. At nine o'clock in the morning they went. The drums and fifes were so loud, and the company so small, as Mr. Speaker thought not fit, after nine o'clock, to proceed in any business, but to arise and depart.

May 1, 1621. Floyde, or Edward Lloyde, of Clannemayne, county of Salop, Esq. was impeached before the House of Commons, for saying, "I have heard that Prague is taken, and Goodman Palsgrave and Goodwife Palsgrave have taken their heels and run away: and, as I have heard, Goodwife Palsgrave is taken prisoner." His sentence was to stand in the pillory two hours before Westminster Hall, with a paper on his hat, inscribed: "For false, malicious, and spiteful speeches against the king's daughter and her husband;" to ride thence on an unsaddled horse, with the tail for a bridle, to the Exchange, there to be pilloried two hours, and from there to the Fleet prison. To stand and ride the next day, and pay 1000*l.* fine. It was said that beads were found in his pocket, and the girdles of monks in his trunks.*

The number of clerks and other officers immediately employed in and about the House of Commons, are by no means numerous,

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considering

* Malcolm, Lond. Red. Vol. IV.

considering the infinite importance of the establishment; neither are their salaries in the aggregate very high; besides that they are greatly reduced by taxes and deductions of various kinds from the value assigned to them in the books. This remark, with respect to the actual salaries of most, perhaps of all, persons belonging to the Court and the Government in general, will apply peculiarly to several salaries mentioned in a former part of this volume; and I am happy to have an opportunity, in the note below, to correct, from indubitable authority, a mistake into which, in common with many others, I had fallen respecting the duties attached to the office of one of the chaplains belonging to the Royal Chapel at St. James's. I allude to the office still denominated, merely from former custom, *Confessor to the Household*.*

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* The duty of the Confessor (so called,) to his Majesty's Household is to baptize the children born within the verge of the palace; to visit the sick; to read prayers in the Chapel Royal every Sunday morning at eight o'clock, and at times to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; to keep the baptismal register; to prepare young persons for confirmation, which is here annual; and to distribute a portion of the alms collected at the Sacrament; to distressed persons employed in the king's service; in short, to perform those parochial duties, within a district that is extra-parochial, to which the inhabitants have no claim on the clergy of the adjoining parishes.

To this office one of the priests in ordinary has always been appointed from time immemorial; and these duties have been discharged by him who now holds it, for the most part *in person*, for above twenty years.

The salaries stated in the printed accounts are reduced above a fourth by taxes and other deductions. For the nominal 73*l.* a gentleman of the Royal Chapel receives only 52*l.* 2*s.* and so of other salaries in proportion.

The priests in ordinary take the desk and the communion service at twelve, with a most excellent choir on Sundays and holidays; they read prayers also on Sunday evenings at half past five. There is a communion the fourth Sunday in the month, at noon, from January to June inclusive; also on the great festivals, and (for the members of the Chapel) on the *second* day after each of those festivals.

The chaplains in ordinary attend, four in each month, and preach twice every Sunday, at eight and twelve, except during Lent, when the pulpit is filled

The Clerk of the House of Commons, properly so called, has a deputy and two assistant clerks. There are also a Clerk of the Committees of Privileges and Elections, a Clerk of the Fees, and his assistant; four principal Committee Clerks, and as many Deputy-Committee-Clerks, besides four Assistant-Deputy-Committee Clerks, and as many others who only occasionally attend upon Committees. There is a Clerk of the Journals and Papers; three Clerks of the Ingrossments, with one Assistant-Clerk. In the Private Bill Office, there are three Clerks. Besides these several Clerks in the several offices of the Chief Clerk, besides those already enumerated, there are about fourteen other inferior Clerks.

The above servants of the House are directly employed in the interior duties of that legislative assembly, and appear to be all, more or less, under the immediate direction of *The Speaker*, who is the highest officer belonging to that honourable body.

The following appear to be more directly attached to exterior duties, unless when called into the House on important occasions: The Serjeant at Arms, and his Deputy; a Deliverer of Votes; Housekeeper and Deputy; Collector of Serjeants' Fees; two Upper and one Lower Door-Keepers; four Messengers, and three Supernumerary Messengers; also one Deliverer of Post Letters. There are likewise a Chaplain to the House of Commons, the Secretary to the Speaker, and a Train Bearer. I may also include the Printers of the Journals, &c. and the Printers of the Votes. These latter, however, are not solely employed in their business by the House of Commons.

Thus it will appear, that notwithstanding the vast and complicated affairs of this National Institution, under whose cognizance
comes

filled by prelates only, including the archbishops. During that season the chaplains preach likewise on Wednesdays at the Palace; and a certain part of them, or both, Wednesdays and Fridays, at Whitehall.

In lieu of a table formerly kept for them while in waiting, they have now an allowance of thirty pounds a year. They have no other emolument whatever.

comes whatever concerns the peace, the welfare, the prosperity, the finances, nay, the very being of the whole empire, including all its foreign dependencies, allies, relations, treaties, &c. &c. the House of Commons does not keep in actual employ within the walls of the establishment as many clerks, and other officers, as are often found in the shops and banking-houses of our ordinary merchants and tradespeople. I am speaking, it is true, of one branch only of the legislature ; but there is no other department of the state whose concerns are not in some way or other under the eye and care of this ; for, truly, it may be said, that the Commons House of Parliament, by the powers with which it is invested, of granting or withholding the supplies needful for the support of the whole state, possesses within itself more actual authority, and, if it were so disposed, a capability of exercising more despotic sway, than is delegated to the King himself ; and though called the Lower House, is, in fact, the most perfect security that a people can possibly expect or obtain for their liberty, their property, and their rights. This House is the " Grand Inquest of the Nation," and has authority to impeach the greatest Lords in the kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

Before the Commons, after a general election, can enter upon any business, or even the choice of a Speaker, all the members enter the Court of Wards, where they take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, with those appointed by the Act of 1 William and Mary, in the presence of an officer appointed by his Majesty, who is usually the Lord Steward of the Household. After they have chosen the Speaker, they take the same oaths again at the table : and subscribe their opinions against the doctrines of Transubstantiation, the Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass ; and before they can give any vote in the House, except for the choice of Speaker, they are obliged to abjure the Pretender.

Any member of Parliament is at liberty to move for a bill to be brought in ; which being agreed to by the House, the per-

son who made the motion, with some of those who seconded and supported it, are ordered to prepare and bring it in. When the bill is ready, some of the same members, desire leave to bring the bill to the table; and upon the question being agreed to, it is read the first time, by the clerk at the table; after which the speaker, taking the bill in his hand, reads the abbreviate, or abstract of it. This being done, after the debate on the bill, if any such should take place, he puts the question whether it shall have a second reading; and sometimes, upon a motion being made, appoints a day for it.

In the meantime, the bill, in most cases, is ordered to be printed, and circulated among the members, by which they have individually an opportunity of perusing it, and seriously weighing its contents, and of calculating its local, or political effects. After the second reading, should no fatal objection be made against it, and there is a majority in its favour, it is read a third time, either on the same or some other day; after this, if it should still not be thrown out by a majority, it is passed to the House of Lords, where it undergoes the same ordeal.

Petitions, whether from individuals, cities, or public bodies, are offered like the bills at the bar of the House, and are brought up and delivered at the table by the member who presents them. But leave must always be asked for permission to have a petition read; except in the case of petitions from the city of London, which are brought up by the sheriffs, whether members or not, and are instantly read by the clerk at the table, without any previous leave being asked.

The Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, has also authority to present petitions from that Corporation. Petitions are, however, perhaps in every other case, presented by members only.

Messengers from the Lords, and all persons appearing at the bar of the House, are introduced by the serjeant attending the House, with the mace upon his shoulder, but they are not so introduced until the serjeant has received an intimation to that ef-

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fect from the speaker, who has been previously informed that such persons are in waiting. *

While the speaker is in the chair, where he always is, unless the House is in a committee; the mace lies upon the table, except when sent upon any extraordinary occasion into Westminster Hall, and the Court of Requests to summon the members to attend; but when the members resolve themselves into a committee of the whole House, the mace is laid under the table, and the chairman to that committee takes the chair where the clerk of the House usually sits. Strangers are then excluded, and the speaker assumes his ordinary functions as a member of Parliament, debating like other members, upon any subject then in question.

At other times, when the votes are equal, the casting vote is always given to him; and though his political opinions are supposed to be favourable to the party in power, he will not unfrequently decide in favour of the popular side. This most honourable line of conduct has been followed, on more than one occasion, by the present speaker, who may fairly be said to be a favourite with all parties, owing to his great experience, his profound knowledge of the duties of his situation, his inflexible integrity, and uniform impartiality.

In a committee of the whole House, they divide by changing sides, the *ayes*, that is, those who vote on the affirmative side of any question, taking the right hand of the chair; and the *noes*, or negative party, the left; there are two tellers, who count the votes on each side.

On ordinary occasions, the Commons vote by *yeas* and *noes*; but if it appears also doubtful which is the greater number, they divide as follows: if the question relates to any thing already in the House, the *noes* go out; but if it be to bring any thing in, as
a bill,

* Strangers, that is persons having no business to transact in the House, Newspaper reporters, &c. are admitted to the galleries with impunity, upon paying about half a crown each, or by the written order of any member.

a bill, petition, &c. the *yeas*, or *ayes* go out. Two of each opinion, who after they have told those within, place them in the passage between the bar and the door, and then tell or count the others who went out; which done, the two tellers, who have the majority, take the right hand, and place themselves within the bar; all four advancing, bow three times, saying "the *ayes* who went out are so many;" "the *noes* who staid so many;" or the contrary. This is repeated by the speaker, who declares the majority. *

Forty members are necessary to make a House, and eight a committee.

Formerly the Parliament was always dissolved at the death of the King; but by an act it is now provided, that a Parliament sitting, or being at the King's demise, shall continue; and if not sitting shall meet expressly, for keeping the peace of the realm, and preserving the succession to the Crown.

The speaker and clerks always wear gowns in the House, as the professors of the law do in Term Time; but no other of the members wear robes, except the four representatives of the city of London, who, the first day after every new Parliament, are dressed in scarlet gowns, and sit together on the right hand of the chair, next to the speaker. As there is always what is called a ministerial and an opposition party in the House, it has become customary to distinguish the sides of the House by the terms ministerial, or as they are invidiously called, the treasury, and the opposition benches; not that there are any actual distinctions in the respective seats; but that the friends of either party usually sit together.

Members of Parliament have several honorary and substantial privileges, such as freedom from arrest, &c. &c. but it is impossible to enumerate them in this place. What are called the privileges of Parliament are extremely numerous, sometimes intricate, and often doubtful in their character; requiring great ex-
perience,

* Hugh. Lon. IV. 260.

perience, judgment, and knowledge of the laws, the customs, and the constitution itself to decide concerning them rightly, and to discriminate, with perfect satisfaction, the rights and interests of all parties: for many of these privileges are the result rather of custom than of statute, of suffrage than of law: seldom, however, has any member cause to complain that his privileges are not protected.

The qualification of a member with respect to property is that he be in the actual possession at the time of his taking the oaths, of an estate, of freehold, or copyhold, for his own life, or some greater estate, either in law or equity, over and above what will satisfy and clear all encumbrances, of the respective annual value hereafter limited, (*viz.*) 600*l.* *per annum* for every knight of the shire, and 300*l.* *per annum* for every citizen, burgess, or baron of the Cinque Ports; and persons not being possessed of such estates respectively, their election and return shall be void.*

The act referred to below does not extend to the eldest son of a peer, or of a person qualified to be a knight of the shire; and the Universities may elect members as formerly.

No person to be qualified by virtue of any mortgaged premises, unless the mortgage has been in possession seven years before the election. Every candidate, at the request of another candidate, or of two of the voters, shall take the oaths of qualification, according to the form therein prescribed, (*viz.*) 600*l.* for a county and 300*l.* for a city.

These qualifications are now extended to members of the United Parliament, and they may be situate in England, Wales, Berwick-upon-Tweed, or Ireland; † but though the property so qualifying should be all lost, given away, or otherwise disposed of immediately after a member has taken his seat, he does not therefore forfeit his honours, or privileges as a member of Parliament.

Any

* Act 9 Anne, Cap. 5.

† Act 33 Geo. III. Cap. 20.

Any member may be expelled for irregular, disloyal, flagrantly dishonest, or other disgraceful practices, but cannot resign his seat, except on receiving some office under government, real or nominal, with the holding of which, his duties as member of Parliament are deemed incompatible.

By the act 7th and 8th William III. Cap. 25, no person can be elected into Parliament, who is under the age of twenty-on years; aliens, also, are incapable of becoming members; Roman Catholics, Quakers, traitors, and felons; outlaws in criminal prosecutions, but not in civil suits; ideots, and madmen, deaf and dumb persons; peers, and judges; clergy of the established church, or those who ever were in holy orders; sheriffs, mayors, and bailiffs of boroughs, in their respective jurisdictions, as being returning officers; members on double returns, till the returns are determined by a committee, and there is a resolution of the House to this effect, made at the commencement of every session; commissioners or farmers of the Excise; commissioners of appeals, comptrollers, or auditors of the duty of Excise; * persons holding any new office or place of profit under the Crown, created since the year 1705: persons accepting any office of profit whilst members; † persons having pensions from the Crown; ‡ and commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, or of the navy or victualling office, deputies, and clerks in any of these or of the following officers: (viz.) the lord high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury, auditor, tellers, or chancellor of the Exchequer, commissioners of the admiralty, paymasters of the army or navy, principal secretaries of state, or commissioners of salt, stamps, appeals, wine licences, hackney coaches, hawkers, and pedlars; also persons holding any office, civil or military in the island of Minorca, or in Gibraltar, except officers holding commissions in any regiment there only: also by some act.

* Vide Acts 11th and 12th William III. Cap. 2, sect. 15, 152. Also Acts 12th and 13th William III. Cap. 10, sect. 39, 90.

† But they may be re-elected.

‡ Vide Act 1st, Geo. I. st. 2, Cap. 56.

act* the treasurer and comptroller of the navy, the secretaries of the treasury, secretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer, secretaries to the admiralty, under secretary to any of the principal secretaries of state, or the deputy post-master of the army; and lastly, persons holding contracts for the public service, † are all deemed incapable of being members of Parliament.

Such, at least, would appear from the acts already cited, and from various others which the reader will find referred to, more at length in Dr. Beatson's "Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament, from the Union, 1708 to 1807." ‡

Having treated of the origin, nature, and construction of the present House of Commons, I may now, in a very brief manner, endeavour to give some account of the

HOUSE OF LORDS.

which is in another apartment of this very extensive mass of building.

This part of our venerable constitution may be called the parent stock, from whence sprung the other branch already described, being the successors of the ancient barons, to which have been added many new families raised to the peerage by the various monarchs that have filled the throne since the Conquest.

The seats in this House are not elective, but hereditary, and consequent upon the dignity of peers.

The Scotch peers take precedence of English peers of the same rank created since the Union in 1707. The Irish peers,
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* 15 Geo. II. Cap. 22, s. 1.

† Act 22nd Geo. III. c. 45, s. 1, 2.

‡ The reader should also consult Lord Glenbervie's "History of the Cases of Controverted Elections determined during the first sessions, of the 14th Parliament of Great Britain," first published in 1777, and re-printed in 1802.

in like manner, take precedence of British peers of the same rank, created since the Union in 1801. Irish peers, since that period rank according to the dates of their patents among the peers of the United Kingdoms. Before the respective Unions of Scotland and Ireland to England, the English peers, without any regard to the dates of their patents, took precedence of all others subject to the King.

The present House of Peers consists of the following Lords, and dignities: peers of the blood Royal, of which there are seven; about eighteen dukes; nearly the same number of marquesses; almost one hundred earls; nearly thirty viscounts; upwards of one hundred and thirty barons; besides the two archbishops, and all the bishops;* also six Scotch peers, elected in 1812, and twenty-eight Irish peers, elected for life; likewise four Irish bishops, including the Archbishop of Armagh, for the eleventh session of the Imperial Parliament. The Lords, collectively, are about three hundred and sixty-one at the present time; but as elevations to the peerage take place much oftener than peerages become extinct, the number of members constituting this branch of the legislature is at all times uncertain. No inconvenience, however, is ever likely to take place on this account, as it never happens, not even in a call of the House; or, as it is termed in the Peers, a summons of the Lords, that all the Lords attend, being allowed, contrary to what is permitted in the Commons, to vote by proxy.

The clerks and officers of the Lords House of Parliament consist of the speaker, who is the Lord Chancellor, a chairman of committees; a clerk of the Parliaments, who may be, and I believe always is, a member of the Lower House, and has a salary of 3300*l.* including the usual deduction of fees and taxes; a clerk-assistant; a reading-clerk and clerk of the private committees, united in the same person; counsel to the chairman of committees; a clerk of the journals; a copying-clerk; and six

PART III. CONTIN.

2 I

other

* The Bishop of Soder and Mann, has no vote in the House.

other clerks of the office; gentleman usher of the Black Rod, who attends the other House with summonses, &c. from the Lords to call them to hear the Royal assent given to bills, the King's speech, &c. &c.: a yeoman-usher; a serjeant at arms, a receiver of the fees; about seven or eight door-keepers; a house-keeper; a keeper of the state room, and a necessary woman.

Peers on their first introduction to the House, both on their original accession, to a title, and on their advancement to a higher one; also all bishops at their first consecration, and upon every future promotion, pay the following fees:

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Prince of Wales	30	0	0
An Archbishop	27	0	0
A Duke	27	0	0
A Marquis	19	6	8
An Earl	14	0	0
A Viscount	12	0	0
A Bishop	14	0	0
A Baron	9	0	0

They also pay as homage-fees:

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Prince of Wales	703	6	8
Ditto, as Earl of Chester	203	3	4
A Duke	350	3	4
A Marquis	272	10	8
An Earl	203	3	4
A Viscount	159	7	4
A Baron	150	5	4

The House of Lords, in conjunction with the King and Commons,

mons, have the power not only of making and repealing all laws, but of constituting the supreme judicature of the kingdom. The Lords here assemble to take cognizance of treason and high crimes, committed by the peers and others; they try all who are impeached by the Commons; and acquit or condemn without taking an oath, only laying their right hand upon their breast and saying: "Guilty," or "Not Guilty, upon my honour." They receive appeals from other courts; and even sometimes reverse the decrees of Chancery: but from this highest Tribunal there lies no appeal.

This, therefore, being a court of justice in the proper sense of the word, it is open at all times to the public, except when any very important question is in debate, and the House is likely to be uncomfortably crowded; at which times a note from some Lord is necessary to gain admission. But there are no accommodations for the people, as in the Commons;—no galleries or benches, besides what are occupied by the Lords within the bar: the people, therefore, when fatigued, seat themselves on the floor, which is covered with matting.

It is not necessary to describe the forms of proceeding in this House: they are similar to those pursued in the Commons, only that the Lords do not retire when the House is divided on any question.

The Speaker has no chair, as in the Commons, but is seated on a large woolsack, covered with red cloth, with no support for the back, nor any table to lean against in front. This is a most preposterous and almost cruel custom.

At the upper end of the room, which is somewhat less than the House of Commons, is the Throne, upon which is seated the King on solemn occasions, in his robes, with the crown on his head, and adorned with all the ensigns of majesty. On the right hand of the Throne is a seat for the Heir Apparent; and on the left another for the next person of the royal family. Below the Throne, on the King's right hand, are the seats of

the Archbishops ; and a little below them the Bench of Bishops. Before the throne are three broad seats, stuffed with wool ; on the first of which next to the Throne, sits the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, as mentioned above ; on the other two sit the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the other Judges, who attend occasionally, to be consulted on points of law.

The benches for the Lords Spiritual and Temporal are covered with red cloth.

There is a bar across the House, at the end opposite the Throne, at the outside of which sits the King's First Gentleman Usher, called the Black Rod, from a black wand he carries in his hand. Under him is the yeoman, who waits at the inside of the door, a crier without, and a Serjeant at Mace, who always attends the Lord Chancellor.

When his Majesty is present with the crown on his head, the Lords sit uncovered, and the Judges stand till the King gives them leave to sit. In his absence the Lords, at their entrance, do reverence to the Throne, as is done by all who enter the Presence Chamber, by bowing.

When his Majesty has so signified, the Judges may sit, but must not be covered till the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, informs them that the Lords permit them to be so.

The *Painted Chamber*, an apartment so called, between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, is often used for conferences of the two Houses, or their Committees, there being a gallery of communication for the members of the House of Commons to come up without being crowded. In this room the Parliaments were formerly opened ; and it is said to have been the bed-chamber of Edward the Confessor.

Besides these important purposes to which Westminster Hall, and some other parts of this great mass of buildings are appropriated, before we attempt a description of the building itself, it
will

will be proper to give some account of the other courts of judicature holden in the rooms of this building.

Entering the hall, at the front gate, from Palace Yard, there are stairs on each side adjoining to the wall; those on the left hand lead to the *Court of Exchequer*; and those on the right to the Receipt of the Exchequer, or the office where the revenue is paid in.

At the Conquest, and even for some time after, it does not appear that there was more than one Supreme Court of Judicature in this country: this was the *Curiâ Regis*, or King's Court, which was always the place of the royal residence.

At this court, especially at some solemnities of the year, the King held his great councils, and transacted affairs of national importance, attended by his principal lords and barons. There coronations, &c. were celebrated: there also was constantly placed a stately throne, a sovereign ordinary court of judicature, wherein justice was administered to the subjects; and there affairs of the royal revenue were transacted. To the King's Court belonged the following officers: 1. The Chief Justicier, who was next the King in power and authority; and in his absence governed the realm as Viceroy. If the King was not present in person in this court, the Justicier was chief judge, both in criminal and civil causes. 2. *The Constable*, or *Constabularius Regis*, or *Angliæ*, who was a high officer, both in war and peace. This office was at one time hereditary. 3. *The Mareschal*, which office was, and indeed still is hereditary. As an officer in the King's Court, the *Mareschal* was to provide for the security of the King's person in his palace, to distribute lodgings there, to preserve peace and order in the King's household, and to assist in determining controversies, &c. within the royal precincts. 4. *The Seneschal*, or *Steward*, which office was likewise hereditary. 5. *The Chamberlain*, or *Camerarius Regis*.

The great officers are distinguished from the inferior ones, of the same name, by the epithet *Magistratus*, *Magisterium*; as

the office of King's chamberlain is called *Magistra Camera-ria*; also *Magistro Marischalcias*, &c. 6. The Chancellor, or *Cancellarius Regis*, so called to distinguish him from the inferior chancellors of the dioceses, &c. Very little is said of this office. It appears, however, that one part of his duty was to supervise the charters to be sealed with the King's seal, and likewise to supervise the acts and precepts that issued in the proceedings depending in *Curiâ Regis*. He was one of the King's prime counsellors. 7. The *Treasurer*, who was for the most part a prelate, or some other ecclesiastical person.

For some time after the Conquest the justicer used to perform many duties, which afterwards pertained to the treasurer's office.

The *Curiâ Regis*, where all the liege-men of the kingdom repaired for justice, was undoubtedly established in England by the Normans, there being no notice whatever of such a court among the Anglo-Saxons. All pleas or causes were then determined below in a plain manner, by the courts in the several counties, towns, or districts. And indeed, at first, there were but few causes reserved to the King's courts after the Conquest, till the Norman Lords, who were possessed of the larger seignuries, carried it with so high a hand towards their vassals and neighbours, that the latter could not have right done them in the ordinary way, and so were constrained to seek for justice in the King's court. This was likewise done when contentions arose between the great Lords themselves. However, few or no causes were brought thither without permission, and the party's making fine to the Crown to have his plea in *Curiâ Regis*. These were sometimes called *oblata*, or *voluntary fees*.

When the pleas in the King's Court became very numerous, there were certain justices appointed to go *Iters*, now called *Circuits*, through the realm, to determine pleas and causes within the several counties. These were vested with great authority.

thority. It is not known, however, when they were first instituted, but they were new modelled, and their circuits appointed by Henry II.

A branch of the King's court was THE EXCHEQUER. It was a sort of subaltern court, resembling in its model the *Curiâ Regis* itself. For in it sat the great officers above-mentioned, and sometimes the King himself. It was called *caccarium*, because a chequered cloth, like a chess-board, was anciently spread on the table in the court; and the great persons that assisted in this court were denominated *Barones Sacarii*. To these were left the care and management of the Crown revenue, &c.

The chief justicier let to farm the king's manors, held pleas at the Exchequer, and made due allowances to the accomptants. The other great officers had likewise their part in affairs transacted at the Exchequer.

As to the causes, the Exchequer was at first called a court having jurisdiction in Common Pleas. Matters remained in this state till the division of the King's Court and separation of the Common Pleas from it*.

The Exchequer being the place into which the revenue is still paid, it will be interesting to shew in what manner it was paid in early times.

At first the tenants of knight's fees answered to their Lords by military service; and the tenants of soccage, lands, and demesnes, in a great measure, by work and provisions. Afterwards the revenue of the Crown was answered in gold and silver, and sometimes in palfreys, destriers, chaceurs, leveriers, hawks, &c. (horses, dogs, and game fowl) and the like. Sometimes in both together.

When a man paid money into the Exchequer, it was said, *In Thesauro liberavit* so much; the same phrase is still continued.

These payments were made *ad Scalam* and *ad Pensum*: and *Blank* silver and *Numero* by tale. *Ad Scalam* was by paying sixpence over and above each pound and twenty shillings, which at first was thought sufficient to make good the weight. *Ad Pensum* was the persons making good the deficiencies of weight, though it was more than sixpence *per* twenty shillings.

But as the money might be deficient in fineness as well as weight, a third way of payment was by *combustion*, or melting down part of the money paid in, and reducing it to plate of due fineness. When the ferm was melted down, it was said to be *dealbated*, or *blanched*. As suppose a ferm of a hundred pound was paid into the Exchequer after the combustion, it was said to be a hundred pound blank. Frequently, the twentieth part, or one shilling, was accepted in lieu of combustion, to save trouble and expence.

The payment by *Numero*, or tale, requires no explanation. Payments, or at least computations, were made by marks, and half marks; ounces and half ounces of gold; and in pounds, marks, half-marks, shillings, pence, &c. of silver. The ounce of gold was equal to fifteen shillings of silver; the pound of silver by tale was twenty shillings; the mark thirteen shillings and fourpence; and a penny was the twentieth part of an ounce; equal to our threepence.*

The royal revenue in those times was collected and issued in the following manner: the person principally entrusted with the levying of it, was the sheriff of each county, who was an officer of great authority. However, there were several other collectors and accomptants: namely, the escheators, the fermers, (or custodes of such towns and boroughs as were not within the sheriff's receipt;) the custodes cambrij, or customers, the keepers of the wardrobe, and, in general, all persons who held bailiwicks from the king, or received any of his treasure or revenue, by impress or otherwise, were obliged to render an account

* See note in Rapin, Vol. I. p. 189.

count thereof : and, in succeeding times, the collectors of tallages, dismes, quinzimes, &c. But in case these officers could not enforce the king's debtors to make payment, the sheriff was armed with sufficient power to do it.

The most ancient process made use of was the *Summonce* of the Exchequer, which issued twice a year into all the counties of England, and was returnable against the times of holding the *Duo Saccaria* : namely, the *Saccarium Paschæ*, or Exchequer of Easter, and the *Saccarium St. Michaelis*, or Exchequer of *Michaelmass*, which were the general terms for the sheriffs and other accomptants to pay in their fermes, or rents, and other issues of their baliwicks.

This was the ordinary process ; but upon urgent occasions, the King issued special writs to the sheriffs, and others concerned in collecting the revenue, commanding them to levy debts, &c. with all speed.

The manner of issuing the King's money, was by several methods. Whilst the money remained in the hands of the collectors, it was usual for the King, his chief justicier, great officers of his court, treasurers, or barons of the Exchequer to order them, by writ, to make provisions and payments out of the money in their hands. This writ was sometimes called *Warrentum* ; the sheriff's warrant ; for, upon producing it, he had allowance made to him *de tanto* upon his accompt. Sometimes the King's money was issued by way way of *prest*, or *imprest*, *de præstito*, either out of the receipt of the Exchequer, the wardrobe, or, some other of the King's treasuries. *Imprest* seems to have been of the nature of a *Concreditum*, or *Accommodatum*, and when a man had money imprested to him, he became accountable to the Crown for the same.

In the fifth year of King Stephen, an account was rendered at the Exchequer, of certain monies *imprest*ed to the accomptant, when the Empress Maud came into England. *

According to ancient usage the King's treasurer was to be issued

* Mag. Rot. 5 Stephen.

issued [by virtue of a writ or mandate under the Great, or Privy Seal, and directed sometimes to the chief justicier and barons of the Exchequer; but most commonly to the treasurers and chamberlain of the receipt. The writ was founded upon a bill or certificate from the Exchequer or wardrobe, or other matter of record. But the usual writ for issuing the King's money out of the Exchequer was the *Liberate* (so called from that word used in it) directed to the treasurer and chamberlain. This writ was of two sorts: a *Liberate* for paying a sum *hac vice*; and a *Liberate* current, or dormant, for paying in continuance, or more than once. *

From William the Conqueror to the time when King John signed Magna Charta is called the first period in the history of the Exchequer; from the end of John's reign to the end of Edward II.'s is called the second period; and this history is to be gathered from the revenue rolls and other records in this and some other public offices. The rolls, which are called the great rolls, are kept in the Pipe office; the Exchequer Records are of the greatest importance; not inferior in interest to Domesday Book itself. †.

From the very first establishment of the Exchequer it was customary to make a great roll every year, containing an exact account of every branch of the Royal revenue, as it was collected in each county. The great rolls of most of the years of Henry II., Richard I., and John, are still in being. But the most ancient of these records is The Great Roll, of the fifth year of King Stephen. A famous monument of antiquity, says Madox, whether we consider the hand-writing, or the contents. This great roll, or bundle, consists of sixteen large rolls, written on both sides, of about four feet long, one with another, for they are not of an equal length, and a foot broad.

Though generally called the Roll of 5 Stephen, it is no doubt a roll of some year of Henry I., ‡ as Mr. Madox has clearly proved.

In

* Several instances of all these methods and things the reader will find in Madox's elaborate History of the Exchequer, Chap. VI. X.

† Rap. I. 386.

‡ Pryn says the 18th.

In the note below, I have given a few instances, from Rapin, relating to the several branches of the Royal revenue, which shew the nature of these rolls.*

These records, and all others of the court holden before the King, of those of the Common Bench, and of the justices in Eyre, still remain under the custody of the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer.

In process of time the King's justicier ceased to preside in this court, by which the power of the Treasurer was considerably increased. The affairs were then managed by the Treasurer and the Barons of the Exchequer, to whom may be added the King's council, whom we often find acting both in the superior court and in the Exchequer; and that persons were sometimes summoned to appear before the council there, on set days.

Henry

* W. de Mandevill comes Essexiæ debet Cl, pro Relevio suo. *M. Rot.* 2 Hen. III. *Rot.* 7. Petrus de Brus *r c* (that is, *reddit compotum*: accounts for) de Cl pro relevio suo de Baronia quæ fuit Patris sui. In th. l. et Q. e. (that is, In thesauro liberavit et quietus est.) *Mag. Rot.* 6, Hen. III. *Rot.* 11. Odo de Dammartins *r c* de D Marcas pro habenda Custodia filii et terræ Hugonis Pincernæ; In thesauro CC marcas et debat CCC Marcas *Mag. Rot.* 28 Hen. II. Ricardus Basset et Albericus de Ver *r c* de Firma de Sudrcia, et de Grenteburgescira et de Hunte donescira: In thesauro CCCC & XIII l. & XII d, ad Pensum *M. Rot.* 5 Steph. *Rot.* 4. Hamo de sancto Claro *r c* de Firma Civitatis Colcestræ: In thesauro XXXV III l. & XIV s. & 11 d, et debet XXIII s. & X d. Bl. (Blank) *M. Rot.* 5 Steph. *Rot.* 14. Burgenses de Carliolo *r c* de X Marcas pro Libertatibus suis habendis. *M. Rot.* 5. Rich. I. *Rot.* 5. Felicia de Winterburn debet tertiam partem de perquisito de XV Mareas pro justiciando Willielmo de Winterburn quod reddat ei XV Marcas *M. Rot.* Joh. Walterus de Cauceio *r c* de XVI. ut ducat ed veil suum. *M. Rot.* 5. Steph. *Rot.* 3. Lucia Comitissa Cestria debat D Marcas, ne cipiat Virum infra V annos. *Ibid.* *Rot.* 12. Uxor Hugonis de Nevill dat Domino Regi ducastas gallinas, eoquod possit jacere una nocte cum domino suo Hugone de Nevill. *Rot.* Fin. 6 Joh. *M.* 8. d. Adam de Tindal debet X Marcas pro habenda seisina Bosi de Langel, qui appellatur Wiveteleia cum pertinentiis. *Mag. Rot.* 10 Joh. *Rot.* 7. Northumb. Yvo vir Emmæ debet LXs. quia retraxit se de Duello suo die quo debuit pugnare. *M. Rot.* 31 Hen. II. *Rot.* 5.

Henry III. by his charter, granted his treasury of his Exchequer of England and Wales, to Walter Maurice, Bishop of Carlisle, to hold during life.

Some persons have been inclined to think that the office of the King's Treasurer, (or, as we now call it, Treasurer of England,) and that of the Treasurer of the Exchequer, were two distinct offices; but, in numerous instances, the Treasurer, during the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. and II. are stiled, sometimes, *The King's Treasurer*, and sometimes *Treasurer of the Exchequer*. It does not appear what appointment the Treasurer, in the most ancient times, received of the King.

In the reign of Henry III. the salary was one hundred marks; the same salary was paid to John Bishop of Ely, Treasurer 25 Edward I. But at that time the King used to make other provision for his Treasurers, by some beneficial grant, or ecclesiastical preferment; and so likewise for the Chancellors, and other officers, who were ecclesiastical persons.

Sometimes there was at the Exchequer an officer, called The Treasurer's Lieutenant, who acted in the Treasurer's absence, or, if no Treasurer, executed the Treasurer's office, and was in effect the Treasurer's deputy. There were Lieutenants to several other officers, as to the King's Chancellor, &c. &c.

After the Treasurer, came the Chancellor, who seems to have been appointed as a check upon the Treasurer. He took an oath upon entering into office to this effect: that he would well and truly serve the King, in his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer: That he would well and truly do what appertained to his office: That he would dispatch the King's business before all other: And that he would seal with the Exchequer seal no judicial writ of any other Court, besides the Exchequer; whilst the Chancery (or Chancellor,) was within twenty miles of the place where the Exchequer was holden.*

The rest of the persons that sat in the Exchequer were the Barons, who were appointed by the King in the following manner;

* Lib. Rub. Scac. p. 14.

ner : “ Rex omnibus, ad quos, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse dilecto et fidei nostro Magistro Alexandro de Levereford Thesaurario Sancti Pauli Londoniæ, Quadriginta Marcas singulis annis percipiendas ad saccarium nostrum ad se sustentandum in servito nostro ad saccarium ubi residet per perceptum nostrum, donec ei aliter providerimus. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Teste Rege apud *West.* 21^o die *Octobris.*”*

The business of the Exchequer in those early periods shall be treated of as briefly as possible. This relates, first, to the affairs of the revenue, of which, generally, I have already treated ; and there was little difference in the management of those matters to the end of the reign of Edward II. from which time they have been conducted on similar principles.

Secondly, to Pleas and Causes. After the separation of the Common Pleas from the King’s Court and Palace, it was forbidden, by the Great Charter, and, subsequently, by an ordinance, to hold Common Pleas in the Exchequer ; yet, in fact, some Common Pleas were still holden ; and the King sometimes gave leave to particular persons, to bring their suits, and recover their debts there. In suits moved between parties in the Exchequer, the King granted preference to one person : namely, that he should be paid before other creditors.

Thirdly, this business may be said to be of various kinds, such as conventions and recognitions, which were frequently made in the Exchequer, and the presentation and admission of officers of the Exchequer. Several officers of the Exchange and Coiners of Money, were, from time to time, presented and sworn in the Exchequer, as well as some others, as Customers and Commissioners of Perambulation of Forests. The Mayors, and chief officers of towns, escheators, &c. were presented at the Exchequer.

The citizens of London, after they had chosen a Mayor presented him before the Treasurer and Barons, who swore and admitted him to his office ; as also their sheriffs.

If the sheriff of London did not come to the Exchequer at the

* Pat. 18 Henry III. M. 2.

the King's command, to take upon him his office, he was to be amerced. Sometimes sheriffs of counties were in like manner sworn in person at the Exchequer. Several of the King's tenants *in capite*, by Knight's service, did their fealty; and others who held of the King *in capite*, by rent service, paid their rent at the Exchequer. Walter le Brun, a farrier in the *Strand*, was to have a piece of ground in the parish of St. Clement, to place a forge there, he rendering six horse shoes with the nails belonging thereto annually.* This rent was anciently paid at the Exchequer; and in process of time, the same piece of ground coming into the possession of the Mayor and Citizens of London, a similar service is still demanded, on the 30th of September, when the sheriffs are sworn before the Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, and one alderman, and in the presence of the Lord Mayor, "count hob-nails," as an acknowledgment to the King, though the original cause has been for ages abolished.

Of the records, or rolls of the Exchequer sufficient has already been said.

To enter upon a detail of the accompts of the Exchequer would lead us much beyond our limits: we may state, however, generally, that when the Chancery was separated from the Exchequer, and the Charter-Rolls, writs, and precepts of the Great Seal came to be entered by themselves in the *Rotuli Cancellariæ*, commenced the present method of sending estreats from the Chancery to the Exchequer.

I shall pass over all farther accounts of the officers of the Exchequer till we come to our own times.

Besides trials relating to the revenues of the Crown, in this court are now not unfrequently tried matters of equity between subject and subject. The judges are, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and three other judges, called Barons of the Exchequer; also one Cursitor-Baron. The salary of the Lord Chief Baron is at present 3500*l.* *per annum*: the three barons have 3000*l.* each.

Belonging

* Vide Mag. Rot. 19 Hen III.

Belonging to this court are also the Lord Chancellor; at present, the Right Hon. Nicolas Vansittart, who has a secretary, and an assistant secretary.

The King's Remembrancer's Office is attached to this court; and there are the Remembrancer, his deputy, and two secondaries; six sworn clerks; the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, his deputy, two secondaries, the second being also Filaser; four sworn clerks, and bag-bearer; one clerk of the errors in the Exchequer Chamber, and his deputy; an hereditary chief usher, (now Mrs. Arabella Walter Heneage) a deputy, four ushers of the court; and a court-keeper; four messengers for England; and two for Wales. There are also a marshal of the court of Exchequer, and his deputy; a foreign apposer and his deputy; a clerk of the Estreats and his deputy; a surveyor of the Green Wax, a clerk of the Nichils; a serjeant at arms; and a tipstaff.

The Pipe-office, belonging to the Exchequer office, is at Somerset House; as is also the Comptroller's office.

The Exchequer office of Pleas is in Lincoln's Inn, Old Buildings, of which the reader will find an account in a subsequent part of the present volume.

In the court of the Exchequer, though the Cursitor Baron takes the oaths of some great officers, and of the sheriffs of London, he does not sit on the bench.

If any case should appear so difficult that the judges are divided in their opinion, the vote of the Chancellor finally determines the suit.

Besides the court of Exchequer, there are holden in this Hall, *The Court of Common Pleas*, which is situate on the west side, nearly in the middle of the hall, and was established by Magna Charta in the year 1215; before which time the court was ambulatory and followed the King.

Its early history is much involved in that of the Exchequer, of which an ample account has just been given.

It was called the Common Pleas, because here all civil actions, whether real, mixed, or personal, are tried, and all fines and

recoveries

recoveries sued out. It has a chief justice and three other judges ; but no person can plead in it unless he has been called up to the degree of a serjeant at law.

The Court of Chancery is so called from the Latin word *Cancelli*, or screen, within which the judges formerly sat to determine causes without being annoyed by the spectators, who came to be witnesses of their proceedings.

The supreme judge of this court is the Lord High Chancellor of England, who, next to the King, is the first magistrate in all civil affairs whatever. He is also usually speaker of the House of Lords, and commonly appointed high steward on the trial of peers.

The Chancery consists of two courts, in one of which the Chancellor proceeds according to the law of the land ; but the principal is the *Court of Equity*, designed to moderate the rigour of the common law, and grant redress of grievances, where the statute law has not made any provision.

The business of this court is very extensive ; all writs for the election of members of Parliament are issued from it ; patents for sheriffs, and all other officers, made out ; writs of *certiorari* against false judgment, letters patent, treaties with foreign princes, and commissions both of appeal, and oyer and terminer, granted.

Here no juries are summoned ; for the actions are all by bill, and the depositions of the witnesses are taken at the *Examiner's Office*, and afterwards read in court as sufficient evidence ; so that the determination of the sentence is solely invested in the judge.

The officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery are very numerous, and are in different parts of the metropolis : the following are their names : The *Crown Office*, having about five officers and clerks ; The *Six Clerks Office*, in Chancery Lane, of which hereafter ; The *Report-Office*, The *Register-Office*, The *Hanaper-Office*, The *Alienation Office*, The *Record Office*, The *Dispensation Office*, and the *Examiner's Office*.

Office. The Clerks of the Petty Bag, and the Commissioners of Bankrupts, and the Corporation, all belong to this Court, as also the Master of the Rolls, and an immense number of other officers, clerks, keepers, messengers, &c.

Directly opposite to the Court of Chancery is *The Court of King's Bench*, so called from a high bench on which our ancient monarchs usually sat in person: the Judges, to whom, in their absence, was deputed the judicature, sat on benches at their feet.

The account already given of *Curia Regis* is sufficient to convey an idea of the early history of this Court.

Here are determined pleas between the crown and the subject, of treasons, felonies, and other pleas, which properly belong to the King; and also in whatever relates to the loss of life or member of any subject in which the King is concerned. Here likewise are tried breaches of the peace, oppression, and misgovernment; and this Court corrects the errors of all the Judges and Justices of England, in their judgments and proceedings, not only in pleas of the crown, but in all pleas, real, personal, and mixed; except only pleas in the Exchequer.

This Court is general, and extends to all England; and wherever it is held, the law supposes the King to be present. Here generally sit four Judges, the first of whom is stiled the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, (at present, 1816, The Right Hon. Edward, Lord Ellenborough,) who is sometimes called the Lord Chief Justice of England, being in fact the same as was originally called The King's Chief Justicier, before spoken of.

The manner in which the Judges are now created is as follows: The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat in the Court where the vacancy is to be filled, bringing with him the King's letters patent, causes the Serjeant elect to be brought in, to whom, in open court, he notifies the King's pleasure, causing the letters to be publicly read; which done, the Master of the Rolls reads to him the oath he is to take, stating, "that he shall indifferently administer justice to all men, as well foes as friends, that

shall have any suit or plea before him; and this he shall not forbear to do, though the King, by his letters, or by express word of mouth, should command the contrary; and that, from time to time, he shall not receive any fee or pension, or livery of any man, but of the King only; nor any gift, reward, or bribe of any man having suit or plea before him, saving meat and drink, which shall be of no great value."

On this oath being administered, the Lord Chancellor delivers to him the King's letters; and the Lord Chief Justice of the Court assigns him a place in the same, where he then places him, and he is enjoined afterwards to keep this place.

The Justice thus created is not to be at the charge of any dinner, solemnity, or other costs, "because there is no degree in the faculty of the law, but an office only, and a room of authority to continue during the King's pleasure."

Prior to the reign of Mary I. the Judges rode upon mules to Court; but Sir John Whiddon, a Justice of the Court of King's Bench, disliking the uneasy gait of those obstinate animals, introduced a more eligible mode of conveyance.

I will conclude this description of the various offices and business carried on and holden in Westminster Hall and its adjoining apartments, by a brief sketch of the trial of the Duchess of Kingston, for bigamy in the year 1776, as it is given by a sensible foreigner then in London.

The Duchess was accused of the crime of bigamy while she was at Rome. At the first news of it she immediately departed for England, notwithstanding she was sick, and obliged to perform the journey in a litter. Soon after her arrival her trial commenced. "I had the satisfaction," says the writer above alluded to, "of being a witness to this singular spectacle, which not a little resembled the pomp with which Divine service is performed in Catholic countries."

The President, whom the King appoints for the occasion, bears the title of the Lord High Steward, a very eminent dignity, and which ends with the trial. The Chancellor was invested

vested with this dignity, perhaps the greatest in the world, and presided, holding a long taper wand in his hand, as a mark of his office.

Westminster Hall, the height of which is superior to most churches, allowed ample room for the amphitheatre which was erected on the occasion. The seats and boxes appropriated to the royal family, the peeresses, the members of the House of Commons, &c. were covered with the richest tapestry. It seemed to be a general *gala*; the passages were guarded with soldiers, who do not usually appear on these occasions: the peers, to the number of almost two hundred, the bishops and the judges in their robes, forming a semicircle, together with the High-Steward at the foot of the Throne erected for the King, although he is never present, formed altogether a superb and elegant appearance.

At some distance a large table was placed for the secretaries of this great tribunal; and the centre of the circle was reserved for the accusers and the accused.

The Duchess had two of her women attendant on her, a physician, a surgeon, an apothecary, a secretary, and six advocates. She was dressed in black; and her conduct, which was at once firm and noble throughout the whole, gained her the admiration of all the spectators. She herself addressed the assembly with great dignity. Nevertheless she was convicted by the peers, who gave their judgment by rising up one after the other, and with their hands on their breasts declaring on their honours that she was guilty. The youngest baron begins, and they rise in the order of rank and creation.

The punishment inflicted by the law for bigamy is a red-hot iron applied to the hand;* the nobility, however, are exempted by an ancient privilege. The counsel for the Duchess claimed this as a right, but the adverse party denied it. It was then that for the first time, this unfortunate woman seemed to lose her

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resolution.

* Such was the case; but the punishment now is transportation for the term of seven or fourteen years, or it is left to the discretion of the Court where the prisoner is tried.

resolution. She fainted, and was carried away. She was at last allowed this favour, and escaped with a reprimand from the Lord High Steward, who concluded with an observation, that this was the last time she could experience this indulgence.

Such was the conclusion of this singular process, which lasted six days. These six days seemed to be a festival to the whole nation. Although the court did not sit till ten o'clock, the hall was full by five in the morning; and among the rest a number of ladies, magnificently dressed, and ornamented with jewels.

Of the seven years' trial of Warren Hastings, so disgraceful to the parties that instituted it, and so dishonourable to the sacred cause of justice, the reader will find a sufficient account in a former volume of this work.

Having now touched upon every matter of importance connected with the history and business of this great mass of building, called Westminster Hall, I may proceed to describe the building itself, together with the other contiguous houses and apartments mentioned in the foregoing history. The reader will have observed, that here and in some other places, I have anticipated several historical details, and collected such matters concerning the history of some places to be mentioned in a subsequent part of this volume, as properly connect themselves with the places where such accounts are given. For this reason some of my descriptions may appear more extended than needful; but I have preferred this plan rather than that of breaking my historical delineations into several detached and meagre sketches, interspersed throughout the volume. The account which I have given in the foregoing pages of the court of the Exchequer, &c. will serve as a specimen, and the judicious and candid reader will perceive that there I have superseded much that would have been said under the heads of Lincoln's Inn, the Rolls, Six Clerks Office, &c. &c. This explanation I have deemed needful to myself, and due to such of my readers as may not have adverted to the fact here mentioned.

WESTMINSTER

WESTMINSTER HALL, properly so called, is a most stately and magnificent building; though, except the great door and window facing Palace Yard, it has not a very commanding aspect in its exterior. The annexed views will convey to the mind of the stranger a correct idea of this part of the building.

It is not in its original state; the floor has been raised, the interior walls lined to the string under the timber ribs, the courts of justice erected, &c. and farther improvements are in contemplation.

This venerable building is of stone, the front ornamented with two towers, adorned with carved work.

Formerly there stood several old buildings in the front almost before the gate, or great door; but these have been pulled down, and the whole front is now seen from the Palace Yard.

The interior of the Hall is reckoned the largest room in Europe, whose roof is unsupported by pillars, being 275 feet in length, and 74 in breadth.

The roof is of chesnut, and is crowded with an infinite variety of beams, rafters, brackets, &c. crossing, and intersecting each other in the most intricate manner imaginable. Number of ribs of oak projecting from the east and west walls form pointed arches, and horizontal beams from them, terminating in angles, support others which compose trefoils, and the angles thus occasioned between the arches are filled with hundreds of little trefoiled arches. Such is the grand specimen of ancient skill, now perfect, and, as it were, suspended on the walls, its only dependence. This admirable roof was formerly covered with lead; but that being too weighty, it is now covered with slate.

The pavement is of stone; and here during Term, are seen numerous barristers walking backwards and forwards linked arm and in arm, with their clients or friends, conversing on the various topics that engage their attention.

Any farther description of the Hall itself is unnecessary, unless it be to notice the poor mutilated headless figures, which still

occupy several niches on the outside ; but they are fast sinking to utter decay ; as are also the arms, and other decorations which once adorned the gate and walls of this ancient building. The arms of Edward the Confessor, are however, here and there plainly to be made out ; as are also several roses, portcullises, quatrefoils, cinquefoils, shields, &c.

It were greatly to be wished that a rennovation of these decorations were to take place, similar to those now going on at Henry the Seventh's chapel ; though it is perhaps impossible ever to restore the figures in the niches, most of which are worn by time and the weather, nearly smooth ; and many of them totally gone.

Of the various apartments mentioned in the foregoing sketch of the History of Westminster Hall, that of the two Houses of Parliament merit our attention in the first place.

A dark passage from the south-east corner of the Hall lately led to St. Stephen's Chapel Yard, and Old Palace Yard. From this, part of the beautiful ancient cloisters may be observed, with the rich groined arches, and sculptured key-stones.

St. Stephen's Chapel, or *The House of Commons*, adjoins the hall to this angle. The old house was formed within the chapel, chiefly by a floor raised above the pavement, and an inner roof considerably below the ancient one.

When Agga made his Map in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an interval between the houses in New Palace Yard led to a bridge or platform, supported on piles, whence stairs, though not represented, must have conducted to the water. South of those was the Star Chamber, so termed from the roof painted in imitation of the firmament, and remarkable in the reign of the Stuarts for its unconstitutional and arbitrary proceedings. Within it two towers, one sexagon, the other circular, appear to join the south end of Westminster Hall, whence a wall, terminated by a gate, proceeded to the site of the Ordnance Office : several common houses and an octagon tower seem to occupy the site of St. Stephen's

phen's Chapel, which is unaccountably omitted ; then the Queen's bridge occurs ; and finally the south gate of Old Palace Yard.

Hence to the gate by the Ordnance Office are houses and Henry VII.th's Chapel ; beyond it other houses separated St. Margaret's Church from a passage between them and the Hall ; a gate appended to the brick buildings erected by Richard II. on a line with the north end of the Hall, made a communication with New Palace Yard, which had a turretted gate to King Street, and a wall with houses, and the great clock-tower intervening to the Thames. Cannon Row, which will be mentioned shortly, lay to the south of New Palace Yard.

An old view from the Thames, taken before the towers of the Abbey were erected, represents the shore as bounded by a wall from Cannon Row beyond St. Stephen's Chapel, with trees interspersed ; and the latter with pinnaced buttresses on the sides and angles, and double ranges of windows, fairly marked with ramified mullions, which were subsequently, on the east end, converted into a basement row of plain pointed, with a second square ; a third large, and arched with one of the same description, enclosed by a vast trefoil moulding under the pitched battlements, bounded by two octagon turrets, then surmounted with a sort of cupola ; but now adorned by the most minute ornaments and tracery in the pointed style of Henry VII. under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, in a new lime, which is moulded, and congeals instantly.*

In the year 1800, it was deemed expedient to enlarge the present House of Commons, in order to make room for the one hundred Irish members, which by the act of Union, were entitled to a seat in the British Parliament.

When the wainscoting was taken down for this purpose, the walls were found to be covered with oil paintings, many of which were in a state of high preservation.

Dr. Charles Gower, one of the physicians to the Middlesex Hospital, communicated a knowledge of this discovery to Mr.

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John

John Thomas Smith, an artist of Castle Street, Oxford Street, who was so much pleased with these most beautiful specimens of ancient art, that he solicited, and obtained permission to copy them for the purpose of engraving. This work, after incessant and most laborious toil, he accomplished, amidst the noise and dust of the work-men, who were not permitted to delay their work for the artist's accommodation. I mention these facts for the purpose of more successfully referring the reader to the splendid work mentioned below, * in the plates of which are not merely delineated the outline of the several subjects, whether on the stone or on the glass, but the colours are actually matched; and they exhibit every colour which is known in the art of staining glass.

Several grotesque paintings, which were found in St. Stephen's Chapel, served as supporters to the different coats of arms which adorned the frieze. A close resemblance may be discovered between some of these monstrous combinations and the figures which were employed in the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

There are also some specimens of sculpture, very tasty and beautiful, which give us a very high idea of the sumptuousness and variety of the ornaments with which the Chapel of St. Stephen was formerly enriched. The foliage which twines round some of the columns, appears to vie in beauty with the decorations of the Corinthian capital.

Among the specimens of the Gothic frieze are some which no Grecian artist would have blushed to own.

That such exquisite productions of art should have been so shamefully neglected is matter of surprise to those only who are unacquainted with the exact nature and extent of the prejudice which at the time of the Reformation swelled the breasts of the reformers.

* " Antiquities of Westminster; the Old Palace; St. Stephen's Chapel, (now the House of Commons,) &c. &c. containing two hundred and forty-six Engravings of Topographical subjects, of which one hundred and twenty-two no longer remain. By John Thomas Smith."

reformers. The connection which these paintings were supposed to have with the ancient superstition, was a sufficient cause for their neglect, and even their total destruction. When, therefore, the sanctuary of devotion was converted into the present House of Commons, the exuberant decorations on the windows and the walls, were probably defaced without scruple or remorse. Not even a tradition remained of their existence; nor is it probable that they would ever have been known, if the Union with Ireland, by necessitating an enlargement of the House, had not caused them to be brought to light. Something singular, therefore, is attached to the history, the preservation, and the discovery of these curious vestiges of art, which belong to a period comparatively barbarous, and exhibiting an almost total dearth in embellishments of genius and taste.

It is clear, however, that in the reign of Edward III. the period alluded to, the arts were not totally neglected; that the method of painting in oil was practised, even at that time, with no ordinary success; and that the genius of elegant and fanciful design was then alive.

At the alteration and enlargement of the House of Commons, which brought these relics of the arts to light, the entire side-walls were taken down, except the buttresses that supported the ancient roof, and thrown back, by which more seats were procured. The chapel, as finished by Edward III. was of such great beauty, that we can scarcely refrain from regretting that it should have been defaced by these alterations.

The interior walls, on which were the gilding and profusion of ornament above-mentioned, appear to have been divided into compartments of Gothic, but not in elegant forms; each having a border of small gilt roses, and the recesses covered with paintings.

At the east end, including about a third of the length of the Chapel, which part exhibited various tokens of having been once inclosed for the altar, the walls and roofs were completely covered with gilt and painted decorations; and presented, even in

their mutilated state, a beautiful relic of the fine arts. The gilding was remarkably solid, and highly burnished, and the colours of the paintings vivid, both being apparently as fresh as in the year in which they were executed.

One of the paintings, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds, had some merit, even in regard to the composition.

The west front of this venerable Chapel is still nearly entire, and has the fine Gothic window, which is represented in the annexed plate, of great size and beauty. This view was taken from the garden before the Speaker's house, immediately on the banks of the River Thames, and exhibits a view of the house itself, which is joined to, and may be almost said to form a part of, the House of Commons itself.

The SPEAKER'S HOUSE was a small court of the Palace; but has of late years, been greatly altered, enlarged, and beautified under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, who, also added two pinnacles at the east end of the chapel, at the time the enlargement, before spoken of, was made.

The House itself is most exquisitely and tastefully ornamented with whatever is essential to the residence of an officer of such high rank, and a gentleman of such correct judgment as its present occupier, Mr. Abbot.

The speaker can go into the House of Commons, from his own apartments, a passage having been made for that purpose.

Of the exterior of this House, and of the present appearance of the chapel of St. Stephen, it is amply sufficient to refer to the correct views annexed. The whole front of the Commons, next to the street, has been rebuilt, in its present Gothic style, and cased with stucco.

Beneath the House, in passages or apartments, appropriated to various uses, are considerable remains, in great perfection, of an under chapel, of curious workmanship; and an entire side of a cloister, the roof of which is scarcely surpassed by the exquisite beauty and richness of Henry the Seventh's chapel in the neighbouring abbey.

The interior of the House of Commons has nothing very striking to recommend it; convenience, not ornament, appears to have been the great object of the Government in the application and enlargement of this ancient chapel to the use of the legislature.

It is still rather too small; but is nevertheless, peculiarly adapted to its use. Along the east and west end runs a handsome gallery for the accommodation of strangers. The galleries are supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals. The walls are wainscotted to the ceiling.

The Speaker's chair stands at some distance from the wall; and is highly ornamented with gilding, having the Royal arms at the top. Before the chair is a table at which sit the clerks.

In the centre of the room, between the table and the bar, is a capacious area.

The seats for the members occupy each side, and both ends of the room, with the exception of the passages. There are five rows of seats, rising in gradation above each other, with short backs, and green morocco cushions.

The seat on the floor, on the right hand of the speaker, is sometimes called the Treasury Bench, because there many of the members of the administration usually sit. The side immediately opposite is occupied by the leading members of the opposition.

When the members go to the House, they usually pass through Westminster Hall; and there are, under the same roof several good coffee-rooms, which are resorted to, not only by the members, but by the public in general; and particularly in Term Time, when they are crowded with barristers and others having business in the courts of law.

On the south side, adjoining to the Hall, is the edifice called **THE HOUSE OF LORDS**, which is an oblong room, rather less than that in which the Commons meet.

This room was also repaired, &c. on the occasion of the Union with Ireland.

It is decorated with pinnacles, in the front next to Abingdon-

Street; but certainly has but little to recommend it to our admiration.

The interior is formed out of that spacious apartment, formerly called *The Court of Requests*; and is handsomely ornamented with fine tapestry hangings, consisting of historical figures, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. They were the gift of the states of Holland to Queen Elizabeth.

At the Union with Ireland, these hangings were taken down, and cleaned, and put up in their present place. The tapestry is judiciously set off with large frames, of brown stained wood, dividing it into compartments, respectively containing the several portions of the history, or events of the destruction meditated by the Spaniard on that occasion. The heads, which form a border to each design, are portraits of the several gallant officers who commanded in the English fleet at that important period.

This room does not occupy the whole of the old Court of Requests; part of the north end being formed into a lobby, by which the Commons pass to the Upper House; and the height being reduced by the elevated floor of wood, over the original stone pavement.

The old canopy of state, under which the throne is placed, remains as it was prior to the Union, except that its tarnished and decayed condition is rendered more conspicuous by the arms of the united kingdoms being inserted, embroidered in silk, with silver supporters.

The Throne is an armed chair, elegantly carved and gilt, ornamented with crimson velvet and silver embroidery.

Though by no means a splendid room, the House of Lords is nevertheless a very handsome one. It has been, however, in contemplation to build a new one, though, I believe, no decisive measures have as yet been adopted to that effect.

Mr. Malton observes, in reference to this part of the City of Westminster, "it is greatly to be wished, that the example of a sister kingdom might prevail over our prejudices in favour of antiquity;

antiquity; and that Westminster Hall, with its surrounding buildings, which are inconvenient and insufficient for the purposes to which they are appropriated, might give way to the noble idea of forming the whole of this heterogeneous mass into one grand design, which would extend from Margaret Street to the river side, and from thence return along a spacious embankment by the present House of Commons, into Old Palace Yard.

In such a magnificent plan, the different departments of the legislature might be accommodated in a manner suitable to their respective dignities. Round a noble hall, adorned with columns in the Grecian style, the different Courts of Justice might be distributed; and at one end the two Houses of Parliament, with their numerous Committee-rooms, might be arranged under one roof. Nor would it be impossible in such a design, so to connect the two Chambers, that by removing a screen or partition, his Majesty, whenever the forms of the constitution require his presence in the Senate, might, from the Throne, behold at one view the whole of his Parliament assembled. Such a project would be worthy of the dignity and opulence of the nation."

Much improvement has already taken place in this neighbourhood; and much more is yet in contemplation.

The repairs and improvements now going on about the Houses of Parliament are confined to the exterior. The piazza leading to Abingdon Street is painted a dark stone colour. The doors of the offices round the House of Lords are newly painted green and white. The avenues upon the whole appear in excellent order. The site of ground behind the Westminster Sessions House has been entirely cleared of the old decayed buildings, and a fine opening is now made from the Sessions House to Princes Street.

Of the rooms used as Courts of Justice in Westminster Hall, but little can be said. They are some of them dark, gloomy, confined apartments.

The Court of King's Bench, on the left hand ascending the steps at the extremity of the Hall, has all the appearance of
having

having been dug out of the earth, or of some large subterraneous vault, opened at the top just enough to admit light sufficient to "render darkness visible." The Bench is elevated on a level with the highest part of the Hall above the steps; but the seats for the barristers, though rising in gradation, are sunk as in a cellar. The whole Court has indeed a very gloomy aspect, more fitted for a prison than a Court.

The Court of Common Pleas is entered from the right about the middle of the Hall; and a small inconvenient room, with scarcely any space left for the public, or the numerous persons, not in the profession, having business at this Court.

The Court of Chancery, opposite the Court of King's Bench, is entered through a long curtain, from under or behind which persons are seen every moment to appear as in a pantomime. The bench is much elevated; but there is scarcely any area or space left for the public.

On the south side of the Hall, is Westminster Bridge, of which the following description, partly from Maitland, who published his History of London about the time it was completed, may not be uninteresting.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE is one of the noblest structures of the kind in Europe. In the year 1735 the inhabitants of this city applied to Parliament for an act for its erection; and though a violent opposition was raised against this measure by the City of London, the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, the Waterman's Company, and the West country bargemen, the Act was granted.

Of the various projects and plans which were laid before the commissioners, the following was the one adopted: *

A large hole or cavity, of the depth of five or six feet was dug in the bed of the river, by ballast-men belonging to the Trinity-House, in which was sunk a large wooden case, or frame, water-proof (although when forced down it was filled with water), which was raised again by pumping out the water, till it

was

* Maitland, II. 1349.

was fixed upon an exact level. When it was emptied for the last time, one of the piers was erected thereon. This being finished, the sides of the case were taken from their bottom, and applied to another, on which to erect a second pier, till the whole number was completed.

The bridge was then erected with all possible expedition, and finished nearly in the manner in which it now appears.

It is built in a neat and elegant taste, and with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or by the passenger who walks over it, excites the most agreeable surprize. The semi-octangular towers which form the recesses of the foot-way, the judicious arrangement of the lamps, blazing with the chaste and lambent flame of gas, and the great height of the balustrade, are the most beautiful, and perhaps best contrived of any of the bridges of the Metropolis.

The bridge is forty feet wide, with a foot-way of about seven feet broad, which is raised above the carriage-way, and paved with moor-stone. The space between is sufficient to admit three carriages and two horses, to go abreast, without the least danger.

From wharf to wharf its extent is 1223 feet, which is above 300 feet wider than the Thames at London Bridge; though not so wide as at the Strand Bridge.

The free water-way, under the arches is 870 feet; more than four times as much as between the sterlings of London Bridge; which, together with the gentleness of the stream, are the chief reasons why no sensible fall of water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest boats in their passage through the arches.

It consists of fourteen piers, thirteen large and two small arches, all semicircular, and two abutments.

The length of every pier is about seventy feet from point to point, and each end terminated with a salient right angle against either stream.

The two middle piers are each seventeen feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain three thousand cubic feet,

or

or nearly, two hundred tons, of solid stone. The others diminish in breadth, equally on each side one foot, so that the two next to the largest are sixteen feet wide, and so on to the two least on each side, which are twelve feet wide at the springing of the arches.

These piers are four feet wider at their foundation than at the top; and each of them is laid on a strong bed of timber, of the same shape as the pier, about eighty feet long, twenty-eight wide, and two thick.

The depths or heights of every pier are different; but none have their foundations laid at a less depth than five feet under the bed of the river, and none at a greater depth than fourteen feet. This difference is occasioned by the nature and position of the ground; the bed of gravel lying much lower, and more difficult to come at, on the Surrey, than on the Westminster side.

The value of 40,000*l.* is computed to be always under water, in stone and other materials. This, indeed, was the case at its first erection; but were the same materials now to be purchased, perhaps they would swallow up a sum of nearly double that amount. The caisson, on which the first pier was sunk, contained one hundred and fifty loads of timber; which (if sound when first laid, and kept wet,) will not only remain sound, but grow harder by time.

All the piers, both inside and outside, are of solid Portland block stone, of no less than one ton, or twenty hundred weight, unless accidentally a small one, called a *closer*, placed between four other large stones; but most of them are two or three tons weight; and several four or five tons.

All the stones are set in, and their joints filled, or fitted, with the cement called *Dutch Tarris*; they are also fastened with iron cramps, run in with lead, and so placed that none of them can be seen, or ever be affected by the water.

The arches spring from about two feet above low-water mark, and from no higher; by which the bridge is rendered much stronger

stronger than if the arches sprang from taller piers, besides the saving of a great quantity of materials and much workmanship.

The centre arch is seventy-six feet wide; the others diminish in width, by four feet, equally on each side; so that the two next to the middle arch are seventy-two feet wide; and so on to the least of the arches, which are each fifty-two feet wide. The two small ones, close in shore to the abutments, are each about twenty-five feet wide.

The soffit of every arch is turned, and built quite through, the same as in the fronts, with large Portland blocks; over which is built (bonded in with the Portland,) another arch of Purbeck stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; so calculated and built, that by the help of this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrium, so that each arch can stand singly, without affecting, or being effected by the others.

Between every two arches, a drain carries off the water and filth, for want of which precautions some bridges have been destroyed, long before the natural decay of their materials could have affected it.

Directly above and below each abutment there are large and spacious flights of moor-stone steps.

The piers are laid upon a gravel-bed, at a considerable depth in the river, and not upon wooden piles, as is the case with most other bridges. The bed can, therefore, never require piling; it being, after rock, the best sort of foundation for such a structure.

The materials are of the best four kinds of stone that could be procured; and the size and disposition of those materials so admirably contrived as to prevent any false bearing, or so much as a false joint in the whole bridge. Indeed, so just are the proportions, and so complete and uniform the symmetry, that if a person whispers against the wall of the alcoves on one side of the way, he may be plainly heard on the opposite side, and parties may converse, without being prevented by the interruption of the street, or the noise of carriages, &c.

Nothing however, is more common, in the construction of
PART III. CONTIN. 2 L bridges

bridges than for some of the piers to sink, or at least so far to give way, even before the fabric is passable, as to occasion the necessity of re-building some of them. This has been the case even with Westminster Bridge. One of the piers by sinking, damaged the arch so much, that the commissioners thought fit to have it pulled down, and re-built. By laying twelve thousand tons of cannon, and leaden weights on the lower end of the pier, the foundation was settled and set to rights, in such a manner as to render it completely secure against all such accidents in future.

This misfortune happened in the year 1747, when this noble structure was almost completed, and prevented its being finished before the 10th of November 1750. The last stone was laid by Thomas Lediard, Esq. (the first having been laid by Henry, Earl of Pembroke, on January 29, 1738-9) in the presence of several of the commissioners; and on the 17th, about twelve o'clock at night, the bridge was opened by a procession of gentlemen of this city, the chief artificers, and a crowd of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. guns firing during the ceremony; the whole being completed in 11 years and 9 months.

Maitland gives the following "account of the several sums, played for and lost, or absolutely granted, for building this bridge, and procuring the several conveniences requisite thereto :"

Lottery 1737.....	L.100,000
Lottery 1738.....	48,750
Lottery 1739.....	48,750
Granted 1741.....	20,000
1742.....	20,000
1743.....	25,000
1744.....	15,000
1745 *	25,000
1746.....	25,000
1747.....	30,000
1748.....	20,000
1749.....	12,000

L.389,500.

* While the country was invaded by the Scotch rebels. Ed.

On the opposite side of Palace Yard, from Westminster Bridge, has lately been formed a very elegant and pleasing area, on the site of several old houses, which greatly disfigured this part of the city, and obstructed the view of the noble Abbey, St. Margaret's church, and part of the Hall. This area, which is not yet completed, is surrounded with a handsome iron railing, and is planted with trees, shrubs, &c.

Much has been said for and against these and such like alterations and improvements. Some, feeling alike indifferent to the remains of antiquity and the beauties of modern refinement, have raised a most alarming cry against the extravagance and prodigality of government, in thus "wasting the public money," on expensive decorations and needless ornament. Others, with a zeal for antiquities bordering on the ridiculous, have appeared to weep tears of blood for the fate of their favourite stones, dust, and mortar; as if whatever is ruinous must necessarily be venerable, and to be venerated; or as if beauty consisted in deformity; and the words sublime, grotesque, and picturesque, were synonymous. Others, again, full of fire, and ambitious for the honour and beauty of our city, are never more pleased than when they see massy columns removed, Gothic arches destroyed, Grecian ornaments defaced, and the whimsicalities of ancient genius supplanted by those imitations of the Gothic, as it is called, which have of late years been introduced into the buildings of every "man of taste," who could raise a cottage for himself, in the midst of a garden, or erect a castellated grotto behind a bush of evergreens.

The alterations which I have just mentioned near Westminster Abbey and the Hall, though actually destroying not a single relic of antiquity worth preserving; though in fact extending only to the removal of a few paltry coffee-houses, which stood before the gate of Westminster Hall—a few ale-houses, and watering-places adjoining, and a number of houses, already "nodding to their fall," near Saint Margaret's Church,

have, strange as it may appear, excited all these contending sensations, and called forth the most severe and sarcastical animadversions even from men of science and sound reflection!

The *Westminster Guildhall* stands on the south side of the area just mentioned. It is a handsome modern structure, entered by a few stone steps, under a vestibule, supported by massy stone columns of the Doric order. It is a plain, though substantial building, not yet entirely completed.

Here are holden the sessions for the City of Westminster; and in this place also sits the newly established *Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors*.

This Court, on account of its recent institution, and still more on account of the great effect it has had, and may yet have on our internal policy with regard to debtor and creditor, merits a more particular description.

It owes its origin to the benevolent and humane exertions of Lord Redesdale, who, a few years ago, laid such statements before the House of Lords with respect to the injustice of an unlimited imprisonment for debt, and the consequent misery of thousands of worthy, but unfortunate persons, as induced Government to take the matter into serious consideration.

After numerous delays, and the lapse of several sessions, a Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors passed both Houses of Parliament, and finally received the royal assent.

An Act to amend the first Act was afterwards made; and the law, with respect to imprisonment for debt now stands nearly as follows:

No person who has contracted any debt, to whatever amount, which, by the dispensations of Providence, the injustice, or imprudence of others who may stand indebted to the insolvent, or any other unavoidable circumstance, he is unable to discharge, is liable to be cast into jail, there to remain at the mercy of a cruel
and

and revengeful creditor, for a longer period than three months, provided he delivers a just account of his affairs, and surrenders all his property, with the exception of clothes, furniture, and working implements, to the value of twenty pounds.

Persons, however, contracting debts under false pretences, or other illegal means, cannot have the benefit of this act; nor if they refuse to make a satisfactory disclosure of their property to their creditors and the court, or will not enter into engagements to pay the whole of their just debts, at any future period, when it shall appear that they are able to do so.

This Act, therefore, does not free a person from the just demands of his creditors, should he ever possess property to answer any part of those demands, independent of the fresh debts which he may have contracted. His person is, however, free from arrest for any debt on account of which he has been discharged by the Insolvent Act, though he does not stand in the same capacity as a bankrupt, having received his certificate and a free discharge from all his debts, of what kind soever they may have been.

The bankrupt laws are, therefore, much more lenient towards unfortunate debtors than the conditions of this Act. They open a door for much greater dishonesty—subterfuge, perjury, and concealment, than can possibly be resorted to in this case. A debtor “*freed*,” as it is called, by this Act, is still liable to the demands of his creditors:—A debtor “*freed*” by an act of bankruptcy, is really and truly delivered from his embarrassments—he may become great and opulent—a gentleman of independent fortune—may contract fresh debts, to a greater amount than before—live in a higher style than ever—fail again, and rise again—his old debts remain unliquidated, yet be regarded a good man and true; and remain unmolested by the remonstrances or importunities of his former creditors. Not so the insolvent under Lord Redesdale’s Act. The rod of oppression, it is true, is wrested from the grasp of his creditors—they can no longer

indulge

indulge their feelings of revenge by seeing him perish in a prison ; but they may lay claim to his property until the “ uttermost farthing” is discharged. This is as it ought to be :—that the same mode of proceeding should not extend to bankrupts of every class is not a little astonishing—not to say unjust.

Even an honest man may, by this Act, be kept in confinement, as a person having, by his poverty and misfortunes, or the cruelty and dishonesty of others, been guilty of some breach of the law, for at least the space of three months ; but which may be extended to four, five, or even six months, before the convenience of the Court, or other preliminary proceedings, can be arranged, so as to allow his discharge ; and even after the infliction of this punishment upon the person of the unfortunate debtor, his crime of poverty is not expiated : the fruits of his future industry are still liable to the demands of his creditors ; and should he be fortunate enough, by his future exertions, to meet those demands, he may have been said to be confined as an offending person, merely on account of a delay in the payment of debts which he had no means of avoiding, nor any earlier opportunity of liquidating.

Such, however, is the nature of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors ; and, considering the cruelty and oppression of the law as it stood before this Act, is one of the wisest, most just, and benevolent acts which has honoured and dignified the present reign.

The Court established for carrying this Act into force is styled The Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England, the Judge is called The Commissioner of the Court. The first Commissioner was the late Mr. Serjeant Palmer : the present one is Mr Serjeant Runnington, a gentleman long well known and deservedly respected at the Bar, known also to the public at large, by some useful publications connected with his profession. There is also a Clerk of the Court, (Robert Clark, Esq.) a provisional assignee,

assignee, messengers, agents, &c. All barristers* and attorneys may practice in this Court.

The present Commissioner has introduced many important regulations, orders, &c. by which the business is greatly facilitated, and the Court, altogether, rendered much more respectable than at its original formation. He is evidently a sensible, learned, and humane judge, and uses the great discretionary power invested in him by the Act under which he holds his office, with temperance, mildness, and justice, towards all parties.

This Act is not, however, a permanent one; but it is to expire (when doubtless it will be renewed,) at the end of five years from the date of its commencement, 1813, July the 10th.

From that time to the present there have been discharged from prison many thousands of insolvent debtors. A melancholy indication of the pressure of the times, especially if we add to these an almost equal number of bankrupts, whose debts amount, collectively, to a much greater sum, in the same period of time! Let us hope, that the benign influence of peace, now (a second time since the commencement of this work,) happily restored to the distracted states of Europe, will soon lessen these grievous calamities, and Britain again rise to her wonted state of plenty, happiness, and prosperity.

A little eastward of the Guildhall, has very lately been built a school-house for the education of poor children of the City of Westminster, which is in a flourishing state. The building is

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large

* For a particular account of the nature and provisions of this Act, and the practice of this Court, see the "Practical Summary and Review of the Stat. 53 Geo. 3, Cap. 102," by Mr. Prince Smith. The author, who is himself a barrister, having had, from the commencement of its institution, great practice here, may well be supposed to know the precise forms of proceeding, and all the other points necessary to be observed by those who, either professionally, or unfortunately, have business at this Court.

large and commodious, and well calculated for the benevolent purpose of its erection. It is a plain brick structure, and has an inscription in front, setting forth the object to which it is appropriated.

Before I quit this neighbourhood, I must take some notice of certain Saxon remains very lately discovered in the square, called Great Dean's Yard, just behind Westminster Abbey.*

Very late in the month of June, 1815, whilst some persons were employed in levelling the ground in Great Dean's Yard, they discovered, several inches below the surface, a stone, which had the appearance of masonry, insomuch so, that its resemblance was strong to the capital of a column, like what they often had seen among ruinous parts of the celebrated specimen of ancient architecture which adorns the neighbourhood.

On removing the soil a little lower down, conjecture instantly gave way to proof of the reality of what they had before supposed; that curiosity, natural to our species urged them on till they had got to a depth of about eight feet and an half, or perhaps nine feet from the exterior surface; when a perfect column, or rather pilaster, appeared of three plain sides, with three corresponding originals, or springs to arches; the pilaster was composed of five large stones, wrought very well, the angles still sharp, but with joints not so fine as in modern masonry, admitting a much larger quantity of cement than is now used; but the masons of the day when this was erected, certainly possessed a much superior advantage to the present workmen, in having a cement that would, in process of time, become harder than even the stone itself.

There

* These remains are amply and ably described by Mr. J. F. Lake Williams, in a communication inserted in a recent Number of the Monthly Magazine, accompanied with a wood engraving. From this communication, therefore, my own description must be drawn, as I have had no means of a personal inspection.

There are immense masses of it in various parts of the country. Mr. Williams mentions some ruins of an ancient monastic edifice at Reading, in which there are masses of flints and rubbish congregated together by this species of art, so strong, that although those ruins have lain in their present state for several hundred years, they are now so indissolubly connected, that it would require extreme force to rend them.

In various parts of the joints appeared pieces of oyster-shells, from whence, it is, perhaps not improbably, supposed that the basis of all mortar, or cement, of that period must have been formed of the oyster-shell calcined, and worked up in some moisture congenial to the properties of the matter. It seems, however, that the exact component parts of this cement could not, by analyzation or otherwise, be ascertained.

There appeared to be a row of these columns, or rather pilasters, extending perhaps to the distance of about three hundred feet, from north to south, in a direct line, and apparently forming one side of a square.

In Mr. Williams's description he has given an engraving on wood, exhibiting a part of the presumed ruins of this Saxon Pagan Temple of *Eaſter* (*Easter*) recently found in Dean's Yard.

On the left near the top of the column, or pilaster, was an orifice, which, it appears contained cinders, cinder-dust, and common mould; the base of the pilaster was found laid in water; the moulding at the base, which was exposed, was free from surrounding soil; and the insertion of the arches were pretty distinctly visible in the ruin.

The basis or plinth, was of brick-work, of perhaps a diameter and an half in elevation, half a diameter above which was a slight concave and convex moulding extending round the pilaster.

Above this, there were four stones, the fourth stone much thicker than either of the others. About three inches from the
lower

lower extremity of this uppermost stone began the projection of the original insertion of the arches above mentioned; being three in number; one to each surface.

At the base, the water seemed to ouze up among the bricks.

Tradition says, that this was coeval with the religious house in that vicinity; and that its use was for a dormitory; the order is unquestionably Saxon; that its superstructure was destroyed by fire about 900 years ago; that the basis of the ruins remained in an exposed state till within the last sixty years; that it has so remained is almost evident from several coins having been found in various reigns, particularly some of the elder William, and the last Charles.

This report, Mr. Williams says, was confirmed to him by a reverend and respectable gentleman, whom he saw upon the spot, and who said it was remembered by Dr. Vincent, then Dean of Westminster,* and several other ancient inhabitants; and that it was believed to have been originally a dormitory to the ancient monastic house, and that part of the superstructure had been used as granaries.

These reports appear extremely natural to the local situation of the place, and such as one might reasonably conjecture to have been the fact. Mr. Williams, nevertheless, is of opinion that these remains had not any connection with the adjoining monastery; and he grounds this opinion on the improbability of the
fact

* I cannot let this opportunity escape me of expressing my regret for the loss of this learned and obliging divine; and am truly sorry that his death has deprived me of publicly expressing to him my sense of the obligation he has laid me under by his condescending and obliging conduct during my late researches concerning Westminster Abbey. Since that account was published, the Dean very kindly communicated to me some highly valuable materials for an enlarged account of the Abbey, which I was engaged to draw up for a distinct publication on the subject, and in the performance of which I had solicited the Dean's kind assistance; but which, owing to a circumstance, not necessary to be stated at this time, it is probable would have been of no service to me.

fact that the "reverend clergy would never have chosen, this as a place of last repose, because of its proximity to water. They who have no insuperable objection to moisture of a certain nature during life, would, from the difficulty of reasoning upon the eternal close of feeling with the cessation of nervous motion*, from the native repugnance which we behold and anticipate every thing opposite to our present nature and feelings," he thinks "would never have made choice of so damp a situation for lasting rest," and he instances "with what nice discrimination the reverend canons of Saint Paul have chosen a place for their interment; that is, Canonbury, near Islington."

I fear Mr. Williams's wit and reasoning will hardly support his opinion, and still less justify his sneer at the clergy. A somewhat better ground for his belief that this was not a "dormitory, as vulgarly reported, and traditionally believed," is that which he adduces respecting the opinion, that "on this very site anciently stood a Temple sacred to the Pagan Goddess of the Saxons, of which it is surmised, that certain portions of the most ancient part of the present structure of the episcopal church of St. Peter, consist; (most probably some of the cloisters and other inferior offices;) whose present appearance proclaim their high antiquity."

It is worthy of remark, that the festival of this goddess of the Saxons happened about the same period as the Jewish pass-over, and the Pascha of all Christian churches. It is in England alone, that the denomination of *Easter* is given to this festival of our church: thus preserving the Saxon term in its greatest purity. It should also be added, that this *localis in quo* was always sacred to religious rites; as previous to the Saxons, the Romans had a Temple here, dedicated, it is said, to Apollo; and

* What the writer exactly means by this "eternal close of feeling," is by no means obvious.

and most probably before them the Druidical Britons might have held the Isle of Thorney sacred to their religious ceremonies.

Mr. Williams says he has in his possession a curious tooth of some ruminating animal, much larger than any we have now in existence, which came up many feet below the surface of the earth, in an excavation lately made by workmen near St. Margaret's church-yard; this, he supposes, had belonged to some sacrifice.

After all, however, as it is evident, that one part of the tradition, believed by Dr. Vincent and other ancient inhabitants, was true, namely, the fact of a fire having taken place in this neighbourhood, as is clear from the several particles of pure mineral coal, cinders, cinder-dust, and earth of a dark brown colour, collected out of the orifice mentioned above: it is probable the other report, that this was a dormitory, or at least some other part of the ancient monastery, is true also; though it must be confessed that if the fire which consumed this structure was accidental, there can be no accounting for the existence in this place of mineral coal, cinders, &c. unless the "orifice" was once, in fact, itself the recess for a fire-place; had it been an altar for Pagan sacrifices, or Druidical rites, it would not have been an "orifice," but on an elevation. I am, myself, inclined to think, that this was a vault or celler, used as a kitchen, or for some other domestic purpose, and really belonging to the monastery; though it might have been originally converted to that purpose from some former Saxon building.

On the north side of St. Margaret's Church-yard anciently stood *The Sanctuary*, a place of refuge for criminals of various descriptions. The metropolis at one time abounded with these haunts of villainy and wretchedness. They were originally instituted for the most humane and pious purposes; and owe their origin to one of the sacred institutions of the Mosaic law, which appointed

appointed certain cities of refuge for persons who had accidentally slain any of their fellow-creatures. Previous to the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan, it was ordered, that when they should come to be settled there, a provision should be made for the fixed dwelling of the Priests and Levites, who being a distinct body from the rest of the nation, and having no share in the division of the country, were appointed to have their residence in several towns, with such a portion of ground about them, as would serve for their commodious subsistence.

It is probable that these convenient retreats, which are dignified with the name of "Cities," were only small villages, perhaps not unlike our own Moravian settlements. They were, however, walled round, and had suburbs, for the Levites, and the inferior ministers of religion, extending from the wall "a thousand cubits round about." Le Clerc, however, says that the word *Kir*, usually called a *wall*, means in this instance, the centre of the city.

Of these cities, the whole number whereof was forty-eight, six of the most conveniently situated were to be Cities of Refuge, places of sanctuary, or privileged districts; whither any person who had by chance-medly killed another, might immediately repair and take sanctuary. The Cities of the Levites were appointed Cities of Refuge, rather than any other, because they were a kind of sacred places, inhabited by sacred persons.

This institution of sanctuaries, as Marmonides justly observes, was a merciful provision both for the manslayer, that he might be preserved, and for the avenger, that his blood might be cooled by the removal of the manslayer out of his sight.

The City of Refuge protected him that fled thither, yet so as the right of the judges to bring the matter to a fair trial remained entire.

The Elders of the City of Refuge enquired whether the manslayer could be received or not, upon a summary hearing of the case. But they were not the proper judges, nor could they
examine

examine witnesses. Therefore he was delivered, upon demand, to the senate, or court of justice of that city, where the fact was committed, that he might be tried by those, whether he was guilty or not guilty of the crime of wilful murder.

This is a material point to be attended to, in tracing the history and origin of privileged places, or sanctuaries, such as the one in the City of Westminster now under our consideration. It is certain, that among the Hebrews, with whom the practice originated, these privileged places were not designed to thwart or obstruct the ends of justice; but merely to protect the offender against the revenge of the friends of the slain.

The Heathens, whom it is become fashionable with some modern philosophers to compliment as the most enlightened part of mankind in those early ages of the world, had also their places of refuge; and with them, it was not allowed to bring the person to trial, against his will, who had taken sanctuary in those privileged places. So far from this being the case among the Hebrews, the wilful murderer might be taken even from God's altar, if he fled thither for sanctuary, which he might do in regard to crimes of an inferior nature; and if he would not stir from thence, he might be put to death upon the spot.

It is well known that the *Asyla* of the Greeks were a sanctuary for criminals of every description. Throughout the whole Gentile world the temples and places of worship were sanctuaries for crimes. Euripides complains of these *Asyla* in the following strong terms:—"It is surprizing that the gods did not constitute laws to mortals with more wisdom and equity. For criminals, instead of being protected by the altar, ought to have been driven from it, since it is a profanation for impious hands to touch things sacred to the gods. On the contrary, those places ought to have been a sanctuary for the just, a refuge from injury and oppression: so would not the gods have shewed equal favour to the bad as to the good, when they came to the same place."

Such is a feint outline of the origin and nature of privileged places.

places. The idea was preserved among the Christians; but extended at first only to the churches, and other sacred places within their immediate precincts. In process of time, however, by a strange compound of Judaical, Pagan, and Christian principles, the practice was shamefully corrupted, and this humane privilege most scandalously abused. The temples of the God of Justice were made the sanctuaries of every species of wickedness; and to this day, in some parts, they are but little improved in this respect.

In the year 1487, during the pontificate of Innocent VIII. a bull was issued, and sent here, to lay a little restraint on the privileges of sanctuary. It stated, that if thieves, murderers, or robbers, registered as sanctuary-men, should sally out, and commit fresh nuisances, which they frequently did, and enter again, in such cases they might be taken out of their sanctuaries by the King's officers. That as for debtors, who had taken sanctuary to defraud their creditors, their persons only should be protected; but their goods, out of sanctuary, should be liable to seizure. As for traitors, the King was allowed to appoint them keepers in their sanctuaries, to prevent their escape.

Long before this these privileged places had become great evils, and Henry VII. had applied to the Pope for a reformation; but could obtain only what is here stated; which was confirmed by Alexander VI. in the year 1493.

When the next Henry had resolved to become independent of the authority which he had sworn to respect, and which he had written to defend, he caused an act to be passed, which totally debarred persons accused of treason of the benefit of sanctuary. He did not, however, abolish the privilege, only so much of it as might affect his usurped and absurd claims to ecclesiastical supremacy.

After the Reformation had gained strength, these places of sanctuary began to sink into disrepute. They were, however, still preserved; and though none but the most abandoned resorted to them, the dread of innovation, or some other cause, preserved

preserved them from demolition, till, in the year 1697, the evils of these sanctuaries had grown so enormous, that it was become absolutely necessary to take some legislative measures for their destruction. Accordingly, the same year, an Act was passed for the suppression of most of them, particularly that in the Minories, those in the neighbourhood of Fleet Street, Salisbury Court, White-Friars, Ram Alley, and Mitre Court; Fulwood's Rents, in Holborn; and Baldwin's Gardens, in Gray's Inn Lane; the Savoy in the Strand; and Montague Close, Dead-man's Place; The Clink, and the Mint, in Southwark. Through the neglect of the police, the Mint re-assumed its former character, and that with increased profligacy; nor was it finally suppressed till the reign of George I.*

The Sanctuary, in Westminster, was a structure of immense strength. Dr. Stukeley, who wrote about the year 1724,† saw it standing, and says that it was with very great difficulty it was demolished. The church belonging to it was in the form of a cross, and double, one being built over the other. It is supposed to have been the work of Edward the Confessor.

There were two Sanctuaries, the Great and the Little, or rather, perhaps, two branches of the same institution.

At the west end of the latter, in the time of Maitland, (1756) there were remains of a prodigious strong stone building of two hundred and ninety feet square, or seventy-two feet and a half the length of each side; and the walls in thickness no less than twenty-five feet; This fabric originally had but one entrance or door below, and that in the east side, with a window hard by, which seems to have been the only one below the height of twenty-two feet of the building, where it was reduced to three feet in thickness, and contained four windows about the height of ten, and width of three feet nine inches on the south side.

The area of this exceedingly strong building, (exclusive of the arched cavities in the walls) by a wall from east to west of two

* Vide Ante, Vol. I. 478.

† "Itinerarium Curiosum."

two feet ten inches in thickness, was divided into two spaces, of nine feet ten inches each in width, representing a frame for bells; which plainly evinces it to have been the strong Bell Tower that was erected in the Little Sanctuary, by Edward III. for the use of the collegiate church of St. Stephen, and not, as Strype imagines it to have been, the church of the Holy Innocents, for that was the church of St. Mary Le Strand. *

This strong tower, was afterwards made use of as a tavern or wine vault; but is now totally demolished.

Within the precincts of this Sanctuary was born Edward V., and here his unhappy mother took refuge with her son, the young Duke of York, to secure him from the villainous proceedings of his cruel uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, who had possession of his elder brother.

The circumstance of the Queen having taken refuge in the Sanctuary gave great offence to the council, and the Protector moved that the Duke should be taken from her by force, if she should refuse to surrender him willingly.

On this occasion he made a long speech in the council, wherein he professed great zeal for the Royal family, and confirmed, as he thought, what he asserted with a tremendous oath; stating, that the Queen's flying to the Sanctuary without any apparent danger to herself and family, could not but be construed as an affront to the Government. In the second place, her sole aim must have been to raise disturbances, by making the people believe the King was in danger, since no other consequence could be inferred from her conduct. That therefore it was necessary to undeceive the people by procuring the Duke of York, and causing him to be educated according to his quality. That the more visible the Queen's malice was, the more it should be endeavoured to prevent its effects. That it was manifest she was striving to form in the kingdom a party capable of setting her at the head of affairs, as she was in the late reign. That it was

PART III. CONTIN.

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* Maitland, II. 1342.

with difficulty, and by great chance, that they were freed from the imperious rule of that Princess and her family ; but if the King should happen to die, the realm would be again plunged into the same calamities, since she had the lawful heir in her power.

On the other hand, it was necessary to consider what foreigners would say when they heard, that whilst one of Edward the Fourth's sons was crowned, the other was forced to keep in sanctuary. That it would be dishonourable to Government to be thus braved by a woman who had attempted to cause the King's Council to be considered as enemies of the Royal family. That besides, the King being young, and wanting some diversion, he could not have a more agreeable companion than his own brother, and there was no reason to keep them asunder.

In fine, it would be indecent to proceed to the coronation, in the absence of the Duke of York, the second person in the state, who having an evident right to be present, could not be debarred of it without injustice.

Upon all these accounts, the Protector concluded, that deputies should be sent to the Queen, to desire her to deliver the Duke of York to the King, his brother. He added, that, in his opinion, the Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Bourchier, was the properest person for this deputation. That if, notwithstanding all the Archbishop's arguments, she should obstinately keep the young Prince with her, and persist in her groundless suspicions, he saw no reason why the Council should not take him away by force.

Such was the artful reasoning of the Protector to obtain possession of the young Duke of York.

The Cardinal readily took upon him to go and acquaint the Queen with the Council's pleasure, but by no means approved of the motion for violating the privilege of sanctuary. He said the Church of Westminster, to which this sanctuary was attached, was consecrated five hundred years since, by St. Peter himself, who descended from heaven, in the night, attended by multi-

tudes of angels; that no King of England had ever dared to violate that sanctuary, and that such an attempt would certainly draw down the just vengeance of God upon the whole kingdom.

The Duke of Buckingham replied with great warmth to this part of the Cardinal's speech. He said that sanctuaries were intended only to protect such as had reason to fear oppression and violence, and not to countenance frivolous and malicious suspicions, detrimental to the King and kingdom.

After many severe reflections against the Queen, he enlarged upon the abuses of sanctuaries, particularly as they afforded those who fled thither means to escape.

After alledging sundry other reasons he agreed with the Protector to take the Duke of York by force out of sanctuary, if the Queen refused to deliver him freely. *

The archbishop, afterwards repaired to the Queen, and delivered his message, accompanying it with such persuasions as he thought would be most effectual, assuring her, at the same time, that should she ultimately refuse to accede to the wishes of the Council, the young Duke would be taken from her by force. Her arguments concerning the privileges of sanctuaries were unnecessary to be used to an ecclesiastic who firmly believed, or affected to believe, that St. Peter himself had miraculously consecrated the place of her refuge. He therefore acceded to this point; but urged such reasons, and persuasions, as finally induced the unhappy Queen to comply with his request. So, suddenly resolving to give up the young prince, she caught him in her arms, tenderly took her leave of him, and with a shower of tears, delivered him to the Cardinal, who brought him to the Protector,† who no sooner saw his young nephew, than he ran to him with open arms, and kissing him, exclaimed, "Now welcome,

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* Rap. I. 632.

† The reader may turn to Vol. I. p. 225, for the sequel of this melancholy piece of business.

my lord, with all my heart." * He was brought to him in the Star-Chamber, before mentioned.

On the ground once occupied by the Sanctuary, the scene of this melancholy and deceitful tragedy, was afterwards built the Westminster meat-market, which was removed some forty or fifty years ago; and the site is occupied by the new Guildhall, already described.

It is a coincidence worthy of remark, that the Insolvent Debtors Court, should be kept on the very spot of ground which for centuries had been sacred to the protection of the oppressed and unfortunate from the cruelty and revenge of their enemies. Here, as we have already seen, the insolvent debtor might have his person protected from the iron grasp of a vindictive creditor; and though his goods were, by right, forfeited, no corporeal punishment could be inflicted to gratify the indignation of his pursuer. Similar in principle is the court just alluded to, as I have already shewn: it is a city of refuge to the afflicted; a sanctuary to the unfortunate. May no lapse of time, nor any supineness in its officers, ever suffer it, like the former, to be perverted from its original purposes; nor may it ever be made the means of injustice, or the guardian abode of dishonesty!

The Almonry was at the west end of the Sanctuary; and derived its name from being the place where the alms collected at the Abbey were given. The name is still preserved in that of Great Almonry, the first opening in Dean Street, from Tothill Street. There is also the Little Almonry, at the east end of the former; on the middle of the south side of Great Almonry, is Almonry Yard.

This place is an object of interest and curiosity, from the circumstance of its being that where William Caxton erected the first printing press, to print with moveable *metal types*, that was ever known in this country. I have marked as emphatical the words *metal types*, because it is by no means clear that Caxton

* Moor, p. 491, apud Rap. ubi supra.

ton was the first person to introduce this invaluable art into England.

This honour, however, was universally given to Caxton by our earliest writers, who assert, that, during a residence of many years in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, he acquired a knowledge of the whole method and process of the art; and that by the patronage of the great, and especially the Abbot of Westminster, he set up a press within the Abbey, and began to print books there about the year 1471.

It has been asserted that his press was fixed in that part of the Abbey called Islip's Chapel; and that he afterwards removed his materials to the Almonry, in the year 1474.

A book, which had been little known, prior to the Reformation, at length attracted the notice of the curious. It was dated Oxford, Anno, 1468, and was immediately considered as a clear proof, that the art of printing was known and practised in that University many years before the erection of Caxton's press at Westminster.

This book is now in the public library at Cambridge. It is a small volume of forty-one leaves in quarto, with this title: "*Expositio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolum Apostolarum ad Papam Laurentium*; and at the end, *Explicit expositio, &c. Impressa Oxonie, & finita Anno Domini MCCCCLXVIII, XVII die Decembris.*" This book threatened effectually to rob Caxton of the honour he had before enjoyed; but some doubts were thrown upon the Oxford book from the want of any memorial in the University that any new art had been introduced into the country. Another discovery, however, appeared to remove every suspicion on this head. A record, which had long lain obscure and unknown at Lambeth House, in the register of the See of Canterbury, gives a narrative of the whole transaction drawn up at the very time. An account of this record first appeared in a thin quarto volume, intituled "*The Origin and Growth of Printing*; collected out of history and the records of this kingdom, &c. By Richard Atkins, Esq. Whitehall, April,

25, 1664. By order and appointment of the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Morrice, let this be printed. Thomas Rycaut, London: printed by John Streater, for the author, 1664.”

The Lambeth record, given in this book, has led some writers to declare that one Frederick Corsellis, an under workman at the Haerlem Press, and brought over here in disguise, was the first printer in England. Wood, Mattaire, Palmer, and Bedford, are decidedly of this opinion. But Dr. Conyer Middleton,* considers this piece of history as fabulous. If Dr. Middleton, however, knew no more of the origin of printing than he did of the real principles of Popery, as manifested in the disgraceful Letter from Rome, he should be regarded as very suspicious authority; and his hypothesis has been successfully controverted in Bowyer and Nichols's *Origin of Printing*, published in 1776.

In fact, it is now generally admitted, that though the art of printing with fusile types might be first practised in this country by Caxton, yet that printing by separate cut types in wood, which was the only method Corsellis had learnt at Haerlem was practised long before at Oxford.

Caxton, however, seems to have been the first to bring the art to perfection in this country. He was born in Kent, in the reign of Henry IV., and served an apprenticeship to one Robert Laye, (or Large) a mercer, who, after being sheriff and Lord Mayor of London, died in 1441, leaving by will thirty-four marks to his apprentice, Willam Caxton. He then went abroad to settle, and was entrusted by the Mercer's Company to be their agent, or factor, in Holland, Zealand, Flanders, &c.

In 1464, a commission was granted to him and Richard Whitehall, Esq. to transact and conclude a treaty of commerce between the King, Edward IV. and his brother-in-law, Philip, Duke of Burgundy, to whom Flanders at that time belonged. The commission

* “Dissertation concerning the Origin of Printing in England: shewing that it was first introduced and practised by our countryman William Caxton, at Westminster, and not, as is commonly believed, by a foreign printer, at Oxford.”

mission styles them Ambassiatores, Procuratores, Nuncios, and Deputatos speciales, and gives to both, or either of them full powers to treat, &c.

When the Lady Margaret of York, the King's sister, arrived at Bruges, on the occasion of her marriage with Charles Duke of Burgundy, Caxton appears to have been of her Royal Highness's retinue. He was either one of her household, or held some constant part, or office under her; because he says he received from her a yearly fee or salary, besides many other good and great benefits. Being more expert than most others in penmanship and languages, particularly Latin and French, it is highly probable that he was employed by the Duchess in some literary way.

He resided many years at the court of this Duchess, and dedicated, or addressed some of his works to her; others he addressed to Edward IV.; and others again, to the Duke of Clarence, the King's brother. He afterwards printed, also, for Henry VII. and his son Prince Arthur.

His residence in Flanders gave him opportunities of becoming acquainted with the then newly invented art of printing; in which when he had perfected himself, which he did not accomplish, as he himself says, without great labour and expence, he was employed by the Duchess to translate out of the French, and print a large volume, which appeared under the title of "The Recuyel of the Historyes of Troye," and is the first book we know of that was printed in the English language. The whole title-page runs thus: "The Recuyel of the Historyes of Troye: composed and drawn out of dyverce bookes of Latyn, into Frensche, by the right venerable persone, and worshipfull men Raoul le Feure, preest, and chapelayn unto the right noble glorious and myghty prynce in his tyme, Philip duc of Bourgoyne of Braband, &c. in the yeare of the Incarnacion of our Lord God a thousand and four hundred sixty and foure, and translated and drawn out of the frensche into english, by Wyllyam Caxton, mercer, of the cyte of London, at the commandement of the right hye myghty and vertuose princesse, his re-

doubted lady Margarete, by the Grace of God Duchesse of Burgoyne, &c. which sayde translation and worke was begonne in Brugis, in the countere of Flaunders, the fyrst day of Marche, the yeare of the Incarnacion of our said Lord God a thousand foure hundred sixty and eight, and ended and fynyshe in the holy cyte of Colen, the xix day of Septembre, the yeare of sayd Lord God, a thousand foure hundred sixty and eleven."

This translation was finished, therefore, in 1471, and was, doubtless, printed with all possible speed afterwards. The close of it has this remarkable statement: " Thus I ende this boke, &c. and for as moch as in wryting of the same, my penne is worn, myn haude very, and myn eyen demmed with overmoch lokyng on the white paper—and that age creepeth on me dayly—and also because I have promysid to dyverce gentilmen and to many frends to addresse to hem as harely as I might this sayd boke, therefore I have practysed and lerned at my grate charge and expense to ordeyne, this sayd boke in prynt after the maner and forme as ye may here see, and is not writen with penné and ynke as other bokes ben, to thende that every man may have them attones, for all the bokes of this storýe, named the Recyell of the Historyes of Troyes, thus emprynted as ye heré see, were begoone in oon day, and also finish in oon day, &c."

By this it would appear, that before any part of this work was put to press, the whole of it was *composed*, or set up; otherwise it would have been impossible it should have begun and completed in the same day.

It appears, that shortly after this he returned to England; for the edition of another of his books, " The Game of Chess," is dated 1474, and is allowed by all typographical antiquaries, to have been the first specimen of the art, in English, printed in this country. The title is as follows: " The Game and play of the Chess; in which thauctorities, dictes, and storyes of auncient doctoures, philosophers, poetes, and of other wyse men ben recounted and applied unto the moralitie of the publique wele, as well of the nobles as of the common people. Translated out of

frensch, and emprynted by William Caxton, fynyshid of the last day of Marche, the yeaere of our Lord God a thousand foure hundred and LXXIIII."

It has been generally asserted, that all his books were printed at Westminster, yet we have no assurance of this fact from himself, nor any mention of the place before the year 1477, when he printed Earl Rivers' Translation of the Sayings of the Philosophers, &c. several years after he began printing. It has also been represented that Islop was Abbot of Westminster at that time; but this is a mistake, if, as some assert, that Thomas Milling was Abbot in 1470, was made Bishop of Hereford a few years after, and probably held the Abbey in *commendam* in 1485, in which year he was succeeded by John Estney; so that Milling, who was reputed to be a great scholar, must have been the generous friend and patron of Caxton, who gave that liberal reception to an art so beneficial to learning.

There is no clear account of the age of Caxton; but he was certainly very old: probably above fourscore at the time of his death. He lived at least twenty years after he had finished his translation of the Recyell of Troy, and pursued his business with extraordinary diligence at Westminster till the year 1491, in which year he died.*

Since the time of good old Caxton's residence in the Almonry, this place has become the nest of women of the lowest description, being occupied by houses in a most villainous condition.

In the Almonry, was a chapel dedicated to St. Catharine, and not, according to Stowe, to St. Anne; but when or by whom it was founded is not known; it was very near this chapel that Caxton carried on his business.†

Retrograding in a north-easterly direction, we come to *Parliament Street*, a most capacious and elegant avenue, built since the

* See Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, and the edition of *Catal. Biblioth. Harl. III.* p. 127. See also the *Gen. Biog. Dict.* and Mr. Stower's enlarged and valuable edition of *Smith's Printers' Grammar*.

† Maitland, II. 1342.

the construction of Westminster Bridge, it consists of houses of a capital description, and extends from Whitehall to the end of *King Street*, also a wide, but not so good a street.

At the North end of this street, and the corner of Downing Street, was formerly a very handsome stone gate, erected by Henry VIII., Anno 1532, for a communication between his palace of Whitehall, and St. James's Park, by a passage over it. This gate occasioning great obstruction in the passage of coaches, &c. was taken down about half a century ago, and hence was made the opening, now Parliament Street.

Canon Row, extending from about No. 49, in Parliament Street, to No. 9, in Bridge Street, was anciently called St. Stephen's Alley, on account of its being the residence of the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's. A court out of Palace Yard is still called *St. Stephen's Court*.

Upon the dissolution of the college, this place became deserted, and the site was occupied by several of the nobility and gentry, who erected mansions, and formed gardens to the river.

Of these the most eminent is *Derby House*, belonging to the Earls of that name. Charles II used it for the Admiralty Office; but being afterwards taken down, and the site converted to separate dwelling houses, it retained the name of Derby Court, but is now called Derby Street.

Opposite this, Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, possessed a handsome mansion; as did the Sackville family, Earls of Dorset, the name of which is still preserved in Dorset Square, or Court.

The Earl of Manchester had a good house standing on the ground now called Manchester Buildings, adjoining to which are Bridge Court, and Bridge Street, leading to Westminster Bridge.

Thieving Lane no longer exists: it was on the north side of the strong tower in the Little Sanctuary above described; and was so denominated from thieves passing that way to the Gate-house prison, during the continuance of the privileges of Sanctuary.

tuary. This Gatehouse, together with that and the additional building on the east, were erected by Walter Warfield, butler to the Abbey, in the reign of Edward III. the first for a common goal ; and the building on the east side of Dean's Yard Gate for the Bishop of London's prison for clerks convict.

Near this place was *Long Ditch*, over which Maud, Henry I.'s Queen, erected a bridge. This led to Tothill Street, and Broadway. But before we take any farther notice of this part of the City of Westminster, it will be proper just to mention DOWNING STREET, a narrow mean looking street ; but opening at the top into a handsome, though small square, in which is the residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister.

This house has nothing in its exterior or interior of peculiar merit, except it be the excellent taste and beauty manifested in the furniture, decorations, paintings, library, &c. Nothing, however, appears to be superfluous or unnecessarily expensive ; a stranger who visits the houses of some of our very first public officers and political characters, would not suppose that the resources of the country are at any time in a very flattering state, or he would conclude, that a spirit of parsimony had seized the whole nation. One would have thought that the official residence of such a person as the first minister and chief director in the affairs of the revenue, would have had a commanding and conspicuous situation, and have been adorned with some emblems of our national greatness, or some intimations of our rank among the nations of Europe. Instead of this, it is hidden in a corner, and cannot be approached by the public except through one of the meanest looking streets in the metropolis. Indeed, there seems to be a culpable neglect, and want of laudable ambition in this respect, pervading even the government itself.

Somerset House, the Horse Guards, the Admiralty, the Treasury, the Military Chapel, and Westminster Hall, with a few others of inferior note, are (with the exception of the city and the churches) the only public buildings of architectural note in the

the metropolis; and these are shamefully neglected. If they were every three or four years to undergo a complete cleansing and decoration, their present sooty and barbarous appearance would not disgrace them as they do. I trust, however, that we are beginning to reform a little in this respect, and that one of the blessings of peace will be the internal renovation of London, by far the richest, and most important city in Europe.

A considerable branch of the War Office is carried on in a large house, also hidden in a corner, in *Duke Street*. This is the accomptant's department, but it is not necessary to enlarge on its internal regulation.

In *Duke Street* are some very good houses, having their fronts to the Park, one of which is worthy of particular notice. It was built by Judge Jefferies when in the zenith of his barbarous power. James II. for the accommodation of his infamous favourite, granted him permission to erect a gate, with steps into the park.

After the fall of Jefferies, his son possessed it for a short time, till his dissolute and extravagant life brought on his ruin. The house was then purchased by government, and converted to the use of the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

After the commissioners removed to their present office Jeffries's house became private property, and one of the wings was formed into a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's church. Besides the Military Accountant's Office, here are also the Store Keeper General's Office, and the Recruiting department.

Great George Street forms a very handsome avenue from Westminster Bridge to the Park, and has on each side stately mansions chiefly occupied by the nobility. Here also are the *Board of General Officers*, at No. 19; the *Irish Exchequer Office*, at No. 24; and at Nos. 34, and 35, the *Office of the Agent General*, and the *Commissary in Chief's Office*.

The first of these offices is devoted to the use of the Board
for

for the Investigation of Claims for Losses; and consists of a president, and secretary, two lieutenants, and two major generals.

The next office requires no explanation, after the ample account already given of the Exchequer itself.

The next named office is the Agent General's, for the local militia, yeomanry, cavalry, and volunteer corps, consisting of an agent-general, and his deputy, a cashier, a ledger keeper, and his assistant, twelve clerks, and a messenger. The business of this office is, of course, greatly diminished since the peace; but is, in time of war, an office of great importance to the internal peace and tranquillity of the country.

The office next door to this last named, has of late been an office of immense business. The stores for the army, and indeed whatever relates to the Commissariat Department, come under the management of this office, which consists of a commissary in chief, and his deputy; besides three assistants, and a deputy assistant. About twelve senior and five junior clerks, one confidential clerk, three messengers and a necessary-woman. Lord Somers, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Robert Peel, Sir William Garrow, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Marchioness of Thomond have their town residences in this street.

It is in this immediate neighbourhood that the very extensive improvements already briefly mentioned have of late, and are still carrying on.

Mr. Moser, in the European Magazine, a few years ago, when these improvements were commencing, found great fault with those dilapidations, and denominates this part of the city "*The Desert of Westminster*." Perhaps, that respectable and ingenious writer, now that those improvements have assumed a more perfect form, will be inclined to alter his opinion, and conclude, as he may, that the workmen employed contrived to render this "Desert" a situation not unenviable, as a place of residence, and bearing an aspect not very like what one usually calls by that gloomy name.

It has been said, that “ the destruction of property in Palace Yard and the neighbourhood, has not been compensated by any thing like utility or decoration.”*

This is surely a very great mistake : Are the health and convenience of the remaining inhabitants matters of no utility ? Is it a matter of no public utility or decoration that the fine old Abbey of Westminster, with its reviving pinnacles, turrets, and windows, the handsome church of St. Margaret’s, the noble Hall of Westminster, the Houses of Parliament, and the whole of this highly interesting spot of ground should no longer remain buried beneath a mass of ruinous buildings, contemptible sheds, and noisome courts and passages ?

And surely the removal of the useless market, and the erection on its site of the handsome Guildhall, already described, are all points of no small interest, both on the score of utility and that of ornament.

Much more still remains to be done before this part can be said to be perfected : the demolition of the Almonry, and the adjoining places would be amply compensated by the good houses that might be erected on the site ; and if St. Margaret’s Church itself were removed, much as such an event, in some respects, might be lamented, it would add greatly to the beauty of the place, by opening a full view of the chapel of Henry VII. and with it the whole of the Abbey to Palace Yard and Parliament Street.

I should before have taken some notice of that great national establishment, in Dean’s Yard, THE WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, supposed to have been erected about the year 1070 ; but re-founded by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1590, for the education of forty boys, denominated the Queen’s scholars, now, I believe, called the King’s scholars, and twelve almsmen.

The masters who have presided, and many of the scholars who have received their tuition here, have, in all the period since its first endowment, been men of eminent talents, and afforded

* *Hugh. Lond.* IV. 310.

afforded bright ornaments to the nation both in church and state. Camden, the author of *Britannia*, was at one time master; and Ben Jonson one of his scholars.

Dr. Busby, of classical memory, and celebrated on some other accounts, was master of this school upwards of fifty years, and greatly contributed by his great erudition to its reputation. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and was born September 22, 1606. His father was, however, an inhabitant of Westminster.

Having passed through the classes at this school as a King's scholar, he was, in 1624, elected student of Christ Church, Oxford; for at this College, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, the scholars, when qualified, are elected, the electors being the Dean of Christ Church, and the Master of Trinity, alternately.

He took the degree of B. A. in 1628, and that of M. A. in 1631; and in 1639 was admitted to the prebendary and rectory of Cudworth, in the church of Wells. The profits, however, of this he was robbed of by the puritans, during the rebellion against King Charles, though he contrived to keep his student's place and other preferments.

In 1646 he was appointed Master of Westminster School; and numerous are the anecdotes related of the severity of his discipline, the singularity of his manners, his profound learning, and unshaken probity.

Charles II. to whose interests he had been faithful amidst a faithless and wicked age, conferred upon him, after the Restoration, a prebend of Westminster, into which he was installed July 5, 1600. The same year he obtained other preferment, and took the degree of D. D. towards the close of it.

This great and excellent man, for the stories of his severity are most of them fabulous, and all of them exaggerated, died, in a good old age, in 1695, and was buried in the Abbey of Westminster, where there is a fine monument erected to him, with a Latin inscription, very elegantly written, setting forth his praise in warm terms, and intimating that whatever fame the School of Westminster boasts, and whatever advantages mankind shall reap

reap from them in times to come, are all principally owing to the wise institutions of this great man. The Dr. is represented in his gown, reclining, and having his eyes fixed on the inscription. In his right hand he holds a pen, and in his left an open book. Upon the pedestal beneath, are several books, and at the top the arms of the family. The monument is placed in Poet's Corner, near the entrance to the gate leading towards Henry VIIIth's Chapel.*

The Museum belonging to this School was founded by Dr. Busby; he enlarged the master's house, and also the Green Coat Hospital in Tothill Fields. He likewise built his prebendal-house, paved the choir of the Abbey with black and white marble, and did many other acts of public and private generosity, by which his name has been ennobled.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster held the prebendal manor of Chiswick on lease from the prebendary of Chiswick, of St. Paul's Cathedral, under lease for three lives. It has passed through several hands, but contains a stipulation, taken from the original lease, that the lessee should erect additional buildings, adjoining to the manor-house, sufficient for the accommodation of one of the prebendaries of Westminster, the master of the School, the usher, forty boys, and proper attendants, who should retire thither in time of sickness, or at other seasons, when the Dean and Chapter should think proper.

To this day a piece of ground is reserved in the lease to the sub-lessee, as a play-ground for the scholars, though it is not known that the School was ever removed to Chiswick since Dr. Busby's time. It is on record, that he resided there, with some of his scholars, in the year 1657. Dr. Nichols was the last master who actually resided at the College House. Dr. Markham, late Archbishop of York, when master of Westminster School, rented the prebendal lodgings of the Dean and Chapter.

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* It was needful for me to notice this monument here, because it had been, amidst the almost innumerable monuments with which the Abbey abounds, overlooked in the description before given.

The whole was let on a repairing lease in 1788, and is now, or very lately was, occupied as an academy by Dr. Horne.*

The character of Westminster School brought many of the sons of our first nobility and gentry to seek their education there; and the number has so considerably increased, that there are at this time an upper and under master, assisted by several ushers, all men of sound erudition. The King's scholars are on the foundation, and are maintained: all the others pay liberally for their education and board, they usually amount to about five hundred.

The late venerable and excellent Dr. Vincent succeeded Dr. Smith as head-master in 1771, and, upon his preferment to the deanery of Westminster, was succeeded by Dr. Carey, and the Rev. W. Page, second master. Under the management and tuition of these gentlemen, the School has maintained its original eminence; though occasionally it has been disgraced by the riotous and insubordinate conduct of some of the scholars, an instance of which occurred very recently. Indeed, it were greatly to be wished that a little more of the spirit of Busby had fallen upon his successors; and that, where reason and remonstrance fail, recourse might be had to the wholesome discipline of the rod, so those stripling noblemen might be made to know, that decency of manners, and propriety of conduct, are more essential to the character of a gentlemen, than the pride of birth and the nobleness of descent. It is a notorious fact, that no decent female dare venture, unprotected, to pass through Dean's Yard, while these young *gentlemen* are at play.

The annual performance of one of the plays of Terence, every winter, has been conducted for several years past with great spirit; and too much praise cannot be given to the masters and the scholars, generally, for the manner in which these classical *performances* are got up and executed; for whatever laxity of discipline, (and perhaps among so many nothing short of absolute severity can prevail) has occasionally been observed, a

strict attention to the mental improvement of the scholars has obviously, at all times, been a most prominent feature in the conduct and character of the masters, and conductors of Westminster school.

Every scholar has a black gown annually.

The building itself I have noticed in a former part of this volume.

The *Dormitory*, belonging to the adjoining Abbey, was built on the site of the granaries, originally constructed by Abbot Lithlington; but, being decayed, a considerable sum of money was left for building the present fabric in the prebendaries' garden, to which George II. and Bishop Atterbury, then Dean, liberally contributed. *

Connected with this subject, and also in this parish and neighbourhood, is the GREEN COAT HOSPITAL, or SCHOOL, on the south side of *Bridewell*, by *Palmer's Village*, Tothill-fields.

This charitable foundation owes its origin to the benevolence of several of the inhabitants of the city of Westminster, who, in the year 1633, came to a resolution to establish an hospital similar to Christ's Hospital in the city of London, where poor orphans might not only be maintained, and supplied with all the necessaries of life, but likewise be instructed in manual arts.

Accordingly an application was made to Charles I. who, by his letters patent † of the 15th of November, of the same year, constituted them a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of the "The Governors of the Hospital of St. Margaret's, Westminster, of the foundation of King Charles." They were to consist

* In a letter to Mr. Pope, dated April 6, 1722, Bishop Atterbury writes as follows: "I am this moment building a vault in the Abbey for me and mine. I am to be in the Abbey, because of my relation to the place; but it is at the west end of it, as far from Kings and Cæsars as the place will admit of."

† Pat. 15, Charles I.

consist of twenty Governors, inhabitants of this City, to have perpetual succession, with a right of electing governors, for supplying vacancies; and to purchase lands, tenements, &c. in mortmain, to the value of five hundred pounds *per annum*. The King also endowed the Hospital with the sum of fifty pounds *per annum*, which is paid out of the treasury.

This noble design was much retarded, and indeed almost frustrated, by the rebellion of the Puritans against the Crown and Constitution.

The charitable donations of Charles II., however, and of some others, raised the estate to about 300*l.*; but even this is much reduced by fines paid to the dean and chapter of Westminster (it being chiefly church-lands) on the renewal of the leases. Casual donations, however, serve to preserve the income of the hospital, so that it is able to maintain a respectable character among the numerous charitable institutions of the metropolis. The school is solely for the use of the children of parents belonging to the parish of St. Margaret's.

This Hospital was rebuilt at the charge of Dr. Busby and Charles Twitty, Esq. Mr. Cross and Mr. Green gave towards the building fifty pounds. The Duchess of Somerset gave to this Hospital sixty pounds *per annum*, for ever. Mr. Emery Hill, bequeathed in 1677, one hundred pounds, and fifty pounds *per annum*. Hugh Squire gave fifty pounds. Since which time there have been a few other donations and bequests.

Near this school is another respectable foundation of a similar nature. It is called THE GREY COAT HOSPITAL.*

This school is at the west end of *Great Peter Street*, and the south end of *Stretton Ground*.

The trustees of this school were incorporated by letters patent, dated 1706, by the name of the "Governors of the Grey Coat

2 N 2

Hospital

* The reader hardly need be informed that these appellations are given on account of the colour of the coats worn by the boys of these respective schools.

Hospital in Tothill-Fields, of the Royal Foundation of Queen Anne."

The school itself was instituted in the year 1698, as a charity school for the education of poor children.

In the year 1701, the present school house was erected, or first occupied for this purpose. The children at present are nearly one hundred in number, boys, and girls. It, however, is not so flourishing as it is known to have been.

In 1739, a mathematical school was erected on this foundation, and a proper master retained to instruct the boys in navigation, and to fit them for the sea-service. Several of them have since done honour to their profession, and obtained rank in the navy.

Since the foundation of this school in 1698, there have been apprenticed from this school, nearly two thousand children; and these have all been not only instructed, but clothed and maintained. They are carefully educated in the principles of religion, according to the doctrines and forms of the Church of England; and are publicly examined upon the Church Catechism or Liturgy, every Sunday evening, at seven o'clock.

The qualifications of admission are 1st, that their parents shall have been settled in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, full seven years last past, and is a real object of charity; 2dly, Every child to be full seven years old, and under ten; 3dly, Candidates must be free from lameness, and all infectious disorders; and, 4thly, Every child to bring with it the usual apparel on its admittance; and the parents then agree, that the Governors shall have the entire disposing of the child when fit to go apprentice, either at land or sea, as they shall think fit.

The yearly expenses of this most excellent charity amount to upwards of 1700*l*. Besides the endowment, the finances are assisted by contributions at sermons, voluntary benefactions, and legacies.

This neighbourhood of Tothill Fields has long abounded with charitable institutions.

I will'

I will, therefore, proceed to notice EMANUEL HOSPITAL, called *Lady Ann Dacre's Alms Houses*, founded in the year 1601, the 43d of Elizabeth.

This Hospital stands near *James Street*, about a quarter of a mile from Buckingham Gate, on the right. It owes its foundation to the benevolent design of Gregory Lord Dacre, who intended to have given one hundred and ten pounds in money towards building it, and forty pounds a year, in lands, for ever towards the relief of aged people, and bringing up children in habits of virtue and the knowledge of useful arts. His lordship dying before he had accomplished his benevolent purpose, the plan was taken up by his Lady, Anne Baroness Dacre, and carried into effect. By her will, dated the 20th of December, 1594, she devised, that out of the revenues of her estates, her executor should, in case she did not live to accomplish it herself, build a neat and convenient house, with rooms for twenty poor grown persons, and twenty poor children, employing for that purpose the sum of 300*l.*, and to apply for an act of incorporation, and then to assure the manor of Brainsburton, in Yorkshire, and all her other estates in that county, with some exceptions, to that corporation for ever, and to grant leases thereof for one hundred years, or less, at their discretion, at the yearly rent of 100*l.*, and she gave the reversion to the corporation for ever, and also to complete the purchase of four acres of land, in Tothill Fields, in the county of Middlesex, for which she was then in treaty with Edward More, Esq. and whereon the Hospital should be built, and then that it should be called "*Emanuel Hospital in Westminster*," and appointed Edward Fenner one of the judges, Drue Drury, Knight, George Goring, and Edward More, Esqrs. executors.

Soon after her decease the executors proceeded to effect her lord's, and her own intention, completed the purchase, and erected the Hospital, and a charter of incorporation, dated the 17th of December, 43 of Elizabeth, was obtained at the suit of Thomas Lord Buckhurste, lord high treasurer of England, bro-

ther and heir of Lady Dacre, and at the suit also of her executors, that the house should remain an alms-house and hospital of poor, and be called " Emanuel Hospital, in or near Westminster;" that the executors should name and place therein twenty poor aged people to dwell and inhabit therein, and twenty poor children to be brought up, as before mentioned.

After the decease of the executors, agreeably to the act of incorporation, the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, should be for ever called Governors of the Hospital, and of the lands, and possessions thereof; and be invested with all the powers possessed by the original executors.

On the 18th of February, 1601, Sir Edward More, Knight, conveyed to the corporation, then legally called " the poor of Emanuel Hospital, &c." the house then lately built, and the court-yard and garden, containing one acre, and three acres of pasture land, adjoining to the west. To accompany this grant another deed was executed, dated the 20th of the same month, of confirmation, and bargain and sale; from the same parties, the executors, to the corporation, confirming the establishment; and granting to them and their successors for ever, the manor of Brainsbarton, &c.*

Upon the decease of the last surviving executor, which took place in 1623, the court of aldermen, succeeded as governors. But it appears, from the records of that court, that the inhabitants or parishioners of Chelsea, of Hayes, and of St. Margaret, Westminster, had the privilege of presenting, upon every vacancy, two candidates for the choice of the court; and by the language of the entries in their repertory, it seems that certain rooms were appropriated to those parishes, † which was acceded to upon their repairing the houses.

The Hospital continued in this state till the year 1728, when the Court having appointed a committee to inspect its state, it did

* The original of this deed is deposited in the Rolls Chapel.

† See, particularly, the entries in July 16, 1667; December 3, 1686; and March 22, 1688.

did not appear, that any provision had been made for twenty poor children, as directed by the will, the revenue having become inadequate to that charge; that the Hospital had been rebuilt when this was intended, and a part of the ground left for a chapel and rooms. The allowance paid to the twenty pensioners out of the Chamber of London was then only 100*l*. The lease of the manor expired, and a new lease was granted, at a clear rent of 360*l*. to Samuel Hassell, of Thorpe, Esq. upon the lives of two of his sons, and one grandson; and at that time the revenues had accumulated to 4588*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. the Court, therefore, ordered the building to be completed, and provision to be made for twenty poor children.

The rental of the manor of Barnsburton, and the lands given to this foundation, have from time to time been increased so much beyond the founder's expectation, as to yield an income exceeding the plan and intention of distributing it to such a limited number of the class of people who were the objects of her benevolence.

The number of adults, by the original code of rules and statutes, was limited to ten men and ten women; and the children to ten boys and ten girls; and when the revenues of the charity had augmented so as to admit an extension of the plan, the Governors had no power, without the express permission of Parliament, so to apply the extra funds. Desirous, however, of applying the income of their trust to the intended purpose, they preferred a Bill to Parliament in 1795, stating the return and documents of the foundation, and that the income and revenues were more than sufficient for the maintenance and support of the objects directed by the Will and Charter, and that it was probable they would be further increased, by granting building leases, and other means.

A statute was accordingly granted, empowering the Governors to increase the number of objects, in proportion to the state of the funds.

By virtue of this Act, the Court admitted five men and five

women as out-pensioners, with such allowances as the Governors should think fit; and the parish of St. John, Westminster, was added to those out of whom they were all to be chosen. Out of every ten, eight from St. Margaret's and St. John's, one from Chelsea, and one from Hayes. The age and qualifications remained the same, except that they were not to be possessed of goods exceeding 200*l.* nor of any annuity exceeding 10*l.* being, respectively, double the amount of the sums mentioned by the original charter.

It was also ordered, that the vacancies of in-pensioners should be filled up by out-pensioners; so that every one to be elected, must be an out-pensioner, in the first instance. The number of children also was increased; eight poor boys being clothed and educated at the Hospital's expence, at such place and manner as the Court may direct; their ages, at the time of election, to be from seven to ten, and to be taken out of the same parishes, and in the same proportion as the men and women.

By the same Act, the number of girls was also increased from ten to twelve.

Passing over numerous judicious regulations, plans of economy, and means of augmenting the funds and the benefits of this foundation, it is sufficient to add, that the whole charity now consists of a master and mistress, and twenty in-pensioners, viz. ten men, of whom one is the warden; and ten women, of whom one is the matron; five men and five women as out-pensioners; also ten boys and ten girls, who are in-pensioners, and have a school-room, who are all apprenticed to trades, with a premium of ten pounds, half of which is paid at the time of their binding, and the remainder when they have served half their apprenticeship.

The *Westminster Hospital*, or *Public Infirmary*, stands at the east end of James Street, and is said to claim seniority of all others of its kind, having been instituted in the year 1719, at the expence and contribution of several benevolent individuals, "for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts." It is a

plain neat building, and has within these few years been repaired, at an expence of about 3000*l*.

When the ceremony of the commemoration of Handel and his works was first considered, and that Westminster Abbey, where his remains were interred, was suggested, as the fittest place for the performance, application was made to the Bishop of Rochester for his permission; and it having been represented, that the time of the year would interfere with the annual meeting of this Charity, and therefore considerably injure the resources usually drawn from that Assembly, the Bishop stipulated that a part of the nett proceeds should be applied to the use of this Charity. This was acceded to, and the result proved very advantageous to it.*

The capital, in the name of three trustees, consists of several funds, upwards of 11,500*l*. three *per Cents*. The inalienation capital for the incurables amounts to upwards of 21,368*l*. in several funds of three *per Cent.*; and the maintenance, clothing, and medicines, are charged at twenty shillings *per week*, which does not exhaust more than one-third of the income appropriated for them.†

The number of *Alms Houses*, in this immediate neighbourhood is not trifling.

Mr. Whitcher's Alms Houses, in Tothill Fields, were founded in the year 1683, for six poor people, who have each five pounds *per annum*, and a gown. Here is a small chapel for their use, and one of them reads prayers to the rest. He who so officiates has twenty shillings *per annum* more than his brethren.

The *Rev. James Palmer, B. D.* founded twelve alms houses in Tothill side, in the year 1654. There are six men and six women, who have each six pounds and a chaldron of coals *per annum*; and a gown once in two years. Here is a chapel for their use, in which Mr. Palmer used to pray with the objects of his charity twice a day, and preach to them twice a week. He founded here a small free school.

Near

* *Pietas Londinensis*, p. 313.

† *Ibid*, p. 314.

Near these are two other alms houses, on the front of which is the following inscription :

“ The gift of Mrs. Judith Kifford, wife of Thomas Kifford, who was one of the ushers of the Court of Exchequer, for decayed virtuous poor gentlewomen, one of whom to be chosen out of the parish of St. Margaret’s, Westminster.”

These gentlewomen have each five pounds *per annum*. The houses were founded in the year 1705.

Near the chapel in Little Chapel Street, are two large alms houses for two men and their wives, who have each six pounds *per annum*. The houses have the following inscription :

“ This was founded and endowed anno 1675, by Mr. Nicholas Butler, who hath done many other deeds of eminent charity for the poor of this parish :

Regnat in æterum Virtus Victorque triumphans,
Secula cuncta vicit nescia sola mori.”

Emery Hill’s Alms Houses are situate in the middle of Rochester Row, for six men and six widows. Mr. Hill left one hundred pounds for building these houses, in what was then called Petty France. The endowment of these houses was contingent on the surplus of what would build and endow the twelve alms houses above alluded to. This appears by his will, dated 1677.

Those houses were founded in the year 1708. The single persons have each four pounds sixteen shillings *per annum* ; the others seven pounds four shillings, besides each a gown once in two years, and a chaldron of coals yearly.

Mr. Hill died in the year 1677, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried in St. Margaret’s Church, in which, against one of the pillars at the west end, he has a white marble monument,

ment, with an inscription, setting forth those numerous acts of benevolence which have caused his name to be remembered with affection and gratitude.

In Duck Lane, Great Peter Street, is a *Charity School*, where about sixty boys have their learning and clothes, and are put out apprentice by subscription. One of the first and most liberal of these subscribers was Mrs. Green, who gave ten pounds per annum for ever, commencing about the year 1688, and one hundred pounds to build a school. The children are distinguished by blue coats.

We may also notice *Lady Alley's Almshouses*, for four women, in King Street, and

Henry VII's Almshouses, in the Little Almoury, for twelve poor watermen and their wives, who receive two shillings and fourpence each couple, and a purple gown every year; and at the burial of a Duke, a Marquis, or their ladies, in the Abbey, one pound six shillings and sixpence; and for that of an Earl, Baron, or their ladies ten shillings and sixpence.

Besides these there are several other charities of a similar nature in this city.

In the midst of these numerous charitable foundations stands *The Bridewell*, for the correction of the disorderly. There is nothing in the building to merit a description; but the internal regulations are very excellent; and have received the unqualified approbation of the benevolent Howard.

Tothill Fields was at one time a place of considerable importance; but is now sunk into comparative insignificance. In the year 1256, John Mansel, priest and King's counsel, invited Henry III. and his Queen, the King of Scotland, and his Queen, Prince Edward, and a great number of the nobility, Knights, the Bishop of London, and several of the citizens to a grand entertainment in his house, which stood in this part of the city of Westminster. The number of guests are stated to have been so great, that the mansion was too small for their reception,
and

and he was compelled to provide tents and pavilions. Seven hundred messes of meat were insufficient for the company.

Certain houses, which stood apart from the rest, were appointed, during the great plague, as *Pest Houses*. They are still standing, *

In these fields, as they are still called, is held an annual fair for pleasure; and here, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First, was erected one of the forts which surrounded the Metropolis. It consisted of a battery and breast-work.

The fair in Tothill Fields was called St. Magdalen's, and was granted by Henry III. to the Abbot and Canons of Westminster, anno 1257.

York Street is the continuation of James Street, bearing to the left. It was formerly called *Petty France*, on account of the number of French refugees who settled here on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, by Louis XIV. It had its present name in honour of the Duke of York.

In *Princes Street* stands a chapel belonging to the Unitarians, of which the late learned and excellent editor of the *Biographia Britannica*, Dr. Kippis, was minister; but since his death the congregation has been unsettled in respect to a pastor; their last minister, a Mr. Good, a very young man, of some talent for eloquence, I believe, is now on the stage, in some part of the country; whether they have been since settled I have not learnt. The chapel is small, but convenient, and quite sufficient for the number of persons attending, who are of the greatest respectability, among whom are sometimes found one or two members of parliament.

The street called *Broadway*, is at the west end of Tothill-Street, from the Abbey, and the east end of York Street, already mentioned. In this place, or rather on the south side of Little Chapel Street, stands a Chapel of Ease to St. Margaret's Church. It is generally called the *New Chapel*. It was first built by

Marmaduke

* Ante, I. p. 403.

Marmaduke Darell, brother and executor to the Rev. George Darell, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, who, by will, dated April 24, 1631, gave 400*l.* to erect a chapel for the ease of the inhabitants about Tothill Fields, Petty France, &c.

The structure was completed in the year 1636, by the bounty of the proud but benevolent Archbishop Laud, Sir Robert Pye, who gave 500*l.* and other benefactors.

During the civil wars, as the rebellion against the unfortunate Charles is usually denominated, this chapel was converted into a stable; but, at the Restoration, resumed its former situation. It is, upon the whole, a handsome building of brick and stone.

I have not made the parish of St. John the Evangelist a separate article from that of St. Margaret's, because they were originally one parish, and their respective districts are with difficulty marked out with precision. I will, therefore, proceed to notice

The Church of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, which stands near the end of Mili Bank Street, reserving one or two other places in the parent parish, for a future place.

This is one of the most singular, not to say whimsical buildings in or near the metropolis.

It is one of the fifty-two new churches built soon after the time of Sir Christopher Wren; but the reader, who has seen it, will not need to be informed, that no pupil of his was the architect. It is the work of Mr. Archer, who has certainly shewn no little skill, or power of invention, on this occasion.

This church owes its origin to the increased population of the parish of St. Margaret's. It was begun in the year 1721, and was consecrated on the 24th of June, 1728. The Act of Parliament,* passed for this purpose, states, the inhabitants, having previously marked certain boundaries, applied by petition to have this erected into a distinct parish. The Act accordingly not only granted this, but likewise towards providing and settling a maintenance for the rector, and his successors, granted the sum of two thousand

* 1 Geo. II.

thousand five hundred pounds, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. in fee simple, for their use.

Over and above the profits that should arise from that purchase, it was enacted, that the sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds, as a farther provision for the rector and his successors, should be annually raised by an equal rate upon the inhabitants, to be assessed by the rector, churchwardens, and vestry, on every Easter Tuesday, or fourteen days afterwards; and in case the rector, &c. should refuse or neglect to make such assessment within the time appointed, he or they, so refusing, or neglecting, to forfeit to the King the sum of one hundred pounds for every such offence. The assessment, when made, was ordered to be confirmed by two Justices of the Peace, in the City, or Liberty of Westminster; and the Collectors to be chosen by the Vestry; who, upon their refusing to act, are to forfeit to the King also the sum of one hundred pounds.

It was also enacted, that, as by the division of St. Margaret's the curate thereof, and the chaplain of Tothill Fields Chapel, would become great sufferers, the rector of this parish, and his successors, are for ever to pay, to the curate, otherwise so suffering, the sum of seventeen pounds eight shillings and eleven pence *per annum*, by quarterly payments, without any deduction; and also to pay to the chaplain of Tothill Fields Chapel, annually the sum of fifty-two pounds ten shillings.

To this, as well as to all the other new churches, the first presentation was in the King; and, in this instance, the advowson, to belong for ever afterwards, to the dean and chapter of Westminster.

To prevent this rectory from being held *in commendam*, all licenses and dispensations for holding the same, are, by the same Act of Parliament, declared null and void.

While this church was building, the foundations gave way, and it sunk so much as to occasion a material alteration in the plan originally laid down for its construction; which may, perhaps, account for its present curious appearance.

On the north and south sides are magnificent porticos, supported by massy stone pillars, as is also the roof of the church.

At each of the four angles is a beautiful stone tower and a pinnacle. It is said that these additions were erected, that the whole might sink equally, and owe their magnitude to the same cause.

If this is the true reason given for the erection of this tower, and pinnacles, are we to suppose, that the architect anticipated a second accident, or suspected, after all, the solidity of his foundation? And could he calculate on the certainty, in case it should again give way, of its sinking in every part equally? This, indeed, would appear to be the case, for the various parts of the whole fabric are fastened together by strong iron bars, which intersect even the aisles.

We are informed that "the chief aim of the architect was to give an uncommon, yet elegant outline, and to shew the orders in their greatest dignity and perfection; and indeed, the outline is so variously broken, that there results a diversity of light and shadow, which is very uncommon and very elegant.

"The principal objections against the structure are, that it appears encumbered with ornaments; and that the compass being too small for the design, it appears too heavy. In front is an elegant portico, supported by Doric columns, which order is continued in pilasters round the building."

On viewing this church at a distance one is reminded of the towers of Moscow; or the massy ornaments of Constantinople; but on approaching it, the numerous pillars, porticos, and pilasters, crowded into a small space, and almost hiding and intersecting each other in one solid mass, confuse and almost confound the view; and certainly, in my estimation, produce every sort of sensation but those that are inspired by grandeur of design and simplicity of execution.

It has been attributed to Vanburgh; and the *weight* of the building would seem to justify the assertion; but this, however, is not the fact.

Some forty or fifty years ago, this edifice was much injured by fire; and the work was thought to have suffered so as to endanger the roof. It was not, however, till within these three years, that the roof was propped up by four pieces of square timber, over which not even a plane appears to have passed. They are placed in the body of the church, and remain to this day, to disfigure the interior.

The interior is dark and heavy; nor are there any monuments of interest within its walls. The organ, however, is a very excellent one.

The parish of St. John, though so recently created, has a population of nearly eleven thousand inhabitants; it does not, however, appear to increase very rapidly in the number of new houses; and many of those that exist at present are in a ruinous condition.

In *Tufton Street*, at the corner of Peter Street, stands a house, which tradition has assigned as once the residence of the notorious *Colonel Blood*. The house is distinguished by a shield; the arms obliterated by time. It still exists in the brick-work over the first story. The house overlooked *Bowling Street*, which was once, what that name implies, a place where the residents of the cloisters used to exercise; and it had also a view over the gardens upon which Peter Streets, Great and Little Smith Street, Cawley, and North Street; and, indeed, all the ground upon which the church of St. John the Evangelist, and the various streets in its vicinity have been erected.*

It is said, that to the house above-mentioned, the daring Colonel retired, after his exploit at the Tower had procured him a pension.†

In this street there is a building devoted to the brutal and unmanly amusement of cock-fighting. It is a large circular area, with a slightly elevated platform in the centre, surrounded by benches, rising in gradation to nearly the top of the building.

That

* Europ. Mag. Aug. 1803.

† Ante, Vol. III. p. 655.

That I might be enabled to give this short description, and it merits no other, I have been compelled to witness, for a short time, one of the most disgraceful and shocking scenes: for I had no opportunity of going in, except at the time of fighting. Here were several hundreds of persons, of almost all ages, ranks, and conditions, clamourously betting, and uttering the most dreadful imprecations, while the poor animals were excited, by every species of irritation of which they were susceptible, to the destruction of each other.

In *Peter Street* is the Gasometer and Works belonging to the *Gas-Light and Coke Company*. This is the most extensive, and, perhaps, the very best establishment of the kind in the metropolis.

This Company may be said to owe its origin to Frederick Albert Winsor, who made a public exhibition of the effect of gas, the evening of the King's birth-day in 1807, on the wall between the Mall and the Park. Mr. Winsor, however, has long ceased to have any concern with the establishment; and since he ceased so to act, an Act of Parliament has been obtained, by which the Company is become an incorporated body; and under the very able direction of Mr. Clegg, a scientific gentleman, of great information, who came from Manchester for that purpose, the works have been greatly improved, and the most busy and active part of the City of Westminster is already illuminated by the gas produced at the gasometer in Peter Street.

The farthest extremity of the City of Westminster is at *Millbank*, a long row of houses, some of them very neat, extending along the south-west bank of the Thames, and looking over to the county of Surrey, where the venerable palace of Lambeth presents itself as an object of great interest and importance in the annals and history of this country.*

PART III. CONTIN.

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In

* See "BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND," in Surrey, Vol. XIV.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Millbank was a mere marshy tract. Here is situate a house called *Peterborough House*, supposed to have been built by the first Earl of Peterborough, in whose family it continued till the year 1735, when it was purchased by Sir Robert Grosvenor, from whom it descended to Earl Grosvenor, whose family rebuilt it in its present form.

At one time the *Horse-Ferry* was one of the most frequented passages over the Thames.

A passage across the Thames is at this time (1816,) fast advancing to its completion, in the elegant iron bridge, to be denominated *The Vauxhall Bridge*, or the Regent's Bridge.

This extensive and highly valuable undertaking, was the project of Mr. Ralph Dodd, the father of Mr. George Dodd;* but he being dismissed by the Committee, Mr. Rennie was appointed to succeed him. Some difference, however, taking place between them, Mr. Rennie was also dismissed, or retired from the works.

After various debates, and, it is said, much intrigue,† among themselves, the Committee finally agreed to construct a Bridge according to a plan submitted to them by Sir Samuel Bentham, for which he obtained letters patent.

After Mr. Rennie had retired, the works were, for a short time, under the direction of Sir Samuel.

Owing to some cause or other this gentleman was also dismissed, and Mr. J. Walker, an engineer of no mean capacity or skill, and who had been deputed by the City to inspect the works, was finally chosen by the Committee to complete the undertaking.

This Bridge is to consist of nine cast iron arches, of seventy-eight feet span, on eight piers, of thirteen feet each, formed by building on wooding framing for a foundation; a casing of stone, fitted up with a mixture of Kentish rag-stone, and Roman cement.

The

* Ante, 359.

† New Mon. Mag. Vol. I. p. 12, et seq.

The first stone was laid, in the year 1813, by Prince Charles, eldest son of the Duke of Brunswick, and the whole is expected to be completed in the course of the present year, or early in the ensuing spring. Four of the arches (two on each side) are already, in a manner perfect; and the work, which will be an ornament to this part of the Metropolis, is apparently going forward with satisfaction to the public, and credit to the persons engaged in the undertaking.

The estimate of its probable expense I have not been able to learn.*

In connection with this Bridge several important improvements are projected on both sides of the river; particularly on this side, a new road, or street, leading from thence to Peter Street, and so forming an almost direct communication with the two Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, &c. Another road is also projected; to proceed from the foot of the Bridge, diagonally, across Tothill Fields, to near the Chelsea road, by the Pimlico Wharf.

Not many hundred yards from Vauxhall Bridge is another most extensive work, at this time going on. This is the new **PENITENTIARY**, for the reception of convicts, who are to be transported hither, in lieu of being sent to the Hulks.

The plan of this building is exceedingly comprehensive, and when completed, will occupy an immense tract of ground: but, comparatively, a small portion of it is at present built; yet, at a distance, it already assumes the appearance of the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields, Clerkenwell. It is walled

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round

* I cannot forbear to mention a very excellent plan, and worthy of imitation, which the workmen, under the sanction of their employers, have adopted. At a little gate, through which it is necessary to enter in order to view the works, a written paper is hung up, stating that strangers who wish to look over this extensive undertaking, are expected to pay the small sum of two-pence each person, to the gate-keeper, to accumulate as a fund for the relief of those labourers employed here, who may happen to fall sick.

round, and though built of brick, has much the aspect of a fortified tower. It appears to be the plan of the architect to complete the several parts of the building as he proceeds, and numerous rooms are now (March 1816) nearly ready to receive their unfortunate tenants.

The entrance is very handsome, having the word *Penitentiary* in very large letters placed over the gate-way, which leads into a spacious area. Mr. Harvey is the architect.

In the year 1799 there was granted by Parliament towards the erection of this building 36,000*l.* In the year 1812 a further grant was made of 30,000*l.* And in 1813 a further sum of 28,835*l.* exclusive of 2,823*l.* paid for designs for Penitentiary Houses, making a total of 97,658*l.**

Opposite, along the bank of the river, several valuable improvements are making, particularly a strong brick and stone work embankment; and doubtless, when the Bridge, and the other works are completed, this tract of ground, once an useless marsh, will become a highly valuable and desirable portion of the City of Westminster.

We shall now finally quit this part of the City, and proceed southward.

HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE DELINEATIONS OF THE ENTIRE BOUNDARY OF THE CITY AND LIBERTY OF WESTMINSTER, CHIEFLY NORTH OF CARLTON HOUSE.

We have now traversed every district, and noticed every object of importance, in what may properly be called the ancient part of this thriving city. In what remains, little of antiquarian, or of historical detail will arrest our notice. We begin to tread new ground, and to delineate objects of more recent erection, scarcely less attractive by their modern beauties, than the former objects have been by their claims to our veneration and respect.

IN

* Colquhoun's Treatise, &c 1814, p. 221.

In performing this part of our task, we will commence at Charing-Cross, and leaving these places on our right which have already been described, proceed to notice the most prominent in our way north and north-west towards the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, and the adjoining districts westerly.

The large tract of ground, between Charing-Cross, and that parish, previous to the year 1560, was a vast extent of fields. There were no houses, excepting three or four on the east side of Pall Mall, as it is now called; and a little farther on the opposite side, a small place of worship, belonging, in all probability, to the hermitage at Charing-Cross, already mentioned.

In the reign of Charles II. mention is made of the Haymarket and Hedge Lane; but they were literally lanes, bounded by hedges. All beyond, to the north, east, and west, was one entire country.

According to Faithhorn's Plan of London, published in 1658, no traces of houses are to be found in the north, except a single one, called the Gaming House, at the end next to Piccadilly.

Windmill Street consisted of disjointed houses. A windmill, standing in a field, on the west side, points out the etymology of its present name.

All the space, occupied by the streets radiating from *Seven Dials*, was, at that period, open ground. Leicester Fields was also then unbuilt: but of this place more farther on.

As a principal part of the present route to Oxford Street lies in the parish of St. Anne, it will be proper to take some notice of that rectory before we proceed.

The CHURCH OF ST. ANNE, WESTMINSTER, is situated at the south end of Dean Street, Soho.

The ground occupied by this edifice, and the parish to which it belongs, was called Kemp's Field, Bunche's Close, Coleman Hedge Field, Doghouse Field, and afterwards Soho Fields.

The parish of St. Martin's in the Fields having greatly increased, the numerous inhabitants, for want of places of worship,

were deprived of an opportunity of publicly celebrating the divine offices. The inhabitants and owners of the newly erected buildings, therefore, applied to the Bishop of London to appoint them a proper spot of ground in Kemp's Field, whereon to erect a church, and set out a church-yard for a common cemetery.

This request being readily agreed to by his lordship, the inhabitants, under sanction of an Act of Parliament, erected the present edifice.

After the church had been raised to a considerable height, the district for the intended parish, was settled with the Vestry of St. Martin's in the Fields; and in the year 1678, it was erected into a distinct parish, and consequently discharged from all manner of dependence upon that of St. Martin's, in all respects as if it never had belonged to the same, to be called the parish church of St. Anne, within the Liberty of Westminster; with a right of choosing parish officers, to make rates, and in all other respects to act as the inhabitants of the other parishes within the City and Liberty of Westminster.

The Act which granted these privileges also empowered the Bishop of London to appoint the first rector; and he and his successors be enabled to sue and be sued, as an incorporate body; and to purchase lands in mortmain not exceeding the yearly rent of 120*l*.

The rector and his successors were also empowered to exercise the same authority as other rectors, and to enjoy the like oblations, &c. &c. as the Vicar of St. Martin's enjoys, and also an annuity of 100*l*. to be annually assessed upon the parishioners on Easter Tuesday, by the churchwardens, and three or more substantial householders, by a pound-rate, not exceeding eightpence upon every twenty pounds personal estate, to be confirmed by two justices of the peace, residing within the City or Liberty of Westminster; and to be collected by such persons as the assessors shall yearly nominate, who are to pay the same to the churchwardens, and they to the rector, quarterly, upon pain of imprisonment.

The act makes several other usual provisions, as the appointment by the rector, with the consent of the parishioners, of a parish clerk, &c.

By this act, also, the rector and his successors, are, in right of the church, entitled in fee to the parcel of ground then called King's Field, but now King's Street, Soho, of the length of 213 feet, and depth of forty-five feet, with a power of granting building-leases, for the term of forty-one years, at four shillings per foot, annually, fronting the street, and at the expiration of that term, the rector to devise the houses thereon, for the term of forty years, upon a reasonable improved rent, without taking a fine.

Though by this Act of Parliament, this district was converted into a parish, and the method of its government thereby settled; yet no provision being made therein for finishing the church and steeple, the parishioners were reduced to a worse condition than at the time of petitioning. They, therefore, found it necessary to apply to Parliament for a power to raise money for the completion of their pious intentions; for the erection of a rectory-house, and other parochial works.

In the year 1685, it was, accordingly, enacted, that towards raising the sum required, the Bishop of London should be authorized, by an instrument under his seal, to constitute thirty persons to be commissioners for finishing the church and steeple, and all other works essential to the completion of the parish. After they had so completed it, they were to become vestry-men of the new parish, during their lives, or till they removed, or were dismissed for malpractices.

These commissioners were empowered to raise the sum of 5000*l*. (over and above what the pews should be sold for) in four years, at sixteen quarterly payments, clear of all deductions; towards raising which sum, all tenants to be rated at least one-fifth of the sum charged upon landlords.

The church being finished, it was, together with its cemetery,

consecrated by Henry, Bishop of London, on the 21st day of March, 1685, and dedicated to the mother of the blessed Virgin.

The rector of this parish, in lieu of tithes, receives from his parishioners an annuity of 100*l.*; which, together with the glebe, surplice fees, and Easter Book, amount to about 300*l.* per annum. But the parish being taken out of that of St. Martin's, the rector pays neither first-fruits, nor tenths to the King, nor procurations to the Bishop, or Archdeacon; and being not in charge, is consequently without valuation in the King's books. Indeed, this is the case with all the other parishes within this City and Liberty; St. Martin's in the Fields, and St. Mary-le-Strand, excepted.

In the year 1811, this parish contained 1,282 inhabited houses, and forty-three uninhabited; and had a population of 12,288 persons. There were then no new houses building; and it does not appear to have been much increased since that time. Indeed, since Maitland wrote in the year 1756, the number of houses has rather decreased; there being then 1337. *

The roof of the church is arched, and divided into pannels, with fret-work, and is supported by neat Ionic pillars; the galleries being raised on pillars of the Tuscan order.

It is wainscoted with painted deal, as are also the galleries, on the north-west, and south sides of the church.

A semi-circular space at the east end contains a handsome altar-piece, consisting of two pillars, and two pilasters; the pillars are near the middle; the pilasters are on each side.

Two good paintings of Moses and Aaron adorn the tablets containing the decalogue. The figures are full-length, and face each other. On Moses's right hand is the following inscription:

“ 1 Corinth. v. 7, 8. For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the feast not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

On

* Maitland, Lond. II. p. 1335.

On the left hand of Aaron the following :

“ 1 Corinth. xv. 20. Christ is risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept; for since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.”

The whole is adorned with cherubim, &c.

Over the altar is an arched window, containing ten compartments in painted glass, bordered with green and yellow; the SAVIOUR, with a glory; on each side a crown, and crown of thorns. Beneath are St. Peter, St. John, and St. Paul.

The organ, which has nothing remarkable in regard to its beauty, was the gift of William the Third.

Here are few monuments of importance; but the church-yard contains one of singular interest: it was erected in the year 1758, by the Earl of Orford, to the memory of Theodore, King of Corsica; and has an inscription to that effect.

This unfortunate personage stiled himself “ Theodore I. King of Corsica, Baron Niewhoff, Grandee of Spain, Baron of England, Peer of France, Baron of the Holy Empire, and Prince of the Papal Throne.”* He was “ a man,” says an ingenious author, cited in the *New Biographical Dictionary*, “ whose claim to royalty was as indisputable as the most ancient titles to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the choice of his subjects, the voluntary election of an injured people, who had the common right of mankind to freedom, and the uncommon resolution of determining to be free.”

On the 15th of March, 1736, while the chiefs of the Corsican mal-contents were seated in council, an English vessel from Tunis, with a passport from our consul there, arrived at a port then in possession of the patriots. A stranger on board this vessel, having the appearance of a person of distinction, no sooner went on shore, than he was received with singular honours
by

* *Bibliotheca Biographia.*

by the principal persons, who unanimously saluted him with the titles of Excellency and Viceroy of Corsica.

His suite consisted of two officers, a secretary, a chaplain, and a few domestics and Morocco slaves. He was immediately conducted to the Episcopal palace. He called himself Lord Theodore; but it was evident, the chiefs knew more about him than they thought it politic to declare.

From the vessel that brought this apparently illustrious stranger, were landed ten pieces of cannon, 4000 fire-locks, 3000 pairs of shoes, and an immense quantity of provisions, besides coin to the amount of 200,000 ducats. Two pieces of cannon were planted in front of his house, and he had a guard of honour, or body-guard, of 400 soldiers.

He soon afterwards created several new officers, formed twenty-four companies of soldiers, distributed among his new friends the arms and shoes he had brought with him, conferred the honour of knighthood on one of the Corsican Chiefs, appointed another his treasurer, and professed the Roman Catholic religion.

The different Courts of Europe formed various conjectures concerning him. The eldest son of the Pretender, Prince Ragotski, the Duke de Rifferda, and the Comte de Bonneval, were each in their turns supposed to be this stranger. For a time, all Europe was puzzled, but his country was at length discovered. He proved to be a Prussian, well known by the name of Theodore Antony, Baron Niewhoff.

He was a knight of the Teutonic order; had successively been in the service of several German princes, and had been in Holland, England, France, and Portugal. In the latter place he gained the confidence of the great; and passed at Lisbon for Chargé des Affaires from the Emperor of Germany.

Theodore had a very agreeable person, had an unshaken resolution, strong natural parts, and was capable of any enterprize. His age at that time was about fifty.

Upon his first landing, the Corsican Chiefs publicly declared

to the people, that it was to him they were indebted for their liberties, and that he was arrived in order to deliver the island from the tyrannical oppression of the Genoese.

The General Assembly unanimously offered him the crown. This they did in the most calm and collected manner ; and not as if they had been suddenly surprised into this measure ; but with all the prudence and precaution that any people could take to secure their freedom and happiness. The Prince of Orange did not ascend the British Throne under more apparently propitious circumstances ; nor did the Corsican people manifest more determination and unanimity in their choice of Theodore, than our own people in that of William. In fact, his call to the government appeared to be the unanimous voice of the whole island.

Theodore, however, contented himself with the title of Governor-General ; and in this quality he assembled the people, and administered an oath for preserving peace among themselves. Obedience to this law he exacted with considerable severity.

A month after his having taken upon himself the reins of government, he was again offered the title of king, and on the 15th of April he accepted it, was crowned King of Corsica, and received the oath of allegiance and fidelity from his principal subjects, amidst the acclamations of all the people.

These proceedings soon alarmed the Genoese, who publicly declared Theodore and his adherents guilty of high-treason. Conformably also to the measures pursued on such occasions, the former masters of the brave Corsicans, caused it to be reported, that the new king governed in the most despotic manner ; that he was a bloody tyrant, and had actually put to death many of the principal inhabitants, for no other reason than that they were Genoese.

It is astonishing, that any power, complaining of being deprived of its legitimate rights, should find it necessary to resort to falsehood and misrepresentation as the means of regaining or
securing

securing what is said to belong to it "by the grace of God." But this was certainly the case with the Genoese, as is evident by Theodore's manifesto, in answer to their edict.

The Corsican monarch, however, having got together 25,000 men, soon found himself master of a country where the Genoese durst not appear. He carried Porto Vecchio; and on the 3d of May, 1736, blocked up the City of Bastia, which soon submitted to him.

From this time his Court began to assume a very brilliant aspect, and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers.

Matters appeared to go on prosperously till towards the end of July, when murmurs were spread of great dissatisfaction, arising from the want of the King's promised succours: on the other hand a considerable armament sailed from Barcelona, as was supposed, in his favour.

Unfortunately, however, for the Corsicans, both France and this country strictly forbade their subjects in any way to assist the mal-contents.

On the 2d of September Theodore presided at a general assembly, and assured his subjects anew of the speedy arrival of the succours which they so much wanted. On this occasion the debates ran very high, and the new king was given to understand, that unless those succours should arrive before the end of October, he must resign his newly-acquired sovereign authority. This was a most painful alternative to Theodore, who, in the mean time received large sums of money: but from whom no one could tell. He armed a number of barques, and chased those of the Genoese which lay near the island.

He now instituted the "Order of the Deliverance," in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion of the Genoese. The money which he had received, he caused to be new coined; and his affairs seemed to be in a promising state. Soon, however, the scene was changed.

No succours of any consequence arrived, and in the beginning

of November, he voluntarily assembled the chiefs of the island, and candidly told them, he would not keep them any longer in suspense and uncertainty ; and that their fidelity and confidence demanded of him the utmost efforts in their favour. He finally assured them, that as the expected succours did not arrive, he would himself go, and find out in person what he had so long expected, and his country so essentially required.

He named such of the chiefs as he wished to take upon themselves the affairs of government during his absence ; and having made all necessary provision, he recommended to them in the strongest manner union and concord among themselves.

The chiefs assured him, in return, of their most determined adherence to his interests ; and forty-seven of them attended him, with the utmost respect, on the day of his departure, to the water-side, and even on board his vessel ; when, after affectionately embracing them, he took his leave, and they returned on shore, and immediately retired to the respective posts which he had assigned them. This proves, that Theodore was not forced out of the island by his subjects, otherwise than the press of circumstances demanded. He did not quit the country in disgust ; nor take his leave in any manner inconsistent with, or unbecoming the respect and dignity of his Royal character. The fact is, that no monarch was ever more legitimate than Theodore, and but few kings ever more sincerely beloved by his people, though an overwhelming force banished him from the throne.

Thus ended the reign of Theodore I., and last of Corsica. In a few days he arrived at Livonia, and in the habit of an Abbé, resided there for a short time. He conveyed himself from that place nobody knew whither. The next year, however, he appeared at Paris ; but was ordered to depart the kingdom in forty-eight hours. Accordingly he precipitately embarked at Rouen, and arrived at Amsterdam, attended by four Italian domestics. He took up his residence at an inn ; but two Dutchmen, like the

rest

rest of their countrymen, ever watchful where money is concerned, arrested him on a claim of 16,000 florins.

He, however, soon obtained a protection, and found some merchants, who engaged to furnish him with a great quantity of ammunition for his faithful islanders. Accordingly, he went on board a frigate of fifty-two guns, and 150 men; but was soon afterwards seized at Naples in the house of the Dutch consul, and sent prisoner to the fortress of Cueta.

This unhappy king, whose courage had raised him to a throne, not like the Corsican Napoleon to the throne of France, but by the free choice of an injured people, who oppressed no other monarch to make room for him, nor robbed any native to enrich a foreigner, for many years struggled with fortune, and left no means untried, which policy could suggest, to recover his crown.

Having obtained his liberty; and finding no efforts of his availing to attain the object of his journey from Corsica, he chose this country for his retirement, where he hoped to enjoy that liberty, which he had so vainly endeavoured to give to the oppressed Corsicans.

By degrees, however, his situation here became so wretched, and he was reduced so low as to be confined, for several years before his death, as a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench!

When he had become thus ruined and destroyed, some private persons set on foot a charitable contribution for him. This was in the year 1753; but the unfortunate monarch (for he never ceased to claim that title, nor by his domestics and immediate friends, to be so addressed) did not survive this kind humiliation above three years.

The following inscription, on the marble monument in St. Anne's church-yard, shall relate the remainder of the History of Theodore I.

Near

“ Near this place is interred
Theodore, King of Corsica ;
Who died in this parish Dec. 11,
1756,

Immediately after leaving
The King’s Bench Prison,
By the benefit of the Act of Insolvency ;
In consequence of which
He registered his Kingdom of Corsica
For the use of his creditors.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings,
Heroes and beggars, galley slaves, and Kings.
But Theodore this moral learn’d ere dead ;
Fate pour’d its lesson on his living head ;
Bestow’d a kingdom, and deny’d him bread.”

}

With respect to the exterior of St. Anne’s Church, but little can or need be said. The walls are strong, but of brick, with rustic quoins at the angles. The roof is covered with tile, and at the east end has a large cornice and triangular pediment.

The church is one hundred and five feet long, sixty-three broad, and forty-one high.

This church having been dedicated to St. Anne, out of compliment to the Princess Anne of Denmark, had, at first, a steeple of Danish architecture, and was the only specimen of the kind in London ; but a few years back, when the church was repaired, and the steeple entirely rebuilt, the ignorance of the persons employed to superintend and execute that work, operated to the total destruction of every thing like taste, order, or proportion ; hence, the new steeple exhibits the most absurd and ridiculous mass of materials imaginable. Within a few feet of the summit they have placed a copper globe, on four sides of which are the clock dials ; the globe itself is supported by iron bars. Above all is the vane, raised also on iron work.

As I have marked out a district for description including besides the church just described, those of St. James's, Westminster, and St. George's, Hanover Square, before we proceed with objects of minor importance, I will attempt a description of these two edifices.

The church of ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER, owes its erection to the same cause as that of St. Annes, (viz.) the great increase in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields. It was originally a Chapel of Ease only, and was built at an expense of above 7000*l.* chiefly, by Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, and the neighbouring inhabitants.

Upon the death of the abovementioned Earl, Charles II. by letters patent of the 31st of May, 1684, granted the church and cemetery in trust, to Thomas, Lord Jermyn, nephew to the late Earl, and his heirs for ever; who thereupon assigned over the church with its appurtenances, to Sir Walter Clarges, Bart., and others, in trust, as a chapel for the use of the inhabitants of that part of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields. It was, accordingly consecrated by Henry, Bishop of London, on Sunday the 13th of July in the same year, and dedicated to the honour of God, by the appellation of *St. James in the Fields*.*

The church being consecrated, and a district for a new parish set out, application was made to Parliament, in the year 1685, to get the said district made parochial; wherefore the Parliament did constitute the same a parish, distinct from, and independent of, that of St. Martin's; and the same to be called *The Parish of St. James, within the Liberty of Westminster*. Dr. Tenison, vicar of St. Martin's, was appointed the first rector; and by the same authority, he and his successors were incorporated, &c.

It was also enacted, that, after the death or avoidance of the first rector, the patronage or advowson should be in the Bishop of London and his successors, and Thomas, Lord Jermyn, and his

* Newcourt Report. Eccles. Paroch.

his heirs for ever ; the first rector to be collated by the Bishop, and the next by the Lord Jermyn or his heirs ; and for ever after the Bishop of London to present twice to Lord Jermyn's once.

By the same authority, the rector of this parish is seized in demesne, as of fee, in right of the church, of a certain toft of ground on the north side of the same, in Piccadilly ; and likewise of another parcel of ground, whereon stood stables ; together with five houses in Jermyn Street. These being the glebe belonging to the cure, the rector is authorized to demise the houses thereon by lease, upon an improved rent, without a fine.

The remaining provisions of the Act are similar to those already enumerated in regard to the parish of St Anne's.

The walls of this church are of brick and stone, with rustic quoins facios, door and window-cases of stone. The roof is arched, and is supported by Corinthian pillars. The door-cases are Ionic.

The interior of the roof is beautifully ornamented, divided into pannels of crocket and fret-work, and the twelve columnus that support it, and in the cornice.

The galleries have very handsome fronts ; and the door-cases, particularly the one fronting Jermyn Street, are highly enriched.

The windows of the east end are adorned with two columns, and two pilasters ; the lower of the Corinthian, and the upper of the Composite order.

The church is wainscotted all round to the height of ten feet, and is well painted.

The pulpit is very neat, as are also the pews. The font is carved by Grinlin Gibbons, and represents the Fall of Man, Salvation of Noah, &c. similar to that of St. Margaret's, Lothbury. The type is also finely carved in *basso-relievo*, with an angel descending from a celestial choir of cherubim.

The altar-piece is very spacious, and consists of fine bolection pannels, with architrave, frieze, and cornice, of cedar, with a large compass pediment, under which is an admirably carved

pelican, feeding its young, between two doves; also a noble festoon, with exceedingly large fruit of several kinds, fine leaves, &c. all very neatly done in lime-wood. The altar is fenced in with a strong and graceful railing and banister of white marble, curiously carved. The foot-pace within is of the same kind of stone.

The organ, which is very good, was the gift of Queen Mary II. in the year 1691.

The length of this church is eighty-four feet; the height about forty-two; and that of the steeple, consisting of a handsome tower and spire, 149 feet. The clock has four dials, the figures on which being unusually large, are conspicuously useful at a vast distance in almost all directions.

The monuments are not very numerous; and if they were more so, their description must give place to the interest which this church excites by the eminence of its rectors.

I cannot, however, omit some notice of "Tom D'Urfey," the poet, who has a tablet to his memory in this church.

Mr. D'Urfey was descended from an ancient French family. His parents, being hugonots, fled from Rochelle before it was besieged by Lewis, in 1628. They settled at Exeter, where their son was born; but in what year is not known.

He was originally bred to the law; but having a great relish for the muses, he quitted that profession, and devoted himself to poetry and the drama, in which he had considerable success; but within thirty years after his death, so much had the public taste improved, that although his numerous dramatic pieces possessed great merit, as works of genius, abounding with busy, intricate, and entertaining plots, the looseness of sentiment, licentiousness of intrigue, and indelicacy which had at first recommended them to popular favour, banished them from "the muster-roll of acting plays."

D'Urfey's chief merit lay in the peculiarly happy manner in which his satires and irregular odes were written. Many of these were upon temporary occasions, and were of no little service

vice to the party in whose cause he wrote; which, together with his natural vivacity and good humour, obtained him the favour of great numbers, of all ranks and conditions, monarchs themselves not excluded.

He was strongly attached to the Tory interest; and in the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, he had frequent opportunities of diverting that princess with witty catches and songs of humour, suited to the spirit of the times, written by himself, and which he sung in a lively and entertaining manner.

The author of the *Guardian* * gave a very humorous account of Mr. D'Urfey, with a view to recommend him to public notice for a benefit play. In this he tells us, that he remembered King Charles II. leaning on Tom D'Urfey's shoulder more than once, and humming over a song with him.

He used frequently to reside with the Earl of Dorset at Knole; where a picture of him, painted by Stealth, is, I believe, to be seen.

From the beginning of Charles II. to the latter part of George the First's reign, he was the soul and delight of the most polite companies and conversations; and many an honest gentleman got a reputation in his country by pretending to have been in company with Tom D'Urfey, for so he was generally familiarly called.

All this, however, did not always keep Mr. D'Urfey's head above the waves of necessity. "After having written," says he, as repeated by Mr. Addison, "more odes than Horace, and about four times as many comedies as Terence, he found himself reduced to great difficulties by the importunities of a set of men, who of late years had furnished him with the accommodations of life, and would not, as we say, be paid with a song." We are then informed, that, in order to extricate him from these difficulties, he himself applied to the directors of the play-house, who very generously agreed to act "The Plotting Sisters," one of D'Urfey's own plays, for his benefit.

It is probable, that the result of this was sufficient to make him easy; for we find him living, and continuing to write with the same humour and liveliness to the time of his death, which happened February 26, 1723. His first play made its appearance forty-seven years before; he must, therefore, have been greatly advanced in years when he died.*

The first rector was Dr. THOMAS TENNISON, who was afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, September 29, 1636, and was educated at the free school in the city of Norwich. During the reign of fanaticism, he studied physic, but afterwards took orders. He first became known as a writer of considerable ability by his examination of the theo-politico creed of Hobbes; he afterwards became very active against the Roman Catholics, whose creed, (as was then the practice, and I fear still is,) he treated with no great fairness, by accusing them of practices which they deny, and attributing sentiments and opinions to them which they disavow; forgetting the maxim of Baxter, who "held himself bound to charge no man to be of a religion which he denieth." †

Dr. Tennison, however, was, in other respects, a most amiable and worthy man. His benevolence was unbounded, ‡ and his learning profound. His character is well drawn by Dr. Kennet. § He died at Lambeth, December 14, 1715, in the 79th year of his age.

Another eminent rector of St. James's, was the famous polemic Dr. WILLIAM WAKE, who, though in early life an advocate for "free inquiry" into matters of religion, &c. became, "by age and preferment, a little changed in that respect." || He was
born

* Guardian, *ubi supra*. Gen. Biog. Dict. Art. D'Urfey; Biog. Dram.

† It is a pity that Baxter himself should sometimes have charged "the Papists" with opinions which they denied.

‡ The reader has already a short account of his school and library in Castle Street. *Ante*, p. 277.

§ Complete History of England, III. 676.

|| Gen. Biog. Dict. Art. Wake.

born in the county of Dorset, in the year 1657; was admitted of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1672; in the reign of James the Second was chaplain to Lord Preston, when our ambassador at the French court; and afterwards wrote many books against the Catholics, and as many perhaps, on the Bangorian Controversy.

Dr. Wake died at Lambeth, January 24, 1736-7, and left several daughters.

But a greater man than either I have yet mentioned was the learned, the liberal, the pious, and good DR. SAMUEL CLARKE, of whom Bishop Hoadley speaks in the highest strains of friendship and panegyric, adding, that "he should think himself greatly recompensed by the want of any other memorial, if his name might go down to posterity closely joined with his (Clarke's); and himself be thought of, and spoken of, in ages to come, under the character of THE FRIEND OF DR. CLARKE."

Nor was *Dr. Hare's*, (Bishop of Chichester) opinion of this good man less favourable than Hoadley's. His opinions, however, concerning the Trinity, and his conscientious scruples about subscription, prevented his rising high in the church; though as Bishop Hoadley asserts, he neither wanted merit, nor interest, nor the favour of some of those in whose power it was to have raised him.

It is not the province of this work to enter into the niceties of theological controversies, or I might here exhibit many curious and highly interesting traits of character both in Clarke and his opponents during the progress of the disputes in which he was engaged.

Dr. Clarke, with his friends, Bishop Hoadley, Dr. Sykes, Sir Isaac Newton, and "honest Will. Whiston," appear to have chosen a middle path, between the hypothesis of Waterland, which certainly approximated to tritheism, and the latitudinarian principles of Dodwell, Toland, and Collins, which more than approximated to deism. There are few books, which, in the

estimation of the writer of these sheets, so accurately delineate the genuine religion of the New Testament, as Dr. Clarke's celebrated, but now too much neglected work, the Scripture doctrine of the Trinity.

This learned man was born at Norwich, October 11, 1675, and died in London, May 17, 1729, beloved and respected by the learned and the good of every denomination.

The learned SECKER, who was afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was also at one time rector of St. James's. The present rector is the worthy Dean of Winchester, Dr. Gerrard Andrewes.

The statute, erecting this district into a parish, gives the following statement, which, at this distance of time, is both curious and interesting. This parish then comprehended "all the houses and grounds, including a place heretofore called St. James's Fields, and the confines thereof, beginning at a house at the south side of the east end of Catherine, (alias Pall Mall,) Street; the south of the road-way, called Tyburn-road, westward, to a house, being the sign of the Plough, at the north-west corner of a lane, called Mary-le-bone Lane, including the said house; and from thence proceeding southward, on the east side of the lane to the north-west corner of Crabtree Fields, comprehending the same; and the ground from thence westward, to the north-west corner of Ten Acres-Field, in the occupation of Richard, Earl of Burlington, or his assigns, including that field, and the highway between the same; and the garden-wall of the said Earl of Burlington, to the north-west corner of the said garden-wall, including that garden, and the mansion-house of the said Earl of Burlington, fronting Portugal Street.

Towards St. James's House, to the middle channel on the south side of a new street called Park Place, comprehending all the east side of St. James's Street to St. James's House, and all the west side thereof, from the said middle channel downwards, as far as the same extends, and including the south side of Park Place to Cleveland Gardens, comprehending the same,
and

and Cleveland House, and out-buildings; and also the street which leads from the outward gate of the said house, fronting part of St. James's House to the gate of the said house, and thence to the said Pall Mall Street, comprehending all the buildings and yards backward to the wall which incloses part of St. James's Park, which hath been lately made into a garden, extending to a house inhabited by Anthony Verrio, painter; and late by Leonard Girle, gardener; and from thence to the house and garden of Thomas, Earl of Sussex, including the same, together with the south side of Warwick Street, to the White Hart Inn there."

The palace of St. James's being extra-parochial, I have described as belonging to St. Martin's in the Fields.

The annexed view will convey some idea of the exterior of one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the metropolis.

The Church of ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE, is one of the fifty new churches built by Act of Parliament. The parish was taken out of one of the out-parishes of St. Martin's in the Fields; and the first stone was laid by General Stewart, on the 20th of June, 1712. This first stone being placed in the east wall, the General struck it several times with a mallet; then making a libation of wine, pronounced the following short prayer: "The Lord God of Heaven, preserve the Church of St. George."*

It was dedicated to St. George the Martyr, in honour of the reigning monarch; and being situated near Hanover Square, received its additional epithet.

The ground on which it is built was given by General Stewart, who some time after bequeathed to this parish the sum of four thousand pounds, towards erecting and endowing a Charity School therein.

The church is a rectory, and was consecrated by Edmund, Bishop of London, on the 23d day of March, 1724.

* Mal. Lond. IV. p. 232.

This new parish, consisting of the two outwards of St. Martin's, was constituted a distinct parish by Act of Parliament, which gave the perpetual advowson of the rectory to the Bishop of London, and his successors. The only disbursement, on account of the cure, is ten shillings procuration, which is paid to the Bishop rather by compliment than right.*

The parish consists of four wards, denominated Conduit Street, Grosvenor Street, Dover Street, and the out-ward; but at present we must proceed with a description of the church. It is built of stone, the roof covered with lead, and arched over each of the three aisles.

The west front has a most commanding and noble aspect. It is supported by six Corinthian pillars, with an entablature, and handsome pediment, on the apex of which is a base, apparently intended to have supported a statue; behind the columns are pilasters to support the architrave. The cornice of the entablature extends round the north side and east end, which is bold rustic work. The south side, which is almost concealed is quite plain.

Mr. Malton †, says that the portico is inferior in majesty to that of St. Martin's in the Fields, but is superior to every other. He farther adds, that an accurate examination and measurement of these two porticos, would be an advantageous study for a young architect; and geometrical drawings, placing their dimensions and proportions in a comparative view, be a valuable addition to his library.

The steeple, though it possesses few ornaments, is upon the whole, grand and majestic. It consists of a tower, rising from the roof; and contains a handsome clock. The steeple that rises from this tower, is an octagon, with double Corinthian columns at the four sides; the capitals are surmounted by vases, and between the respective couples are festoons of flowers. Above these columns rises a magnificent entablature, surmounted by a cupola, or dome, and a small turret, on the top of which is a ball and vane, of gilt copper.

Here,

* Maitland Lond. II. 1837.

† Picturesque Tour, &c. p. 106.

Here, however, end the beauties of this church: all within is just the reverse, in point of taste, order, and beauty of what appears on the outside. Mr. Malcolm thus very accurately notices this frightful discrepancy:

“There certainly never was a greater contrast in architecture designed by the same person than is observable in this church, the front of which equals the temples of the ancients, and the interior would almost disgrace the worst of their productions. It is dark, disproportioned, and the orders are inverted in their gradations; the six *Composite* pillars of the nave are elevated on the same number of Tuscan, two marble *Ionic* pillars support the organ gallery, and the sides of the sacarium consist of two *Tuscan* pillars with a *Composite* arch; the vaults of the nave contains *Tuscan* pannels, and the arches of the aisles Corinthian lozenges with decorations.

“A large picture of the Last Supper, said to be the work of Sir James Thornhill, covers the whole of the altar-piece beneath a Venetian window, except two pillars and part of the architrave: there are many excellent touches in this painting, particularly in the heads, and several defects in the colouring and lighting of the groupe.

“A branch with four large lamps burning is suspended over the table, but the superior light of day appears to enter we see not where, which obscures the flames, and renders them merely dim spots of white. Besides this error, the drapery seems to have faded, and the limbs are clumsy.

“The pulpit, desk, and organ, are handsome; and neat pannels on the galleries are inscribed with the names of the wardens in succession: but there are no monuments, nor any interments in the church.”

There seems to have been a determination to render the interior as much unlike the exterior as possible; and to give it all the gloom of a cave, by ground, or whited glass, in the windows.

This church has no monuments, the burial-ground belonging to it being in Oxford Road. Dr. Charles Moss, Bishop of St.

David's,

David's, in 1766, and Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1774, the Hon. Dr. Courtenay, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, should be mentioned among its rectors of eminence.

It was by an indirect attempt to procure this valuable rectory, that the unfortunate Dr. Dodd was first ruined in the public estimation.

To relieve himself from those difficulties which long continued habits of extravagance had brought upon him, he took a most dishonourable step. On the preferment of Dr. Moss to the see of Bath and Wells, this rectory fell to the disposal of the Crown: upon which Dr. Dodd caused an anonymous letter to be written to Lady Apsley, offering the sum of 3000*l.* if by her means he could be presented to the living. Alas! he was unfortunate in his woman: the letter was immediately communicated to the Chancellor; and, after having been traced to the sender, was laid before the King. His name was ordered to be struck out of the list of chaplains: the press abounded with satire and invective: he was abused and ridiculed in the public journals in the most unbounded manner; and, to crown the whole, the transaction became the subject of public entertainment in one of Foote's pieces at the Haymarket Theatre.

It is impossible to justify Dr. Dodd's conduct in this simoniacal attempt; but, surely, it was not necessary to drive him to desperation; and, by the severe measures which were adopted, totally to destroy him: there was but little delicacy manifested towards this ingenious but improvident and erring man by Lady Apsley. He might have been prevented from ever making a similar attempt, by being struck off the list of the Royal chaplains; and possibly a proper and becoming rebuke from the bishop of his diocese, given in a private way, might have saved a valuable life—for such a great portion of Dodd's most unquestionably had been,—and have restored and reclaimed a man who was calculated to be an ornament to his profession, and a blessing to society; for

——— “the tear that is wip'd, with a little address,

May be follow'd perhaps with a smile.”

We

We may now, consistently, commence our route from Charing Cross, north, and north-west, to the extent of the City and Liberty in those directions.

The King's Mews, and one or two places adjoining, have already been noticed.

In *Orange Street* is a very large building, used as a meeting-house for a congregation of Whitfieldian Methodists. It is a most commodious octagon chapel, and is supposed to be one of the most extensive and profitable concerns of the kind in the metropolis. It is, however, very plain, and the galleries are remarkably ill-constructed.

LEICESTER FIELDS, previous to the year 1658, was almost entirely unbuilt; but Leicester House, the site of the late house of that name, is found in Faithorn's Plan. This house was founded by one of the Sydney's, Earls of Leicester, after the removal of that family from Sydney-House, in the Old Bailey.*

This house was for a short time the residence of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. the titular Queen of Bohemia, who, on the 13th of February, 1661, here ended her unfortunate life. It was afterwards tenanted by Prince Eugene. It was, says Pennant, successively the pouting place of princes: George II. when Prince of Wales, lived here several years after his quarrel with his father. His son, Frederick, followed his example, succeeded him in this house, and here died.

Since that time, the late Princess Dowager of Wales occupied it till she removed to Carlton House; but, since the commencement of the present reign, it has been occupied by private persons; and was at one time used by Sir Ashton Lever, as a Museum of Natural History.

This Museum, says the same writer, was the most astonishing collection of subjects of natural history ever collected, in so short

* In the preceding volume, the reader will find an account of Sydney-House, which is at this time (March, 1816,) undergoing a complete repair, and once more assumes a very handsome appearance, having been newly fronted, with a new fore-court.

short a space, by any individual. To the disgrace of our kingdom, after the first burst of wonder was over, it became neglected: and when it was offered to the public, by the chance of a guinea lottery, only eight thousand, out of thirty-six thousand tickets, were sold. Finally, the capricious goddess frowned on the spirited possessor of such a number of tickets, and transferred the treasure to the possessor of only two, Mr. James Parkinson, who generously gave Sir Ashton the advantage of one year's exhibition of his lost property; and who, by his future attention to, and elegant disposition of the Museum, well merited the favour. Sir Ashton died January 31, 1788. The Museum was subsequently transferred by Mr. Parkinson to the Surrey side of Blackfriar's Bridge, where for a time it flourished, but at length once more sunk into neglect, and in the year 1806, was sold in separate lots, in a sale which lasted forty days. Many of the most valuable articles were purchased by some of sharp-sighted agents of that imperial quack, the French Emperor, now the exile of St. Helena, and were finally transported from London to Paris. The House in Blackfriar's Road is now occupied by the Surrey Institution. *

Leicester-House was pulled down, and the site is now occupied by the new buildings, called Leicester Place, leading to New Lisle Street.

Behind Leicester House, in the year 1658, stood *Military Yard*, occupied by Henry Prince of Wales. In the reign of Charles II. this became Major Foubert's academy for riding. He afterwards removed it to a house between Carnaby Market and Swallow Street, where an avenue still bears the name of *Major Foubert's Passage*, being near No. 61, opposite Conduit Street.

On the west side of Leicester Place is a large house called *Saville House*, the residence of the patriotic Sir George Savile, many years knight of the shire for the county of York. He brought the Bill into Parliament in favour of the Catholics, which was the pretended ground of the cruel persecu-

tion

* " See BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND," in Surrey.

tion of that body of Christians by the Protestants in 1780. The dreadful proceedings lately pursued by an ignorant and exasperated mob at Nismes in the south of France against the Bonaparteans Dissenters of that city and the neighbourhood, did not, stript of all the exaggerations, false statements, and mistaken prejudices by which some wicked and artful enemy of the Bourbons have contrived to mislead some of our own well meaning countrymen, exceed the outrages committed against the Catholics on that dreadful occasion. *

I do not know, however, that any public subscriptions, as in a late instance, were set on foot for the relief of the suffering priests and their flocks—but *they were papists*.

During these riots, so repugnant to the spirit and conduct of our national church, Saville House was completely *gutted*, as the mob expressively phrases it. Every thing that was valuable was destroyed, and the life of the worthy and liberal minded owner shortened by the threats of the rioters.

Saville House is at present principally occupied by an extensive carpet manufacturer; a wing of it belonging to Miss Linwood's Exhibition of Needle-work. About seven years ago two large rooms were added to this house; in which the greatest portion of this most ingenious lady's pictures are exhibited. This Exhibition is one of those which has not ceased to create an interest after its novelty had in a measure subsided; and deserves a minute description in this work.

This novel style of picturesque needle-work is the invention of a Leicestershire lady, and consists, at present, of 59 copies of the finest pictures of the English and foreign schools of art, "possessing all the correct drawing, just colouring, and light and shade of the original pictures from whence they are taken."

The place is entered from Leicester Square, up a very handsome flight

* *Vide Ante*, Vol. I. p. 528, *et seq.* where these persecutions (for so it is become fashionable to designate the proceedings of a mob of women and ragamuffins) are amply detailed.

flight of steps, which lead, between two fine statues, and two Ionic pillars, to a magnificent staircase.

The principal room is a fine long gallery, of most excellent proportions, hung round with scarlet broad cloth, and rich imitations of long gold bullion tassels, and Grecian borders. The pictures are hung only on one side of this room; the other side being occupied by the fire-place, a door leading into another room, and the windows; the seats of which are most elegantly fitted up, with sofas and settees, to match the hangings.

At the farther extremity of the room is a very large mirror over a rich throne, and beneath a splendid canopy, of sattin and silver.

There is a guard, consisting of a slight iron railing, in front of the pictures, to keep the company at the requisite distance for properly viewing them.

It is extremely difficult to single out the best pieces in a collection where all are excellent. I will, however, venture a judgment concerning a few of them.

The second picture in this gallery is *Jephtha's rash vow*; * from Opie's picture. This is a rich and beautiful piece. The *Fox alarmed, stealing from shelter*, an original, is scarcely exceeded by any thing we have from our best artists. The cautious, cunning, and vigilant eye of the animal is exquisitely delineated. The *Head of St. Peter*, from Guido. The *Laughing Girl*, after Sir Joshua Reynolds; *David with his Sling*, after Carlo Dolci; *Cover of Foxes*, "from a celebrated painting," as the Catalogue expresses it,† are all very fine productions. This last named picture was introduced to the Gallery in the year 1815.

The

* Judges, Chap. xi. ver. 30, *et seq.*

† That painting, I was told by the person who attends in the Gallery, is by Mr. Laurence Smith; and if the original is but equal to this fine copy of it in worsted, the artist has more merit than falls to the share of nineteenth of public exhibitors; nor should his name have been omitted in the catalogue.

The *Sleeping Girl*, from Sir Joshua Reynolds; The *Shepherd in a Storm*, from Gainsborough; and almost all those from Morland, six in number, are beyond praise. Morland's pictures are admirably suited to this species of art; but Miss Linwood's hand can alone do justice to them.

The following are all the pictures exhibited in this Gallery: Landscape—Sun Set, from Cozens; Jephtha's rash Vow, *Opie*; Pomeranian Dog, *D. Cotton*; Cottage Girl, *Russel*; Fox Alarmed, *Original*; Head of St. Peter, *Guido*; Grapes, *Jackson*; Oysters, *Moses Haughton*; Goldfinch starved to death in a cage, *Russel*; Farmer's Stable, *Morland*; Sea Piece—Brisk Gale, *J. Ruysdale*; The Gleaner, *Westall*: this has great merit; Lobster and Crab, *Francis Place, Esq.*; Virgil's Tomb, by Moonlight, *Joseph Wright*; Mount Vesuvius, *Wright*; Landscape—a Fishing Party, an original; Laughing Girl, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; Pigs, *Morland*; David with his Sling, *Carlo Dolci*; Woodcocks and King-fisher, *Moses Haughton*; Partridges, *the same*; Cover of Foxes, *Lawrence Smith*, (anonymous in the Catalogue;) Landscape—Boys Angling, *Wilson*; Sleeping Girl, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; Setters, *Morland*; Kennel and Dogs, *Morland*; Portrait, *Hopner*: this, I believe, is Miss Linwood herself; she sits at work upon a landscape, with different colours of worsted on her lap; Lodona, *Maria Cosway*; Cottage in Flames, *J. Wright*; Landscape, *Cozens*; Carp, *J. Miller*; Shepherd's Boy in a Storm, *Gainsborough*; Girl and Kitten, a most exquisite picture from Sir Joshua Reynolds; Dogs at Play, *Morland*; Horse, *Boulton*; Landscape, *Cozens*; Landscape—Effect of Moonlight, *Joseph Wright*; Hare, *Moses Haughton*; Ass and Children, *Gainsborough*; American Owl, *Reinagle*; Woodman, *Barker*, a fine picture as large as life; Gloomy Landscape, *Cozens*; Fortune-Tellers, *Rev. W. Peters*; Head of King Lear, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; Eloisa—a Nun, *J. Opie*; and Water-Fall, *Ruysdale*.

The *Gothic Room* is entered through a door, near the Throne on the left. A long obscure passage, the little light of which
being

being emitted from the ceiling through painted windows, prepares the mind for prisons, dens, caves, &c. The first object of notice is a small rustic casement, looking into a distant part of the country, and has a very rural and pleasing effect. On the left, lower down the passage, is the cell of a prison; the spectator stands at the door; where he sees four figures as large as life: the principal figures are *Hubert and Arthur*, from *Northcote's* picture of that tragic scene in Shakespeare's *King John*.* Arthur is exclaiming,

“ O save me, Hubert, save me ! my eyes are out,
Even with the fierce looks of these bloody men ! ”

There is something beyond description affecting in the countenance of the unfortunate Arthur. This picture was first placed here in the year 1813.

The next is another cell of a prison, in which is seen the beautiful Lady Jane Grey, visited by the Abbot and the Keeper of the Tower in the night time, from another of *Northcote's* fine paintings. The hand of the priest, spread out in persuasion, is uncommonly fine; while the unfortunate lady, in a kneeling posture, resists, with exquisite sensibility, the threats and exhortations of her tormentors. “ Possessing the innocence of childhood, the beauty of youth, the solidity of maturity, and the gravity of age, the evening before her execution, she was assailed by bishops and priests, with arguments and persuasions to die in obedience to the church of Rome. She endured their importunities with exemplary patience and temper, and returned their anathemas with prayers.”

A little farther on is a cottage, the casement of the window being open; but the hatch of the door is closed; and, on looking in at either, is seen an exquisitely fine copy of *Gainsborough's* “ *Children at the Fire*,” with the chimney-piece and cottage furniture complete. A little wood shelf on the right against the wall; and “ a dog, from nature,” lying at the door; on a sort
of

* *King John*, Act IV. Scene I.

hay-matting, give the most perfect representation of nature imaginable. The dog was introduced in the year 1813.

The next recess has a "Girl and Cat entering the Cottage," also from Gainsborough. A grove, of real shrubbery, is finely arranged in the lower part of one of these recesses.

The next is a copy of Westall's fine picture of a "Woman and Child taking shelter from a Storm." This has all the softness and chaste colouring for which Westall's pictures are deservedly celebrated. The two last were also introduced in 1813. "The Woodman in a Storm," from Gainsborough," occupies the next recess: but we should not omit to notice the excellent representation of *ruins* which are seen on each side and below. This picture is also very fine.

The next recesses are *Dens*, having a tygress from Stubbs; also, a little farther on, in the same scenic manner, lions and a lioness, also from Stubbs. Through an aperture of the cavern, is presented a finely contrasted brilliant view of the sea, with a picturesque broken shore.

Here ends the long dark room, called the Gothic room; and we once more emerge to light, by returning to the gallery, on the window side of which, we enter what is called "The Third Room." This room is an original wing of Saville House. It is a small, but very tasteful boudoir, hung similarly with broadcloth, &c. to the gallery. It has at present only three pictures. It had, for several years only one picture; and that most certainly deserved to have appropriated to it an entire chamber; not from its size; for it is less than the others. It is the most valuable copy in existence of the *SALVATOR MUNDI* of *Carlo Dolci*:

"Who views with sober awe, in thought aspires,
Catches pure zeal, and, as he gazes, fires;
Feels a new ardour to his soul conveyed,
Submissive bows, and venerates the shade."

"Adapted from Southey."*

* These lines I have copied from the catalogue, which, while it does not attempt any description of the pictures, beyond their names, and those of
the

This picture is under a most richly and splendid canopy, and is framed in a manner suitable to its value. It is not fenced off like those in the gallery, but is under a glass-frame, and may be approached by ascending one or two steps. It loses little or nothing of its effect by a close inspection; the drapery is particularly fine, and appears natural, by the fibres rising from the fine threads of worsted of which it is composed.

Besides this picture, the room contains, finely framed, elevated on large new mahogany frame-work, two others of great merit. The first on the right, marked 59, in the Catalogue, is a copy from the Madonna Della Sedia; of Raffaello; the other is the Nativity, from Carlos Marratt; they are both productions beyond my powers of praise.*

Underneath Saville House are several light and airy rooms, which are descended from the pavement in front down several steps. One of these rooms is at present occupied by "Miller's Mechanical and Picturesque Representations," consisting of Seven Views, of Cities, &c. the figures in which are "impressed with movements peculiar to each, so as to imitate the operations of Nature." The room, or "Theatre," as they call it, is well lighted with gas, and has altogether a pleasing effect. The passage-room, leading to the "Theatre," has been lately opened as one of those singular establishments called *Bazaars*, of which more farther on.

At the end of *Cranbourne Street*, at the south-east corner of
the

the artists from whom they are copied, is really a very pleasing and amusing companion through the Exhibition: every subject, with one or two exceptions, having appropriate quotations, from some of our most pleasing poets, &c.

* In the few remarks which I have been able to make on the productions of Miss Linwood in this unrivalled collection, I have availed myself of several judicious observations and critical hints which I heard drop from a beautiful and intelligent lady who happened to be passing through the rooms, with a friend, at the time I last visited them

the square, Mr. Barker has several years exhibited Panoramic views of towns, cities, sea-fights, battles, &c. This species of painting has been, not inaptly, called "the perfection of perspective." The views that are at present exhibited there, are a View of the Battle of Paris, in the year 1814, and another of the still more celebrated and decisive Battle of Waterloo, in 1815. Both these Views, particularly the latter, are most admirable productions.

On the east side of Leicester Square was the residence of the inimitable Hogarth; it is now called Sablonier's Hotel; and is a large and elegant house, frequented by foreigners.

Adjoining to this house, lived the celebrated surgeon, John Hunter, who formed a fine Anatomical Museum, which has been purchased by Government, and placed under the care of the College of Surgeons. This Museum is classed in the following order: the parts constructed for motion; the parts essential to animals; respecting their own internal economy; parts superadded for purposes concerned with external objects; parts designed for the propagation of the species, and the maintenance and protection of the young. *

The west side of Leicester Square was at one time the residence of SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS; near him lived another eminent man: *William Cruikshank, Esq.*

In the centre of the square is a fine Equestrian statue of King George I. It originally stood in the park at Canons, in Hertfordshire. It is a gilt statue, and is well proportioned.

Proceeding from the north-west corner of Leicester Square, we enter *Coventry Street*. This street derives its name from *Coventry House*, the residence of the Lord Keeper Coventry, secretary of state, who died here in 1686.

The *Gaming House*, mentioned in Faithorn's Plan, is said to have stood on this site; and Lord Clarendon † mentions a house

2 Q 2

cf

* Hugh. Lond. IV. 330.

† Hist. Reb. sub. an. 1640.

of this name in the following words: "Mr. Hyde," (meaning himself,) "going to a house called Piccadilly, which was a fair house for entertainment and gaming, with handsome gravel walks, with shade, and where an upper and lower bowling-green, whither many of the nobility and gentry of the best quality resorted for exercise and recreation—." This seems to have been the same house with that mentioned by Garrard, in his letter to the Earl of Strafford, dated June 1635; in which he says, "that since Spring Gardens was put down, we have, by a servant of the Lord Chamberlain's, a new Spring Gardens erected in the fields beyond the Meuse; where is built a fair house, and two bowling-greens, made to entertain gamesters and bowlers, at an excessive rate, for I believe it hath cost him above 4000*l*. A dear undertaking for a gentleman barber. My Lord Chamberlain (Sackville, Earl of Dorset) much frequents this place, where they bowl great matches."*

It were greatly to be wished that the manly and rational exercise of bowling were revived, in lieu of the card table, and the dice, and particularly of boxing matches, walking matches, &c. &c. now so greatly in vogue.

PICCADILLY is so called from Piccadilla House, which stood on the site of Sackville Street. This was a sort of repository for ruffs, when there were no other houses here. Ruffs were also called *turn-overs*, and *capas*.

The street was completed, as far as the present Berkeley Street, in the year 1642.

I will endeavour to conduct the reader up this street on the north side as far as Hyde Park Corner; and then, after noticing the Queen's Palace, and the whole of this district, to Pimlico, return on the south side of Piccadilly to the Haymarket.

The first good house that was built in this street was Burlington House,† the noble founder of which said that he placed it

* Letters I. 631, apud Pennant.

† "There are so many richly furnished houses scattered through this part of

it there, "because he was certain no one would build beyond him."

This house, is at present, undergoing a complete repair, and many alterations; it is therefore impossible for me to describe it as it will appear when those alterations are finished.

It is on the north side eastward of Bond Street; and was greatly improved by the celebrated Earl, "whose taste in the Fine Arts did the nation so much honour."*

It is unfortunately surrounded with a brick wall, so that scarcely the roof, or even the chimney tops, can be seen from the opposite side of the street.

The house is very large; and if the wall were removed would be a great ornament to this part of the town. It has a stone front remarkable for the beauty of its design and workmanship. A circular colonade of the Doric order joins the wings; but there appears to be a disproportion between the size of the house and this superb colonade.

This house was left to the Devonshire family, on the express condition, that it should not be demolished.

It was constructed by Boyle, Earl of Burlington; one of whose daughters and heiresses having married the late Marquis of Hartington, brought this superb mansion, together with Chiswick, to the Duke of Devonshire.

The interior, built on the models of Palladio, and adapted more to the climate of Lombardy, and to the banks of the Adige, or the Brenta, than to that of the Thames, is gloomy, and destitute of gaiety and cheerfulness.†

2 Q 3

A capacious

of London, that it can neither be expected or (*nor*) desired I should introduce the reader to the incredible number of grand apartments and fine paintings that adorn them, unless he is prepared to wade through twelve instead of four volumes of "*Londinium Redivivum*." *Malcolm*, Vol. IV. p. 328, 330.

* *Malcolm Lond. ubi supra.*

† *Pen. Lond.*

A capacious shed, in the fore-court, at present contains those exquisite productions, the Elgin marbles; but as it is in contemplation of Government to purchase these remains of antiquity, when they will be removed to the British Museum, it will, perhaps, be proper to defer any account of them till we come, as we shortly shall, to a description of that great national depository.

Eastward of Burlington House is *Albany*, originally inhabited by Lord Melbourne, and afterwards by the Duke of York, in compliment to whose second title it has its present name. After his Royal Highness quitted possession of it, this place was purchased by the present proprietors, who built on the gardens, and converted the whole into chambers for the casual residence of the nobility and gentry, who had no settled town residence.

It is a thoroughfare, (though not a public one,) under a large covered way, from Piccadilly into Vigo Lane, opposite Saville Street.

Near this place stood the town residence of Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, whom Mr. Pennant, and others, have described as acting in the most treacherous manner toward his sovereign, James II.; and who at the very time he sold him to the Prince of Orange, prompted and encouraged the king to those measures which involved him and his family in ruin.

M. Rapin*, however, seems disposed to do more justice to the character of Sunderland on this subject. Speaking of those who are persuaded, that had the King followed other measures than those which the prime minister, Sunderland, treacherously advised, he would have been able to have maintained his crown, this historian says, that to accuse him of an intention to betray the King, it must be supposed that he could have foreseen what the King himself did not: in a word, that he was secretly engaged with the Prince of Orange, of which, however, there is no positive

* Hist Eng. II. 771.

positive proof. The most plausible ground of suspicion against him is, his admission into that Prince's council and confidence, when on the throne. But he was not the only minister of King James, who was thus favoured by King William. To say the least of it, however, the Earl of Sunderland was suspected by all parties; and though he embraced the religion of the church of Rome, he never was very cordially received by the members of that church. There are even Protestants, who, owning he betrayed his master, count his pretended treachery an honour to him, since it tended to the good of the kingdom!*

The present structure, on the site of the Earl's residence, is the production of the late Sir William Chambers.

Treating in this place of those houses, &c. which may be said properly to form a part of Piccadilly, we will proceed westward. The *White Horse Cellar*, a little higher up, has long been celebrated as a place from whence numerous coaches to all parts of the west of England starts daily.

At the corner of Berkeley Street, but in Piccadilly, stands Devonshire House.

This part of the street was formerly called Portugal Street as far as the turnpike, at Hyde Park Corner. A long time subsequent to the year 1700 this mansion was the last house in the street. It has been rebuilt, and recedes a little from the rest of the houses in the street. There is nothing in its exterior appearance to recommend it to particular notice; but its interior is richly stored with some of the finest works of art in any private collection. Here are the productions of Titiano, Guido, Tintoretto, Salvator Rosa, Rembrandt, Carlo Cagnani, and others. The portrait of Philip II. of Spain, by Titiano, is reckoned uncommonly fine; and the picture by Salvator Rosa, is one of the best in existence of that great master's productions. Rembrandt's Jewish Rabbi is also deserving of particular notice; nor should Tintoretto's Portrait of Marc Antonio de Dominis be overlooked. This person was the Archbishop of Spalato.

Here also are portraits of Hampden's friend, Arthur Goodwin; Jane, Lady Wharton; the famous Lord Falkland; Sir Thomas Brown, his lady, and four daughters, painted by Dobson; Carlo Cagnani, by himself; the old Countess of Desmond, and many others.

In the ancient mansion lived Christiana, wife of William, second Earl of Devon, in great splendour and hospitality. She died, at an advanced age, in the year 1674.

According to Pennant, this house was, in her days, the great resort of wits. "Waller made it his theatre; and Denham is said here to have prated more than ever."*

The first Duke of Devonshire took down the house, and built another; which was destroyed by fire, in the last reign; after which the present building was constructed from one of Kent's designs, at an expense of twenty thousand pounds, including one thousand pounds presented by the third Duke to the artist for his plans, &c.

The apartments are very grand, and are built in a capital style.

William, the Second Earl of Devon, son and heir to William Cavendish, the first Earl, having travelled into France and Italy, under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Hobbes, was on his return, † knighted at Whitehall, on the 7th of March, 1608-9; and, by the policy of King James, married Christiana, only daughter to his great favourite, Edward Lord Bruce of Kinlosse, in Scotland, whose great services (he being a principal instrument of obtaining the Crown of England) were rewarded by this match into a rich and noble English family. And, for the better grace he gave her with his own hand, and made her fortune ten thousand pounds, and solicited for a better settlement on them, telling the old Lord Cavendish, ‡ after his marriage with a second wife, that his son being matched into a family, for
which

* Pennant's London.

† Philpot's Catalogue of Knights, p. 48.

‡ Pomfret's Life of Christian, Countess of Devon, p. 23.

which he was so nearly concerned, he expected, out of that plentiful estate, he himself had, such a proportion should be settled, that Sir William might bear up the part of his son, and his lady the quality of the King's kinswoman; which mediation proved so effectual, that the Lord Cavendish did what the King thought reasonable. The Countess, having been born on Christmas day, gave occasion to her name of Christian; or Christiana.

After the death of her lord, which took place at his house in London, where Devonshire Square now stands, in Bishopsgate; on the 20th of June, 1628, the Countess had the wardship of her eldest son, the young lord, whose jointure was no less than five thousand pounds a year, to which his mother added four thousand pounds by her own prudent management.

She was a lady of that affability and sweet address, with so great a wit and judgment, as captivated all who conversed with her; and of such strict virtue and morals, that she was an example to her sex. * “Prayers and pious readings were her first business; the remainders of the day were determined to her friends; in the entertainment of whom, her conversation was so tempered with courtship and heartiness; her discourses so sweetened with the delicacies of expression, that such as did not well know the expense of her time, would have thought that she employed it all in address and dialogue: in both which she exceeded most ladies; and yet never affected the title of a wit; carried no snares in her tongue; nor counterfeited friendship; and as she was never known to speak evil of any, so neither would she endure to hear of it, from any, of others; reckoning it not only a vice against good manners; but the greatest indecency also, in the entertainment of friends, and therefore always kept herself within the measures of civility and religion. Her gestures corresponded to her speech, being of a free, native, genuine, and graceful behaviour; so far from affected and extraordinary motions, as they from discretion.

These

* Vide her Life, p. 36, 38, 39, 40.

These admirable qualities drew to her house all the best company, towards whom she had so easy, and such an obliging address, without the least alloy of levity and disdain, that every one departed with the highest satisfaction; she ever distributing her respects according to the quality and merit of each; steering the same steady course in the country also, between which and the town commonly she divided the year. Her country seats were many and noble; some of which, when her son came of age, she delivered to him, (*viz.*) his great houses in Derbyshire, all ready furnished; herself living in that of Leicester Abbey, (near to which she purchased a considerable estate) until the rebellion broke out."

Such is the character given of this excellent woman, an ornament to her house, and a blessing to society.

Mr. Lysons* says, she was distinguished as the patroness of the wits of the age, who frequently assembled at her house: Waller read his verses there; and William, Earl of Pembroke, wrote a volume of poems in her praise, published afterwards, and dedicated to her by Donne.

In this house died the first and second Dukes of Devonshire: of the first it is sufficient to observe in the words of Dr. White Kennet, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, who preached the Duke's funeral sermon, that "His bearing a relation to most of the noble families in Europe, gave him, as he thought, a large share in the common care and concern for the privileges of the peers, and the rights of the people. His frequent discourse was to commend the constitution and laws of this kingdom; and to affirm, that as he always had, so ever would endeavour to defend and preserve them. He seemed to be made for a patriot: his mein and aspect were engaging and commanding: his address and conversation were civil and courteous in the highest manner. His speeches, on many important affairs, were smooth and weighty. As a statesman, his whole deportment came up to his noble birth, and his eminent stations: nor did he want any of what

* London, Vol. I. p. 431, who has given a portrait of her.

what the world calls accomplishments. He had great skill in languages, was a true judge in History, a critic in Poetry, and had a fine hand in Music. He had an elegant taste in Painting, and all politer arts, with a spirit that was continually improving his judgment in them; and in Architecture had a genius, skill, and experience, beyond any one person, of any one age; his house at Chatsworth being a monument of beauty and magnificence, that perhaps is not exceeded by any palace in Europe.*

The second Duke who died at this house was trained to the public service from his youth. In 1692, he served as a volunteer under King William, in Flanders. He died June 4, 1729.

The late Duke, who was the fifth of that title, and the eighth Earl of Devonshire, was born December 14, 1748; he was one of the six lords, (eldest sons of peers,) who supported his Majesty's train at his coronation. His Grace married June 6, 1774, Lady Georgiana Spencer. He died very lately; and in March, 1806, the Duchess.

The Russian, Imperial, and Pulteney Hotel is a very excellent house, and has a most commanding and elegant front, with Composite pilasters, flowers, &c. But it is principally remarkable as having been the place of residence of the Emperor of Russia during his late visit to this metropolis.

Hyde Park Corner is remarkable as the western extremity of the City and Liberty of Westminster; and as a site from whence distances are usually taken to all places west of London. It is one of the principal entrances; and, from its elevation, and the number of elegant structures adjoining and in progression, cannot fail of impressing very powerfully the ideas of strangers visiting the metropolis.

The mass of buildings, erected on the north side of the street, from the designs of the Adams, Apsley House, built by the Lord Chancellor Bathurst, Hyde Park, and the enchanting views which

* Vide BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND, in Derbyshire.

which in every quarter attract the eye, form such an assemblage of picturesque beauty, as is seldom to be met with at the entrance of a vast and populous city. The *Toll Houses*, with their multiplicity of lamps, add greatly to the variety of the scene.

Close by this much crowded spot are the entrances into the two Royal Parks; a circumstance, says Mr. Malton,* that has excited the ingenuity of different architects to combine the three entrances into one magnificent national fabric; a noble idea of which the situation is worthy, but it is scarcely probable, that it will ever be carried into effect.

There has, of late, been several suggestions to erect a grand triumphal arch, or public monument, commemorative of our recent victories by sea and land over the power of France; and certainly, few places in the neighbourhood of London appear better calculated for such an object.

Some capital improvements have of late been made in this part, and others are still in contemplation.†

Turning to the south a little, we enter the *The Green Park*; and proceeding down *Constitution Hill*, arrive at

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE,

which was erected in 1703, on the site of what was originally called the *Mulberry Gardens*,‡ the author of the *New View of London*,

* Picturesque Tour, p. 108.

† St. George's Hospital, and the Lock Hospital the reader will find described in Vol. IV. pp. 159, 160.

‡ These gardens are mentioned by several of our Poets of the seventeenth century. Dr. King observes,

“ The fate of things lies always in the dark :
What Cavalier would know St. James's Park ? ”

don, mentions its vicinity to Arlington House *, by the learned and accomplished John, Duke of Buckinghamshire; who, after passing an active life distinguished by bravery, retired from his labours to that mansion, and died 1720-1, aged 75.

The editors of "London and its Environs described," 8vo. 1761, have preserved a letter written by this nobleman to the Duke of Shrewsbury, which accurately and elegantly describes, Buckingham House—"The avenues to this house are along St. James's Park, through rows of goodly elms on one hand, and gay flourishing limes on the other; that for coaches, this for walking; with the Mall lying betwixt them. This reaches to an iron palisade that encompasses a square court, which has in the midst a great bason with statues and water-works; and from its entrance rises all the way imperceptibly, till we mount to a terrace in the front of a large hall, paved with square white stones, mixed with a dark coloured marble; the walls of it covered with a set of pictures, done in the school of Raphael.

Out of this on the right hand we go into a parlour thirty-three feet by thirty-nine, with a niche fifteen feet broad for a beaufet, paved with white marble, and placed within an arch, with pilasters of divers colours, the upper part of which, as high as the ceiling, is painted by Ricci. From hence we pass through a
suite

For Locket's stands where gardens once did spring,
And wild ducks quack where grasshoppers did sing;
A Princely Palace on that space does rise,
Where Sudley's noble Muse found mulberries."

The improvements lately made seem in some measure to have brought the Park into the state it was in before the Restoration; at least, the wild ducks have in their turn given way to the grasshoppers. See Dr. King's Works, 1776, Vol. III. p. 73.

* Celebrated by Charles Dryden, in "Horti Arlingtoniani, ad el. Dom. Henricum Corintem Arlingtoniz." See Nichol's Select Collection of Poems, Vol. II. p. 156.

suite of large rooms, into a bed-chamber of thirty-four feet by twenty-seven; within it a large closet that opens into a greenhouse.

On the left hand of the hall are three stone arches, supported by three Corinthian pillars, under one of which we go up forty-eight steps, ten feet broad, each step of one entire Portland stone. These stairs, by the help of two resting-places, are so very easy, there is no need of leaning on the iron baluster. The walls are painted with the story of Dido; whom, though the Poet was obliged to dispatch away mournfully, in order to make room for Lavinia, the better natured Painter has brought no farther than to that fatal cave, where the lovers appear just entering.

The roof of this staircase, which is fifty-five feet from the ground, is forty feet by thirty-six, filled with the figures of gods and goddesses. In the midst is Juno, condescending to beg assistance from Venus, to bring about a marriage which the Fates intended should be the ruin of her own darling queen and people. By which that sublime Poet intimates that we should never be over-eager for any thing, either in our pursuits or our prayers, lest what we endeavour or ask too violently for our interest, should be granted us by Providence only in order to our ruin.

The bas-reliefs and all the little squares above are all episo-dical paintings of the same story: and the largeness of the whole had admitted of a sure remedy against any decay of the colours from saltpetre in the wall, by making another of oak laths four inches within it, and so primed over like a picture.

From a wide landing-place on the stairs' head, a great double door opens into an apartment of the same dimensions with that below, only three feet higher; notwithstanding which, it would appear too low, if the higher saloon had not been divided from it.

The first room of this floor has within it a closet of original pictures, which yet are not so entertaining as the delightful prospect from the windows. Out of the second room a pair of great doors

doors give entrance into the saloon, which is thirty-five feet high, thirty-six broad, and forty-five long; in the midst of its roof a round picture of Gentileschi, eighteen feet in diameter, represents the Muses playing in concert to Apollo lying along on a cloud to hear them. The rest of the room is adorned with paintings relating to arts and sciences; and underneath divers original pictures hang all in good lights, by the help of an upper row of windows which drowns the glaring.

Much of this seems appertaining to parade; and therefore I am glad to leave it, to describe the rest, which is for convenience. At first, a covered passage from the kitchen without doors, and another down to the cellars and all the offices within. Near this, a large and lightsome back stairs leads up to such an entry above, as secures our private bed-chamber both from noise and cold. Here we have necessary dressing-rooms and closets, from which are the pleasantest views of all the house, with a little door for communication betwixt this private apartment and the great one.

These stairs, and those of the same kind at the other end of the house, carrying us up to the highest story, fitted for the women and children, with the floors so contrived as to prevent all noise over my wife's head. In mentioning the court at first, I forgot the two wings in it, built on stone arches, which join the house by corridors, supported by Ionic pillars. In one of those wings is a large kitchen, thirty feet high, with an open cupola on the top; near it a larder, brewhouse, and laundry, with rooms over them for servants; the upper sort of servants are lodged in the other wing, which has also two wardrobes, and a store-room for fruit.

On the top of all, a leaden cistern, holding fifty tons of water, driven up by an engine from the Thames, supplies all the water-works in the courts and gardens which lie quite round the house; through one of which a grass-walk conducts to the stables, built round a court, with six coach-houses and forty stalls. I will

add

add but one thing before I carry you into the garden, and that is about walking too, but it is on the top of all the house, which being covered with smooth milled lead, and defended by a parapet of balustres from all apprehension as well as danger, entertains the eye with a far distant prospect of hills and dales, and near one of parks and gardens. To these gardens we go down from the house by seven steps into a grand walk that reaches across the garden, with a covered harbour at each end of it. Another of thirty feet broad leads from the front of the house, and lies between two groves of tall lime-trees, planted in several equal ranks, upon a carpet of grass; the outsides of these groves are bordered with tubs of bays and orange-trees. At the end of this broad walk, you go up to a terrace four hundred paces long, with a large semicircle in the middle, from whence is beheld the Queen's two parks, and a great part of Surrey; then going down a few steps, you walk on the bank of a canal, 600 yards long and seventeen broad, with two rows of limes on each side of it. On one side of this terrace, a wall, covered with roses and jessamines, is made low, to admit the view of a meadow full of cattle just under it (no disagreeable object in the midst of a great city,) and at each end a descent into parterres, with fountains and water-works. From the biggest of these parterres we pass into a little square garden, that has a fountain in the middle, and two green-houses on the sides, with a convenient bathing apartment in one of them; and near another part lies a flower-garden: below all this is a kitchen garden, full of the best sorts of fruits, and which has several walks in it for the coldest weather."

Thus for the Duke's own description: several alterations have since taken place. The "goodly elms and gay flourishing limes," have gone to decay. The "iron palisade" has assumed a more modern and simple form; and of the "great bason with statues and water-works," no traces now remain. Many of these statues were deposited in the famous lead statue yard, in Piccadilly;

dilly ; but that also has now ceased to exist ; * what became of the images I have not been able to learn.

The terrace mentioned in the Duke's description is entirely done away, and the entrance is now up three small steps into the hall. The " covered passage from the kitchen " is built up ; the " corridores supported on Ionic pillars," are filled in with brick work, and modern door-ways, windows, with compartments over them, inserted therein, with strings, plinth, &c, constituting concealed passages from the wings to the house. The Duke's " kitchen, with an open cupola at top," is now no where to be found.

The respectable journal, above quoted, adds, that Colin Campbell's plan, as seen externally, is now nearly the same, with the exception of the palisade, great basou, covered passages, the building up of the corridores, terrace, or flight of steps, and an additional door-way, to the left wing. His front, the pilasters at the extremity of the line taken away, as is the terrace ; circular pediment to the door-way, altered to a triangular one. The festoons of flowers and fruit, which were under the windows of the principal floor are now cut out, and in their place the side balustrades remain in continuation ; cills of three mouldings only remain under the windows of the principal floor ; a continued string occupies their place to the hall story ; to the attic floor, architraves to the four sides of the windows of the wings common modern cills ; additions of a frieze and cornice have been made to the architraves of the windows of the hall and the principal floors. The inscription in the frieze is painted out ; the statues on the dwarf pilasters are taken away, as also have the vases from the corridores. The pediments which were on the dormer windows of the wings have given place to a flat head ; and there is an additional door-way to the left wing made out with common scrolls, cornice, &c. An extensive library has also been added to the palace.

Such is nearly the present state of the exterior of Buckingham
PART III. CONTIN. 2 R House,

* Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXXV. p. 36.

House, as altered since the time of the Duke, whose description is above given.

The front is of red brick, with white pilasters, entablatures, door and window-frames. Had the house been of stone, the Ionic wings and centre might have had a far better effect.*

The interior has also undergone some alterations. It is not, however, necessary to enter into a detail of them.

The cartoons of Raffaello which formerly decorated this palace have been removed to Hampton Court. Besides several others by various masters, many of Mr. West's admirable productions are in this house, particularly the following: Cyrus presented to his Grandfather; Regulus leaving Rome on his return to Carthage; Death of the Chevalier Bayard; Death of General Wolfe; Death of Epaminondas; Hannibal vowing enmity to the Romans; The Wife of Arminius brought Captive to the Emperor Germanicus.

A pretty correct idea of the "finishings" of the principal rooms may be gathered from a survey made some time ago, and recently inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine; nor has any very material alteration in this respect taken place since that time. *The Hall.* It may be taken for granted, that all the windows and door-ways have plain architraves, and to the latter, in many instances, additions of frieze and cornice, either plain or enriched. Some of the ceilings are flat, as the hall-floor, others coved, as the principal floor. Looking to the Park, we find a disposure of Doric pilasters; and between the windows and door-ways, plain compartments. The chimney-piece has a bold decoration to the frieze of sea-like foliage and scallop-shells. The ceiling is painted with nautical subjects. On the left, a screen, consisting of three stone arches, supported by Corinthian pillars, brings us to the grand stairs, the walls of which, as already mentioned, are painted with the story of Dido, having architectural and landscape accompaniments. The bass-reliefs and compartments contain the episodical paintings of

* Malcolm, Vol. IV. p. 263.

of the same story. The ceiling "filled with gods and goddesses, Juno, Venus, &c." crown the scene, which has, upon the whole (taking in the incidental decorations of aerial architecture, vases, draperies, &c.) a most superb display, in an effect peculiarly adapted to elevate the mind in passing to the principal floor.

The parlour on the right of the hall has a rich side-board, with Corinthian pilasters, enriched with fruits and flowers, by *Ricci*, of a striking aspect. Here is a rich chimney-piece, of scrolls, vases, festoons of grapes, thyrsus, &c.; a superstructure sided by scrolls, in which is a basso-relievo of Bacchus and Ariadne.

The ceiling is painted with "The Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite." Next is a "suite of large rooms," remarkable for richly sculptured chimney-pieces, in which are a pleasing variety of rich scrolls, both in front and profile directions; some of the friezes are set with festoons of drapery, others with festoons of fruits and flowers. Many tablets take place, bearing masques, both of human and animal semblances. These chimney-pieces, have most of them superstructures of open triangular and scroll pediments, inclosing busts and vases. The ceilings are painted with allegorical Pagan allusions.

The "bed-chamber," has over its chimney-piece a basso-relievo of Venus and Adonis, attended by Cupids; and with vases containing fruits, flowers, &c. The ceiling has a painting of Venus receiving the golden prize from Paris.

In the adjoining "large closet," are painted alcoves, with circular heads, painted also with sylvan scenes. In one is a scroll chimney piece; the ceiling painted in the same style.

Among a noble suit of rooms on the principal story, replete with increased embellishment, is an apartment (over the bed-chamber below) of superb adornments; the chimney-piece an excess of fruits, flowers, and foliages. In its superstructure a basso-relievo of Paris departing for the siege of Troy; in the surrounding compartments warlike instruments, &c. On the ceiling is painted Paris and Helen, addressed by Cassandra.

From this room we enter the "Closet," having a curious and rich chimney-piece, in scrolls run with draperies, and frieze set with foliages and flowers. On the ceiling is painted Minerva reposing.

But the *chef d'œuvre* of the house is the "Saloon," of which the walls and ceiling are entirely painted; the first having Corinthian fluted pilasters; architectural splendid scenery between them; and, in the general entablature (most of the others in the different rooms, filled with carved foliages, heads, vases, &c.) splendid foliages and draperies, carved, in this instance. In a large compartment over it are an infinity of instruments, with suitable adornments, relating to the arts, &c. In the ceiling, the "round picture of Gentilechi," is a most consummate representation of "Apollo," listening to a concert of the "Nine Muses," each, however, accommodated with *modern* musical instruments; the virginal, harp, violin, viol, flute, trumpet, hautboy, and tabor, with musical books, &c.

The surrounding decorations accompanying this fine effort of the artist, are foliages, fruits, flowers, caryatides, supporting aerial pieces of architecture, and an infinity of other congenial objects assimilating with the central group, and partaking of that peculiar manner of interior finishings first introduced by Sir Christopher Wren, and carried on, in undiminished show, though bending to the caprice of succeeding design, even to the architectural example under illustration.

Such was the state of Buckingham House at one time; but some alterations have since taken place; and it has been justly observed, that "such characters of internal architecture, or something very like them, must have rendered his Grace of Buckingham's beloved house, in his day, the theme of public praise and admiration. The great outline of the house presented one of the finest idea of an edifice raised on the modern villa plan; open unconfined aspect; principal arrangement centrally; offices detached right and left, and correspondence maintained from one to the other, by "covered passages, cor-

ridore, &c.” Materials; walls, brick, dressings, stone, and wood.”

In thus abstracting the remarks of the writer of the *Architectural Innovations*, in the respectable journal above referred to, the reader will perceive that I have attempted to divest these half-technical hints of their laconic, and absurdly broken phrases, and of that ridiculous enigmatical style and character in which they are conveyed; of which the last passage, quoted *verbatim*, is a fair specimen.

Buckingham-House was purchased in 1761 for 21,000*l.* and has since that period been the Queen's mansion or palace exclusively; and is now the occasional residence of the Queen when in town.

The King has sometimes held his levees in Buckingham House, since St. James's Palace has been in a manner deserted; but the most recent distinctions conferred upon this palace, beyond that of these levees, and the Queen's public drawing rooms, was the reception given to the Persian ambassador in the month of December, 1809, when an honour was conferred upon him that was hitherto confined to the Royal Family, (*viz.*) “the great iron gates fronting the Park were thrown open for his entrance.” The visit of the Emperor of Russia and the other Royal visitors has already been mentioned.

Leaving Piccadilly, for the present, as out of the boundaries of the City of Westminster, we cross *The Green Park*, a triangular spot of ground; having for its base the elegant houses forming St. James's Place, and looking into the *Queen's Walk* on their park fronts. Constitution Hill, a long carriage and foot way from Hyde Park Corner to the Palace, divides the Green Park from the Queen's Garden. The opposite side being formed by the houses on the north side of Piccadilly. The Lodge belonging to the Park Ranger is surrounded with trees and the wall enclosing part of the Park. A small, but beautiful sheet of water, called *The Bason*, is seen through the iron railing at the south-east corner.

Near the opposite corner, but beyond St. James's Palace, stands **MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**, built in the reign of Queen Anne, at the expense of 40,000*l*. It is a very stately brick edifice, ornamented with stone, and built in a peculiar style. The front is very extensive; the wings on each side are decorated at the corners with stone rustic-work. The top was originally finished with a balustrade, but that has been since altered, and the first story is now crowned with an attic raised above the cornice. A small colonade extends on the side of the area next the wings; the opposite side of the area is occupied by sundry offices.

When this structure was finished the late Duchess of Marlborough intended to have opened a way to it, into Pall Mall, directly in front, as is evident from the manner in which the court-yard is formed; but Sir Robert Walpole having purchased the house before it, and not being on good terms with her Grace, she was prevented from executing her design.

The front next the Park resembles the other; only instead of two middle wings there are niches for statues; and instead of the area in front, there is a descent by a flight of steps into the gardens.

The interior corresponds with the exterior; and the furniture is exceedingly magnificent.

In the vestibule at the entrance, is painted the battle of Hochstet, in which the most remarkable incident is the taking of Marshal Tallard, the French General, and several other officers of distinction, prisoners.

The figure of the great Duke, on whom this national tribute of gratitude was conferred, is finely executed; as also are those of the Prince Eugene of Savoy, and General Cadogan.

The deeds of the great Marlborough are too well known to need any enumeration of them here; they live in the memories of Englishmen, and are recorded in characters never to be obliterated; and if they could have been forgotten, the remembrance of them had been revived in the still greater deeds of the still
greater

greater WELLINGTON; to whom also a grateful nation has voted a similar token of honour and respect.

Returning towards the Park is Cleveland Square, in which stands CLEVELAND HOUSE, containing the matchless collection of pictures belonging to the Marquis of Stafford.

The gallery has been briefly, but accurately delineated by Mr. Britton;* and the pictures contained in it are amply described in a curious volume devoted to that purpose. Of this ingenious work I shall avail myself in the very short account I shall give of this house, and these productions.

This is a stone building; and is very plain, but withal very chaste in its exterior. The western end faces the Green Park. The drawing and dining room windows project in two bows.

The house consists of the following rooms: the new-gallery; the drawing-room; the Poussin-room; the passage-room; the dining-room; the anti-room; the old-gallery; the small-room; the cabinet-room; the library-rooms; Lady Stafford's apartments, &c. "All that part of the house west of the old-gallery, with the stairs, have been erected by the Marquis from designs by C. H. Tatham, Esq. The old and new gallery are lighted from the top," their extreme length is two hundred and fifteen feet. "The other apartments, being fitted up and appropriated for domestic purposes, are lighted from the sides." The west front, already mentioned, is seventy-two feet. The principal staircase adjoins Lady Stafford's apartments; and between this and the back stairs, at the east end of the house, are the Library rooms, with a few portraits.

The Cabinet Room is a small apartment entered from the back stairs, and leads into the Old Gallery, which is 113 feet long, twenty-four broad, and twenty-two high. The New Gallery sixty feet long, twenty-six broad, and twenty high. The Anti-room, between the drawing and the dining-room, is thirty-

2 R 4

five

* Vide "Catalogue Raisonné of the pictures belonging to the most honourable the Marquis of Stafford in the Gallery of Cleveland House, &c." 1808.

five feet long, fifteen feet broad, and seventeen feet six inches high. The rooms on either side are each thirty-nine feet long, twenty-seven broad, and seventeen feet six inches high.

These respective dimensions being given, will serve to convey to the mind of the reader a pretty correct idea of the space allotted to the noble Marquis's collection.

It is impossible in this work to enter into any thing like detail or enumeration of the several exquisite pictures with which this Gallery is enriched. To do this properly would be to transcribe the whole of Mr. Britton's pleasing and elegant volume. To pass over the whole without some notice of these pictures would however be inexcusable; although, at the same time, I cannot rely upon my own powers of discrimination, to select for critical remark, or even minuteness of description, any of these productions, where all are so excellent; and I have no authority to appropriate to myself the judicious and correct taste of the author of the *Catalogue Raisonné*, already quoted.

The *New Gallery* contains twenty-nine pictures, mostly, if not entirely, of the Italian school; many of them from the Orleans Gallery, at the beginning of the French Revolution despoiled of its treasures, which were brought to this country.

The *Drawing Room* contains thirty-seven pictures, many also from the same Gallery.

The *Anti-Room*, or *Poussin Apartment*, contains eight pictures, by N. Poussin, representing so many different subjects from the sacred writings and Catholic ritual. These subjects are the Seven Sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church; and one purely scriptural piece of "Moses striking the Rock."*

"Respecting

* I wish the compiler of the *Catalogue Raisonné* had suppressed some of his observations on the subjects of the pictures in this room; and confined his explanations to the pictures themselves, merely as works of art. Whatever may be my own private opinion concerning the efficacy of these Sacraments, certainly obedience to what a man conscientiously believes to be a command of Holy Scripture, cannot, at least, hinder him from "faring much better" "at the day of judgment, and in the spiritual world."

“ Respecting the seven celebrated pictures, illustrative of the Sacraments, I am enabled,” says Mr. Britton,* “ to furnish a few particulars, which will afford, at least, some amusement to those who are partial to such anecdotes. Felibien, and some other Italian authors, state, that Poussin painted two series of these, and that they were both in high estimation among the connoisseurs of the age. It is, indeed, not improbable, that he either executed more of the same, or that some of his pupils copied them under his inspection. For there are now in England two sets, one in the Cleveland House Gallery, and another at Belvoir Castle. I have also seen a duplicate of ‘ Moses striking the Rock,’ which bears strong marks of originality. The first series that he executed was for the Commendatore Pozzo, who had patronized the artist. This set descended to the Marquis Boccapaduli, at Rome, from whence it was conveyed to England, and became the property of the Duke of Rutland.

The pictures now belonging to the Marquis of Stafford, vary in composition and size from those just alluded to. They were painted for M. de Chantelón, who was a particular friend of the artist, and at the same time when they were executed was Maitre d’Hotel to the King of France. The picture of *Extreme Unc-tion* was the first finished, (A. D. 1644,) and was sent from Rome to Paris, where it attracted the notice and admiration of the connoisseurs. This subject seems to have been most congenial to the mind of the artist; for, he said, that he had endeavoured to form his ideas from what he had seen recorded respecting the pictures of Grecian artists; and that Appelles had been accustomed to choose similar subjects, where dying persons formed the leading incident. The picture of “ Moses striking the Rock,” was painted for M. de Gillier; from whom it passed through the collections of M. de L’Isle Sairdiere, the President de Bellievre, M. de Dreux, the Marquis de Seignelai, and that of the Duc d’Orleans.

In the year 1647, he completed the *Sacrament of Penance*,
with

with that of *Ordination*, and also the *Eucharist*. The last of the series is said to have been finished in 1648, when Poussin was fifty-four years of age. When the Picture of *Baptism* reached Paris, it experienced much severe criticism, and was generally censured. This induced the artist not only to vindicate the style he had adopted, but to assure his Parisian friends, that such strictures would tend more to stimulate than depress his exertions.

These pictures passed from their original possessor to the Orleans Gallery; from which collection they were conveyed to Cleveland House. They are all on canvass, and are nearly of the same size: *i. e.* about three feet nine inches high by five feet eight inches wide."

Sir Joshua Reynolds, as cited by Mr. Britton, says that "Poussin lived and conversed with the ancient statues so long, that he may be said to have been better acquainted with them than with the people who were about him. No works of any modern have so much of the air of antique painting as those of Poussin. His best performances have a remarkable dryness of manner, which, though by no means to be recommended for imitation, yet seems perfectly correspondent to that ancient simplicity which distinguishes his style. Like Polidoro, he studied the ancients so much, that he acquired a habit of thinking in their way, and seemed to know perfectly the actions and gestures they would use on every occasion.

"Poussin, in the latter part of his life, changed from his dry manner to one much softer and richer, where there is a greater union between the figures and the ground, as in the Seven Sacraments in the Duke of Orleans's collection; but neither these, nor any of his other pictures in this manner, are at all comparable to many in his dry manner which we have in England."

"Poussin lived," says Mr. Desenfans, as cited by the author of the Catalogue, "at a period when painting was most pursued, and consequently most understood. It was in the time of Reubens, Vandyke, Guido, Dominichino, Guercino, Albano, Claude,

Velasquez, Murillo, and many other celebrated masters, who, notwithstanding the jealousy common to artists, did, however, admire and praise the works of Poussin, whose commissions were more numerous than he could execute, and, without mentioning all the palaces and principal collections he contributed so highly to enrich, we will enumerate only those of his admirers, who were most eager for his works: Cardinal Richelieu, prime minister of France; the celebrated Cardinal Barbarini, whose taste and knowledge have stamped the collection of his name with renown; the famous Chevalier del Pozzo; Mr. Gillyer, the first connoisseur of that age; the Marquis de Voghera, that scientific antiquarian, whose collection of medals and paintings was so much extolled; M. de Cambray, the well known writer on the fine arts; the celebrated Marquis de Seignelay; the President de Thou, another first-rate amateur; Mr. Sumague; M. Scarron; Mr. Poyntel; Mr. Raynon; whose names hold the most illustrious rank in the annals of painting; M. de la Vrilliere, secretary of state; M. de Maturay, superintendent of the finances; M. de Noyers, the French Mécenas; nearly all the sovereigns of Europe, and the superiors of the different monasteries: in short, all those men of taste and genius, contemporaries of Poussin, were those who most sought to possess his works."

The *Passage-Room* contains only eight pictures, the most interesting of which is a "Portrait of Robert Wood," painted, during his stay at Rome, when on his travels through Greece, collecting materials, in company with Messrs. Bouverie and Dawkins, for the "Ruins of Palmyra and Balbec," subsequently published by the subject of this picture. It is the work of Antonio Raphael Mengs, a native of Auszig, in Bohemia; and a pupil of his father Ismael Mengs.

The *Dining-Room* is adorned with twenty-one pictures. Of two of them (viz) The "Diana and Actæon," by Tiziano Veccelli Cavaliere, commonly called Titian, and the "Diana and Calisto," by the same master, we are favoured with the follow-

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ing historical account: "King Henry the Eighth, though more prone to ferocity than refinement, evinced either a real or affected partiality for the fine arts; and having failed in his endeavours to seduce Tiziano and Raffaele to his court, he at length succeeded in procuring these two pictures as specimens of the former master. They appear to have continued in the Royal collection till the dispersion of King Charles's pictures, when they were sold to some foreigner; and soon afterward were introduced into the Orleans Gallery, where their superior merit was highly extolled. Once more they were destined to visit England, in company with the remainder of the Duke's collection, and were purchased by the late Duke of Bridgewater."

The *Anti-Room to the Old Gallery* contains nine pictures, among which are "a few specimens of the works of ENGLISH PAINTERS; and had it been wholly appropriated to some *choice pictures* of this school, it would have proved gratifying to every unprejudiced lover of the fine arts. Here would then have been a fair opportunity for the British artist to have stood the test of comparison, and to have been judged not merely by his individual, but by his comparative merits." *

Most of the pictures already alluded to are of the Italian and Venetian schools; but we now advance to a series which are of a very different character:

"Of NORTHERN SCHOOLS we next survey the touch,
And mark the *Belgian*, and laborious *Dutch*.
These, still to modest Nature ever true,
Close through her humblest paths the dame pursue;
Through each low track with care insidious wind,
And from his cottage drag the rustic hind.
With less success the *German* artists toil,
Spreading with leisure hand the blending oil,
Dry and insipid. Nature they express,
But veil her native grace in Gothic dress."

The

The *Old Gallery, West End*, is filled with about one hundred and ten pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools; among which is Sir Peter Paul Reubens's large allegorical picture of "Peace and War," which formed part of the unfortunate King Charles's collection, and was sold by the saintly rebel, Cromwell, to some picture-dealer of Genoa, where it continued till within these ten or twelve years, when it was brought to England, and immediately purchased by the present noble possessor.*

The *Small Room*, at the east end of the Old Gallery, contains about twenty-four pictures of the same schools; and here closes the Catalogue, which throughout abounds with interesting anecdotes, judicious critiques, and just observations.†

A few additions have been made to the valuable collection at *Cleveland House* since the publication of the Catalogue, but of these no account has been given.

The noble possessor, with the most laudable and rare liberality, has appropriated one day in the week, (Wednesday, from the hours of twelve to five o'clock,) during the months of May, June, and July, for the public to view the pictures in his spacious Gallery, subject to the following regulations:

"No person can be permitted to view the Gallery without a ticket: to obtain which it is necessary that the applicant be known to the Marquis, or to some one of the family; otherwise he or she must have a recommendation from a person who is.

"Applications for tickets are inserted in a book by the porter, at the door of *Cleveland House*, any day except Tuesday; when the tickets are issued for admission on the following day.

"Artists desirous of tickets for the season must be recommended by some member of the Royal Academy.

"It

* Cat. Rais. p. 122.

† The "Alphabetical Index," at the end of the volume, merits particular praise; and appears to have been compiled with great care and industry. It contains the names of the respective artists whose pictures constitute this noble collection, the times and places of their respective births and deaths; also the names of their masters; and a reference by numbers to their pictures in the present Gallery.

“ It is expected, if the weather be wet or dirty, that all visitors will go in carriages.”

Near Cleveland House stands another noble mansion, also the seat and asylum of the muses : this is the house of Earl Spencer in the Green Park. The annexed engraving will assist my description of this elegant building.

This house is a mixture of the Grecian style of architecture, and is highly, though not profusely, ornamented : the statues in front, on the apex and at the base of the pediment, seen in the plate, are commanding and graceful ; but the pediment itself, according to Mr. Malton,* is too lofty, and has not the grace and majesty of the low Grecian pediment. The order should have had a greater elevation, sufficient to have included two ranges of windows, or it should not have been returned on the sides of the building. “ This,” continues this writer, “ is a striking example of the impropriety of employing the Doric order in private houses ; its column is too short, its entablature too large, and all its proportions too massy, to admit of such apertures as are necessary to the cheerfulness of an English dwelling. The statues on the pediment and the vases at each extremity, must be mentioned with applause, as they are in a good style, and judiciously disposed.”

The interior of SPENCER HOUSE is not inferior to the outside ; but its chief ornament is *The Library*, which is 30 feet by 25, and is most beautifully ornamented. The chimney-piece is very light, of polished white marble. On one side of the room hangs a capital picture of the nature of Witchcraft ; “ the expression and finishing is very fine ; and the extent of the painter’s imagination striking, in drawing into one point such a magnitude of emblems of Witchcraft, and all designed with a charming mildness of fancy.”

It were vain to attempt any description of the contents of this invaluable rich and extensive Library : the reader who can afford such a treat, may peruse the costly work of Mr. Frognall

Dibdin.

* Picturesque Tour, p. 108.

Dibdin.* It will not, however, be disputed; but that a correct taste in the choice of books was likely to be the result of the early tuition of Sir William Jones; and such was the case with respect to the present Earl (the second) Spencer, who while at Harrow School, had that justly celebrated character for his tutor.†

Arlington Street is almost entirely constructed of noblemen's houses, a detailed description of which would far exceed my limits. Lord Robert Spencer, The Hon. George Ponsonby, The Duke of Rutland, Lord Yarborough, Sir H. Carr, Lord Dundas, The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Sefton, The Marquis of Camden, Earl of Pembroke, and Charles and Lady Duncombe, are all neighbours, whose houses are contiguous to each other, with the exception of one house, No. 15, between Mr. Ponsonby's and the Duke of Rutland.

This is but a short street, forming an avenue from St. James's Street to Piccadilly.

ST. JAMES'S STREET is a noble and elegant street, leading from St. James's Palace, at the west end of Pall Mall to Piccadilly, opposite Albemarle Street.

The west side of this street is chiefly composed of stately houses belonging to the nobility and gentry; one or two extensive hotels, bankers, &c. The opposite side consists of elegant shops, which appear to a stranger rather as lounging-places than the resorts of trade and the busy pursuits of merchandize. One of these shops, belonging to Mr. Stubbs, has been lately converted into a Bazaar, called also the *Royal Mercatorium*, the busy tenants of which were very recently seized as persons hawking their goods for sale without a licence; than which, perhaps, a more erroneous idea could hardly be entertained: for these persons do not hawk their goods, but are stationary.

* *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*; or, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Books printed in the Fifteenth Century, and of many valuable First Editions in the Library of George-John Earl Spencer, K. G. &c. &c." Four Volumes.

† Sir Egerton Bydges's *Collins's Peerage*, Vol. V. p. 44.

tionary.* Of Bazaars, more, when we come to that most excellent institution, the original one, in Soho Square, which differs very materially, both in its principle and management, from every other subsequent establishment bearing this name: this being a benevolent institution; the other mercantile speculations.

It is proper that I should not mislead the reader by leaving unexplained the true nature and character of the hotels, as they are called, with which this fashionable street abounds.

A stranger naturally associates with the idea of an hotel, that of a public licensed house, for the reception of individuals and families, for temporary refreshment and accommodation. Hence he would, (as many are) be induced in his walks through St. James's Street, to call, as at any other respectable house of the same name and ostensible destination in the metropolis; but what would be his surprize to find himself abruptly stopt at the door by two or three waiters and door-keepers, earnestly enquiring his business, and when they found that rest and refreshment were his only objects, absolutely refuse him entrance? The fact is, that, with one or two exceptions, these hotels are those sinks of vice and dissipation—the bane of human happiness, and domestic peace,—*Gaming Houses!* I need not add one word more to caution the prudent not to be misled by these spacious houses, with a foreign name. It is not necessary to distinguish the respectable hotels from these haunts of cupidity and dishonesty, now fashionably called *Subscription Houses*.

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE is one of the most elegant squares in the metropolis. It is entered on the south side up a short street out of Pall Mall; on the north it is bounded by streets leading to Jermyn Street, parallel with Piccadilly. It has King Street on the west, and Charles Street on the east.

In

* Mr. Fielding, the worthy magistrate of Queen Square Police Office, in a long and eloquent speech, in which he recommended, in glowing terms, these institutions, particularly that in Soho Square, decided that these persons do not come under the Hawkers' Act. This decision was given on the 17th of April, 1816.

In the centre is a large circular sheet of water, six or seven feet deep, from the middle of which rises a fine pedestrian statue of William III. erected here within these few years.

The following list of the names of some of the nobility and gentry who, now, (or very recently did) reside in this square, will convey to the mind of the reader some idea of the mansions of which it is composed. Proceeding on the right hand from Charles Street, we find Lord Grantham's house, Viscount Falmouth's, Earl of Hardwicke's, Lady Lucas's, George Byng's, Esq. M. P. ; Earl of Bristol's, Earl of Rosslyn's, Lord Ellenborough's, Earl Beauchamp's, Viscount Castlereagh's, Earl of Darlington's, Sir W. W. Wynne's, Samuel Thornton's, Esq. M. P. The Duke of Norfolk's, the Bishop of London's, Earl of St. Germain's, &c. &c.

Most of the Streets between St. James's Square, and the street of the same name, are occupied by hotels, assembly-rooms, and subscription houses. The principal is *Willis's* suit of rooms, in King Street, in which there are elegant accommodations for nearly one thousand persons.

In *King Street* is *The European Museum*, in which are exhibited, for sale, a number of costly pictures. This exhibition, to which admission is obtained by the payment of one shilling, has been established nearly twenty years, for the promotion of the fine arts. It contains a collection of works of the first masters ; but as they are on sale, they are, of course, constantly changing, and this therefore renders any account of them unnecessary in this place.

A private room is appropriated for the sale of such pictures, and other property, as the proprietors may not choose to have publicly exhibited.

Before we finally leave St. James's Square, we should not omit more particularly to notice one of the houses mentioned in the above list. This is **NORFOLK HOUSE**, within the walls of which was born his present MAJESTY, KING GEORGE III. our most endeared sovereign, than whom few kings were ever

more universally, nor any one more deservedly, beloved; even those who think themselves justified in treating their aged and afflicted monarch with derision, sneer, and mockery, who esteem it the essence of wit and humour to caricature and libel him, on account of his infirmities, are compelled to bear testimony to his virtues, and to admit that no king ever maintained a more correct private conduct, or had a better heart. The natural character of his majesty's mind is that of soundness and prudence; but, alas! one of the greatest calamities that can fall to the lot of humanity has long held its disordered empire over his intellect; and one of the noblest and brightest ornaments of civilized society has long been lost to his country and to those domestic circles to which he has always been so ardently attached, and by whom he has been so sincerely beloved!

It has been observed of this Square, that, though it appears extremely grand, its grandeur does not arise from the magnificence of the houses; but only from their regularity, the neatness of the pavement, and the beauty of the bason: and that if the houses were built more in taste, and the four sides exactly correspondent to each other, the effect would be much more surprising, and the pleasure arising from it more just.

York Street is a short avenue leading to the back of St. James's Church, already described. In this street is the house lately occupied by Sir Joshua Wedgewood, the ingenious and worthy inventor of numerous kinds of pottery, particularly of a species of porcelain, in imitation of the Etruscan potteries of antiquity,* The house, subsequently Wedgwood's Warehouse, was at one time the residence of the Spanish Ambassador, and the adjoining Chapel a Roman Catholic place of worship. When his Excellency left the premises, the chapel was converted to the

* In Part II. Vol. XIII. of the "BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES," I have given a minute description of the works and inventions, with some particulars of the Life, of Mr. Wedgewood.

the use of various dissenting congregations; and is at present occupied by a society of Swedenborgians.* The Chapel has nothing peculiar in its fabric to require a description.

We will now conclude our account of *Piccadilly*, by taking a view of the principal objects of notice on its south side from the Park to the Haymarket.

The most prominent and interesting object is The LONDON MUSEUM, called also the *Egyptian Museum*, and, in the annexed plate, *Bullock's Museum*.

This astonishing collection of natural and artificial curiosities originated with, and still belongs to Mr. William Bullock, late of Liverpool, in which town he first opened the collection, then on a comparatively small scale, for public exhibition. He afterwards removed to London, where he met with the success his great efforts and admirable ingenuity so richly merited. The present edifice was erected in the year 1812. It is beyond my powers of delineation to attempt any thing in the shape of a description of the front of this most singular piece of architecture. It is in the Egyptian style of building and ornament; the inclined pilasters and sides being covered with hieroglyphics. The model is taken, I understand, from the Temple of Dandyrā, in Upper Egypt; but the reader must be satisfied with such information as the accompanying view of it will afford him.

One side, on the ground floor, is occupied by Mr. Sharpe, the Bookseller; the other side by Dr. Reece, who has denominated it *The Medical Hall*, and it is in fact an extensive and well-laid out apothecary's or druggist's shop. Between this shop and the bookseller's runs a handsome passage leading to two capacious apartments, one of which is at present occupied by Mr. Bullock in the exhibition of the Military Carriage taken from the Ex-Emperor Napoleon at the ever-memorable Battle of Waterloo. It was purchased from our government, after having

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been

* Of the founder of this respectable class of Christians, the reader will find a short account in the preceding volume.

been kept first at Carlton House, and afterwards in the King's Mews.

There is something so singular, novel, and ingenious in this piece of workmanship, and it is connected with events of such amazing importance, that I cannot omit the opportunity of an attempt to describe it.*

The exhibition of a carriage, as an object of interest and curiosity, has no inconsiderable novelty. In England, where every description of vehicle is constructed with peculiar magnificence, ingenuity and convenience, such an exhibition would appear particularly strange.

It may however be reasonably doubted, whether there ever has been an object having a stronger claim on public attention, or more likely to obtain general regard, than the carriage of Napoleon Bonaparte, the recent Emperor of France.

The interest which the human mind takes in any subject, is proportioned to the varieties of thought to which it gives rise; and to the correlative circumstance by which it becomes identified in any ascendant feelings; the diversity of thought that must arise, and the energy of those feelings that must be involved in regarding this object must surpass those which could be excited by almost any other upon earth.

If, indeed it were to be inspected by any person of observation, to whom its history was unknown, it would raise peculiar admiration towards the ingenuity and skill that are evinced in every part. An artisan would recognize the fertility of invention, and dexterity of execution, with which it had been rendered subservient to so many purposes. A traveller would regard

* Let no one assert that a description of this trophy, or of any other of the numerous trophies of our arms is at variance with the title and design of this publication. They are become a portion of our national property; and it is fitting that posterity should know what were the results of the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, as well those of a local as of a political and national character.

gard with surprise how completely comfort and security would be consulted in the same vehicle. A soldier would perceive how practicable it has been to combine all the advantages of that seclusion in which great achievements may be digested; with all the preparation that are required for a battle, or a march: and even a female must view, with some degree of interest all the necessary detail which are requisite for tranquil elegance: collected and arranged in the post-chaise of a traveller and a soldier.

But those of curiosity or of admiration fade from the mind, when this carriage is associated in contemplation of its purpose: it was built at Brussels, when the last great campaign was designed against Russia: it was to convey the Ruler of France from his capital, through the countries which lay prostrate before his power; and to bear him to the very heart of an empire, the expansive dimensions of which include a mighty portion of Europe and Asia. Within this carriage were to be adjusted all the ulterior operations by which so large a portion of the habitable globe was to be placed in the vassalage of France. When Bonaparte entered at the gate of the Thuilleries, every civilized nation was in dread of the wide-spreading devastation that would ensue. Statesmen and politicians were perplexed by the events which had already taken place; but thoughtful minds pursued the tenant of this vehicle with other and more deep reflections. Many persons were in existence who remembered him in a condition of insignificance and obscurity. Within the rapid progress of a few years he had become raised to the supreme government of a great nation. Whithersoever he had gone, victory had distinguished his career. Potentates of imperial rank had supplicated his favour, and been emulous of his regard. In all this, there seemed to be far more than the work of human intellect, or human strength. There were those, therefore, who, had they seen the door of his carriage closed, when it commenced its services, would have imagined that the closing of the door had shut out hope from Europe.

It is a curious fact, that the fall of this memorable chieftain may be traced to the hour in which he entered the carriage which is now exhibited. It was as fatal to him as the Chariot of the Sun had been to Phaeton. The vehicle remains, but what has become of the charioteer. It was this carriage that conveyed Napoleon to the shores of France, at his former exile : it was in this that he made his excursions in Elba : in it he returned to his recovered capital : and it was this which bore him to the fatal field of Waterloo. These circumstances and reflections present themselves with peculiar force to the mind ; when the object itself is brought within view, as well as under contemplation.

The exterior of the carriage is in many respects very like the modern English travelling chariot. The colour is a dark blue, with a handsome bordure ornament in gold ; but the imperial arms are emblazoned on the pannels of the doors. It has a lamp at each corner of the roof ; and there is one lamp fixed at the back, which can throw a strong light into the interior.

In the front there is a great projection, the utility of which is very considerable. Beyond this projection, and nearer to the horses, is a seat for the coachman. This is ingeniously contrived, so as to prevent the driver from viewing the interior of the carriage ; it is also placed so as to afford to those that are within a clear sight of the horses, and of the surrounding country. There are two sabre cuts, which were aimed at the coachman when the carriage was taken.

The pannels of the carriage are bullet proof : at the hinder part is a projecting sword-case : and the pannel at the lower part of the back is so contrived, that it may be let down, and thereby facilitate the addition or removal of conveniences, without disturbing the traveller.

The under carriage, which has swan-neck iron cranes, is of prodigious strength ; the springs are semicircular, and each of them seems capable of bearing half a ton : the wheels, and more
par-

particularly the tire, are of great strength. The pole is contrived to act as a lever, by which the carriage is kept on a level on every kind of road. The under-carriage and wheels are painted in vermilion, edged with the colour of the body, and heightened with gold. The harness is very little worthy an imperial equipage; it bears strong marks of its service in the Russian campaign; and its former uses are to be recognized only by the bees, which are to be seen in several places.

The interior deserves particular attention; for it is adapted to the various purposes of a kitchen, a bed-room, a dressing-room, an office, and an eating-room.

The seat has a separation; but whether for pride or convenience can only be conjectured.

In front of the seat are compartments for every utensil of probable utility; of some there are two sets, one of gold, the other of silver. Among the gold articles are a tea-pot, coffee-pot, sugar-bason, cream-ewer, coffee-cup and saucer, slop-bason, candlestick, wash-hand bason, plates for breakfast; each article is superbly embossed with the imperial arms, and engraved with his favourite N: and by the aid of a lamp, any thing could be heated in the carriage.

Beneath the coachman's seat is a small box, about two feet and a half long, and about four inches square: this contains a bedstead of polished steel, which could be fitted up within one or two minutes: the carriage containing mattresses and the other requisites for bedding, of very exquisite quality; all of them commodiously arranged. There are also articles for strict personal convenience, made of silver, fitted into the carriage.

A small mahogany case, about ten inches square by eighteen inches long, contains the peculiar *necessaire* of the Ex-Emperor. It is somewhat in appearance like an English writing-desk, having the imperial arms most beautifully engraved on the cover: it contains nearly one hundred articles, almost all of them of solid gold.

The *liquor-case*, like the *necessaire*, is made of mahogany : it contains two bottles ; one of them still has the rum which was found in it at the time ; the other contains some extremely fine old Malaga wine. Various articles of perfumery are among the luxuries that remain ; and notwithstanding Napoleon's wish to discourage British manufacturers there are nevertheless some Windsor-soap, and some English court plaister ; of eau de cologne, eau de lavande, salt spirit, &c. there are sufficient to show, that perfumeries were not disregarded.

There is a *writing-desk* which may be drawn out so as to write while the carriage is proceeding on ; an inkstand, pens, &c. were found in it ; and here was found the Ex-Emperor's portfolio.

In the front there are also many smaller compartments for maps and telescopes : on the ceiling of the carriage is a net-work for carrying small travelling requisites.

On one of the doors of the carriage are two pistol holsters, in which were found pistols that had been manufactured at Versailles ; and in a holster, close to the seat, a double-barrèl pistol also was found ; all the pistols were found loaded. On the side there hung a large silver chronometer, with a silver chain ; it is of the most elaborate workmanship.

The doors of the carriage have locks and bolts, the blinds behind the windows shut and open by means of a spring ; and may be closed so as to form a barrier almost impenetrable.

On the outside of the front windows is a roller blind made of strong painted canvas ; when pulled down this will exclude rain and snow, and therefore secure the windows and blinds from being blocked up, as well as prevent the damp from penetrating.

All the articles which have been enumerated still remain with the carriage ; but when it was taken there were a great number of diamonds, and treasure in money, &c. of immense value.

Four of the horses which drew the Ex-Emperor, still remain with the carriage ; they are supposed to be of Norman breed ;
they

they are of a brown colour ; of good size, and each appears to combine more strength, speed and spirit than are generally found together in one animal.

Such is the general description of the carriage, its contents, and its appendages, as they are now presented to public inspection : and although it cannot be expected that any description can convey very distinct ideas of any thing so curious and intricate, yet sufficient will be understood to evince how surprising a piece of mechanical ingenuity this vehicle really is ; for the convenience, however, of the public, the elaborate and costly articles which the carriage contained, have been arranged in separate compartments.

It is impossible to refer to this acquisition without feeling a patriotic exultation, in regarding it as one of the proud results of that great achievement, which the wisdom of British councils had planned ; and the valour of British arms had accomplished.

During the long series of melancholy years, in which anarchy spread its desolation and terrors throughout Europe, the hopes and energies of England remained unshaken. Had our country participated in the general dismay that overspread other nations, the civilized world would at this hour have continued under the dominion of usurped authority ; but on every occasion, an example of dignity and of firmness was exhibited by Great Britain to the other states of Europe : in the hope that they would partake of the dauntless spirit, by which she had been animated. Efforts were made at various times to resist the career of wild ambition and unrelenting desolation ; but the efforts were ineffectual, because they were uncombined.

At length the wisdom of the British Government formed and cemented an union of interests, and of exertions. The powers of Europe entered into an alliance upon principles that could not be undermined ; and hope descended upon the earth on the beams of dawning victory.

Every one is acquainted with the progress of those events,
by

by which the ancient monarchy of France was restored to its prescriptive dignities. But the brightest of human scenes, are liable to be shaded by unpropitious objects ; and in the very time when peace seemed about to reside once more among mankind, new convulsion began to spread its mischief.

If England had then seceded from the great cause of Europe, it is not difficult to conjecture what would have been the result. Her rulers again applied their comprehensive minds to the new exigence ; and her warriors placed themselves as the bulwark of liberty and of man. That the British claim to the everlasting gratitude of the world might be of paramount strength, it has become difficult to decide, whether the consummate wisdom of our government, or the transcendent prowess of our soldiers, is entitled to the greater admiration.

Our army took the field under the guidance of a chief, to whose skill, as well as to whose valour, the former deliverance of Europe had been justly attributed. In him were united all the various powers that his high station and awful duties could require. Europe regarded him with veneration. Britain regarded him with confidence ! He left our shores with an eradicated brow ; for the pride of his country rested upon his head. He landed upon the continent, amidst the hopes and prayers and benedictions of the aged, the wise, and the good : for the saviour of Spain and Portugal moved upon their soil.

What he accomplished will never be forgotten. Even the ingratitude of mankind will never be unmindful of the field of Waterloo : and justice will, herself, record the name of WELLINGTON, in characters of eternal splendour. But the genius of IRELAND will inscribe the hero on the hearts of all her sons ; so, that whilst they exult with the pride of being his countrymen, they may emulate the glory of being worthy the distinction.

In approaching this carriage, an immediate connection is formed with the greatest events and persons, that the world
ever

ever beheld. Its former possessor was the man who affected to deride our illustrious chieftain: "*We have not met,*" said Napoleon, when the Duke of Wellington was mentioned to him. Since that time, *they have met!* and should an unconscious being inquire, "what was the result," show this chariot! show the articles—costly and elaborate as they are—that are around the room! Show the careful ostentation with which, even the most minute of them is distinguished by the shadowy diadem, and the powerless "N.!" These trappings of assumed Imperialism, no longer the gaze of trembling nations; but the humbled trophies for victorious eyes to examine—will give the proud answer.

It was after British intrepidity had for ever decided the fortune of Bonaparte, that he went to this carriage for the purpose of escaping from the tumult and danger that pressed upon him from almost every side. The Prussians, who had been but little able to assist during the continuance of the battle, most opportunely assisted in accelerating the catastrophe of the day; and in collecting spoils from the enemy whom they were dispersing and destroying.

The veteran and illustrious Blücher was foremost in the pursuit. Various commands were deputed to different officers, so that no retreat should be left for the convenient escape of the enemy. Among these was a small corps which was placed under the direction of Major Von Keller. This excellent and able officer, in pursuance of his instructions, arrived at the town of Jenappe, at eleven o'clock, on the night of the 18th of June. The town was blocked up and barricaded, to prevent the intrusion of the pursuing victors. It was also filled with French military, who maintained a constant firing of artillery and musketry against the Prussian soldiers. The troops were not to be intimidated: but immediately took the place by storm. Near to the entrance they met with this travelling carriage of Bonaparte having six horses, and the coachman and postillion. The Major,

full

full of expectation that the flying Bonaparte was now in his possession, ordered the coachman and postillion to stop, but as they did not obey, the latter was immediately killed, together with the two foremost horses : and the coachman was cut down by the Major himself. The marks of the sabre still remain upon one of the carriage springs. The gallant Prussian then forced open one of the doors of the carriage ; but, in the interval, Napoleon had escaped by the opposite door ; and thus disappointed the triumphant hopes of this gallant officer. Such, however, was the haste of the Ex-Emperor, that he dropped his hat, his sword, and his mantle, and they were afterwards picked up in the road.

Little can be added to the description of this most curious object, and the account of its capture. The various reflections that an Englishman will entertain in viewing this vehicle need not be enumerated ; and even if the attempt were to be made, it would be an unavailing endeavour to find expressions correspondent to those hearts that participate in the glory and blessings of that proud day of which this carriage is so memorable a trophy.

It is not necessary for me to enter into the particular circumstances under which this singular capture was made by Major-Baron Von Keller. We may therefore conclude with the following catalogue of the various articles belonging to the late Emperor of France, ranged according to the numerical order in which they are placed for exhibition.

1. The carriage, as already described.
2. Four of the horses that drew this carriage ; they are stout Normans, of a dark brown colour.
3. A toilette, or dressing-box ; it contained, besides the usual requisites, upwards of one hundred articles, most of which are of solid gold, including a magnificent service for tea, coffee, and chocolate, with plates, candlesticks, large knives, forks, and spoons, a spirit lamp for making breakfast in the carriage, gold case for Napoleons, a looking-glass, a large gold wash-basin, variety of essence bottles, perfumes, and an almost

almost infinite variety of minute articles, down to pins, needles, thread, and silk: each of these are fitted into recesses, most ingeniously contrived, made in the solid wood, in which they are packed close together, and many of them in each other, in such a small compass, that on seeing them arranged, as they are at present, in three large cases, it appears impossible for them ever to have been put together in so small a compass. At the bottom of this toilette-box are divided recesses, in which were found two thousand gold Napoleons; and in the top were writing materials, the looking-glass, combs, &c. The front of this extremely elegant little case exhibits the marks of violence by which it was opened with an axe.

3, 4, and 5, are the glass cases, containing the articles taken out of the toilette-box, and described above. The first is lined with a magnificent saddle-cloth belonging to Jerome Bonaparte, taken at Jenappe the same night the carriage was captured; it is of crimson velvet, superbly embroidered with a border of roses in plates of gold, and covered with bees; in the centre a J. surrounded by a wreath of laurel, and surmounted with the imperial crown, in gold, enriched with diamonds: the whole is bordered with a rich bullion fringe.

There are, besides the various articles found in this dressing-case, several other matters in glass cases, &c. as a diamond snuff-box, a valuable time-piece, camp bedstead, bedding, &c. Also spurs, pistols, &c. &c.

Having dwelt so long on this portion of Mr. Bullock's Museum, I must content myself with a very brief view of the remainder.*

The

* Prefixed to the Catalogue of the curiosities in this Museum is a list of the names of the royal, noble, and other great and learned contributors to this collection. At the head of the list, which nearly fills six duodecimo pages, are—Her Majesty, the Queen, Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York.

The Catalogue contains, first, a list of sundry articles from the Sandwich Islands, as dresses, domestic, warlike, and other implements, idols, ornaments, fishing tackle, &c. Many of them presented by Sir Joseph Banks.

2dly. *Curiosities from North and South America*, of a similar use and character to those of the Sandwich Islands.

3dly. *African Curiosities*, consisting also of similar articles.

4thly. *Works of Art*: paintings, sculpture, models, &c. both of foreign and British production. The collections in Natural History are extremely extensive, interesting, and well selected. The Ornithological department, in particular, is very copious, containing an immense number of species, arranged according to the Linnæan classification, and in a capital state of preservation.

5thly. *Amphibious Animals* in great variety.

6thly. *Serpents*: about two hundred different kinds are exhibited here in their natural positions, with the English and Linnæan names attached to them.

7thly. *Fishes* in almost endless variety.

8thly. *Insects*: about five hundred of the most remarkable for their beauty of colours, extraordinary form, or singularity of manner or economy.

9thly. *Shells*, a portion of which, we are told, once belonged to the celebrated Sir Charles Linnæus, whose autograph is enclosed in the small bell-glass which contains them.

10thly. *Zoophytes*; consisting of a rich and numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of the marine world, disposed in such a manner as they may be supposed to exist in the bottom of their native element.

11thly. *Minerals*, of various kinds; among which is a fine specimen of crystallized iron ore, with an iridescent surface, from the Island of Elba on the coast of Tuscany. Here also is a model of the *Pigot Diamond*.

12thly. *Miscellaneous Articles*, containing, among other things, several mummies, non-descript animals, bones, &c.

The Catalogue next enumerates an immense variety of articles in natural history contained in a portion of the Museum, called *The Pantherion*, intended to display the whole of the known quadrupeds in a manner that will convey a more perfect idea of their haunts and mode of life than has hitherto been done, keeping them at the same time in their classic arrangement, and preserving them from the injury of dust and air. It occupies an extensive apartment, nearly forty feet high, erected for the purpose. The visitor is introduced through a basaltic cavern (similar to the Giant's Causeway, or Fingall's Cave, in the Isle of Staffa,) into an Indian hut, situated in a tropical forest, in which are displayed most of the quadrupeds described by naturalists, with models from nature, or the best authorities, of the trees and other vegetable productions of the torrid climes, remarkable for the richness or beauty of their fruit, or the singularity of their foliage.

Besides the quadrupeds, are several seals, and other aquatic animals; also a choice collection of botanical subjects, apparently growing in their natural state.

Such is a very feint outline of the contents of this most interesting Museum; and certainly no small share of praise is due to Mr. Bullock for his zeal, perseverance, and skill in the collection, preservation, and arrangement of such an immense collection of valuable curiosities.

A new and capacious room has lately been fitted for the exhibition of works of art. This is on the ground floor, and is designed for the reception, exhibition, and sale, by commission, of every article connected with the Fine Arts, Antiquity, and Natural History. Several antique marbles, mosaic floors, &c. lately brought from Rome and Florence, by the proprietor, already grace this part of the Museum; and here is exhibited a noble picture, twenty-six feet long, of *The Judgment of Brutus upon his Sons*, lately brought by the proprietor from the Louvre. It is said to be the work of the President of the Academy at

Rome,

Rome, by way of rival of the works of our own President, West, in London.

Jermyn Street runs parallel with Piccadilly from St. James's Street, to the Haymarket, it is a good street, and has many substantial houses. On the north side, near the east end, is *St. James's Market*, an excellent market for butcher's meat, occupying a considerable space of ground. *Jermyn Street* owes its name to the brave Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, who also gave name to *St. Alban's Street*, running parallel with *Market Lane* from the Market to Pall Mall. The Earl had a house at the head of the street bearing the name of his earldom. He was supposed to have been privately married to the Queen Dowager of Charles, Henrietta Maria, who "ruled the first husband, a king; but the second, a subject, ruled her."*. Her fear of him was long observed before the nearness of her connection was discovered.

The alterations and improvements in this part of the metropolis are now† going on with great rapidity. The workmen have extended their labours from Carlton House to St. James's Market. On the south-west side all the houses are nearly demolished; and by the time this account shall have met the public eye, the whole will be levelled with the ground. St. James's Market itself will next be destroyed. The Gun Tavern, in Jermyn Street, is nearly pulled down, for the purpose of breaking a line into Piccadilly. Here the progress of improvement will be extremely rapid; and from the ruins a pile of building will almost suddenly arise, which will astonish the foreign as well as the native artists.

A spacious site has been selected to finish the grand outline from Carlton House, the leading feature of which is to be a noble College. The Surveyor has very lately been employed in measuring the ground. This is intended for the *New College of Physicians*,

* Pennant.

† April 17, 1816.

Physician, which will resemble that most noble and beautiful erection in Lincoln's Inn Fields, called *Surgeon's Hall*, of which the reader shall have an account in a subsequent part of this work. This will be a great ornament to the perspective view of the Regent's Palace.*

At the top of the Haymarket should be noticed *Weeks's Museum*, erected on the plan of the celebrated Mr. Cox's, but I believe has not, as yet, been completed. The grand room, which is 107 feet long, and thirty high, is entirely covered with blue satin, and contains a variety of most curious articles of ingenious mechanism. The architect was Wyatt; the painting on the ceiling by Rebecca and Singleton. The most curious articles are the Tarantula Spider, and the Bird of Paradise, in a minute compass, the work of the proprietor. I fear, however, this pleasing exhibition does not meet with its merited notice and success.

Retrograding in a north-easterly direction, we commence a route that shall take in the whole of that part of Westminster extending from Soho in the east, to Tyburn Turnpike in the west; as also the whole of that immense mass of streets and squares between Oxford Street and Piccadilly, north and south.

SOHO is an extensive tract of ground, occupied by numerous streets in the neighbourhood of Leicester Fields, up to Oxford Street, and abutting on Golden Square on the western side.

Of the parish church of St. Anne, an account has already been given: the next object of importance is SOHO SQUARE. This Square has a very pleasing and somewhat rural appearance. In the centre is a large area within a handsome iron railing, enclosing several trees, shrubs, and a pedestrian statue of King Charles II. at the feet of which are figures emblematical of the Rivers Thames, Trent, Severn, and Humber. They are in a most

PART III. CONTIN.

2 T

wretched

* A plan, by Mr. Nash, for erecting this public edifice in the King's Mews, has been rejected, and the above site fixed upon.

wretched mutilated state; and the inscriptions on the base of the pedestal quite illegible.

At the north-east corner is the house which formerly belonged to the Earls of Carlisle, and which subsequently became a place of resort for masquerades, balls, assemblies, &c. The grand saloon was converted into a Roman Catholic Chapel, and is now called *St. Patrick's Chapel*.

This Square has recently risen into considerable notice, by a very extensive, novel, and curious establishment, founded by John Trotter, Esq. a gentleman of considerable opulence and respectability, residing in this place. This Institution is denominated a BAZAAR, a well-known Oriental term for a kind of mixed fair or market.

The premises (originally used by the Store-Keeper-General, and part of which are now occupied by this concern,) are very commodious and spacious, containing a space of nearly 300 feet by 130, from the Square to Dean Street, on one hand, and to Oxford Street on the other, consisting of several rooms, conveniently and comfortably fitted up with handsome mahogany counters, extending not only round the sides, but in the lower and upper rooms, forming a parallelogram in the middle. These counters, having, at proper distances, flaps, or falling-doors, are in contiguity with each other, but are respectively distinguished by a small groove at a distance of every four feet of counter, the pannels of which are numbered with conspicuous figures.

The first room, which is entered from the Square, is sixty-two feet long, and thirty-six broad. The walls are hung with red cloth; and at the ends are large mirrors, a conspicuous clock, fires-places, &c. On the sides of the beams running along the whole room, are painted, in very large characters, the following inscriptions:

“ Persons in distressed circumstances, desirous of exhibiting articles of ingenuity or value for sale, may here deposit them for that purpose, *gratis*.”

“ Artists,

“ Artists, ingenious mechanics, or others, desirous of exhibiting their works, or other articles of value for sale, may here deposit them, and select trusty agents to vend them.”

“ *Observe*: That no goods are allowed to be sold in the Bazaar that are of foreign produce or manufacture, without special leave in writing.”

“ *Observe*: That no abatement can be made from the ready-money price affixed to each article exhibited for sale.”

These respective inscriptions are common to the other rooms. A door, from the north-west corner of this room leads into apartments for watchmen; also to the yard behind the premises, and to a kitchen extending the whole length of the building. This kitchen is furnished with dining-tables, fifty feet in length, cooking apparatus, &c. A stove, on a singular principle, sending forth several streams of heat, is placed in the centre; there are also clothes-pegs for drying the cloaks and bonnets of the persons employed above, on wet days. A man and woman cook dress victuals, and sell them out as in a cook-shop, to such of the persons belonging to the Bazaar as choose to dine, which they may do at an easy rate. Exceedingly strong rooms, iron lockers, and every other necessary and secure convenience for such an extensive establishment, are amply provided for the fair tenants of these premises.

Returning from the kitchen to the first or lower room, we turn to the right through an archway, nine feet and a half wide, to a lobby 23 feet square. This is at the foot of the stairs; and from thence we enter a passage, having a light at each end. In this passage a watchman is every night walking up and down, and here, himself unseen, he can see over the whole premises almost at one view. This, in the day-time, is occupied by a dealer in trees, shrubs, plants, flowers, &c. and forms a beautiful grotto: there is also a kind of Parterre, $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and nearly 15 broad, in the yard behind.

The staircase is six feet wide, and of easy ascent. At the top is a Gallery, 34 feet wide, and eight long, connecting two rooms; that to the front, of the same size as the one already described below; the other, looking into Dean Street, is 38 feet long, and 27 wide. Counters run along the sides of the Gallery.

From this east room is entered "The Ladies Dressing-Room," elegantly furnished with such articles as are necessary for that purpose. It is 12 by 13 feet in extent.

The small portion of these very extensive premises at present occupied, contain 750 feet of counter, besides the *Grotto*, and are amply lighted from twenty-eight very large windows.

The conditions of admission, or terms of eligibility to a counter in this Bazaar, will be best understood by an abstract of the printed letter which is given to persons who make application for that purpose:

"As respectability, moral character, and good temper, are not only essential, but *indispensible*, to the prosperity of all those persons who may sit in the Bazaar; and as you have applied for permission to do so, this is to require of you to produce here the testimony of respectable persons, who are perfectly competent to speak to the particulars detailed on the other side of this sheet."

These particulars state that the persons so recommending, having been long and intimately acquainted with the applicant, do certify, under their own hands, that she is "truly respectable and good tempered, and that her moral character is irreproachable, and her honesty unquestionable."

The divisions into which this printed sheet or schedule is divided are seventeen in number; so that every person who has a seat in the Bazaar, comes thus strongly recommended by seventeen respectable persons.

When the person so recommended has obtained a counter, she pays, daily, three-pence for every foot in length, or about a penny farthing *per* square foot daily; and is not required to hold her situation more than from day to day.

The rules by which this concern is governed are few and simple; but absolutely necessary for that good government and order which are essential to the well-being of the whole community.

Every article is labelled, with a printed number of its lowest selling price; hence much business is here transacted in few words; and on no account are the traders allowed to solicit custom from any one.

No person, not even the nearest relatives of the persons having counters in the Bazaar, are allowed, on any account, to lounge, converse, or hold any chat with their friends across the counter; nor, on any account, to go behind the counter. And here it is proper to state, that every person having a counter is required to have a substitute, who must also produce *seventeen* respectable references as to character, &c. This regulation has been adopted to prevent any counter from becoming suddenly vacant through accident, sickness, &c. &c. None but females are admitted, with the exception of two men only.

Two porters stand at the outside of the doors, to prevent the intrusion of dirty, ill-dressed, or ill-behaved persons, and children in arms.

There are various other internal regulations not necessary to be detailed in this place; and the whole are under the controul and direction of the proprietor himself, assisted by an active, polite, and trust-worthy female, who constantly promenades the rooms, gives instructions to them as to their behaviour, and sees, generally, that every thing is conducted with becoming order, decency, and good manners; for unless the most rigid discipline, as at present, is kept up, this fine establishment, and most benevolent and useful undertaking will degenerate into a great evil.

There are at present one hundred females, who have each a substitute, employed in these rooms, and a more pleasing and novel effect can hardly be imagined than is here produced by the sight of these elegant little shops, filled with every species of light goods, works of art, and female ingenuity in general; books, jewellery, ornaments, implements of iron, brass, copper,

lead; also perfumery and pastry, &c. All articles of female dress, Manchester goods, linens, &c. &c. are here exhibited in endless variety. In short few articles of common or elegant consumption are omitted in this most interesting depository.

Thus novelty and variety draws together many thousands of the nobility and gentry from all parts of the town; and this part of the Square, at some times of the day, is filled with carriages, and crowding customers, occasional visitors, &c.

In concluding this description of the Bazaar, it is proper to state more in detail the objects and advantages of this establishment.

The employment of females of undisputed character, whose habits of life render them unsuitable to fill places as servants; and who either already have, or are anxious to acquire, a knowledge of trade, is not one of the least of its advantages. This idea, though not specifically stated, as far as I can learn, appears to belong more particularly to the employment and encouragement of the widows of inferior naval and military officers; to the widows and daughters of poor clergymen; to respectable shopkeepers, who having large families, have no means of giving employment to their daughters so that they may themselves acquire habits of trade, and those attentions, in a large city or populous town, which are essential to success in business, and the necessary duties of a counter.

In this establishment, governed and regulated according to principles and rules so well calculated to produce beneficial effects, these females will imperceptibly, and by experience, learn, that politeness and attention; assiduity and vigilance; honesty and punctuality; cleanliness and order; good temper and a spirit of forbearance; industry and perseverance must infallibly ensure success in their pursuits. They will soon discover that such of their neighbours who pursue a different line of conduct; who assume the airs, the dress, the language, and the haughtiness of persons of fashion and gaiety, however they may become the gazing stock of the young and the thoughtless, do not ultimately
succeed

succeed in business. The sober part of the community, the genuine customers, will smile and walk on to those counters where they will be in no danger of being over-awed by the finery or finical garrulousness of shop-women, who appear to have placed themselves behind the counter rather as ornaments and decorative appendages to the shop, than as servants to accommodate and oblige their customers.

An attentive person, in these Bazaars, will readily perceive also that irregularity and coarseness are still more adverse to success in business than even the tinsel politeness, or upstart *hauteur* which I have just been reprobating. In short, this establishment may be fairly called a School for Trade, in which, by immediate observation and experience, the young shop-keeper will learn the most valuable lessons, and acquire the greatest facilities of business.

But I conceive that an establishment like this should be regarded also as a school of morality; and that for the same reasons as it is one of trade. Example is every thing, when the heart is not corrupt; and here are examples of the value of character every where surrounding you: here is neither time nor opportunity for the exercise of levity—all is business, and laudable emulation. Nothing but activity and attention to order will succeed here. Through the day the mind is occupied by useful pursuits and beneficial schemes; and where idleness has no encouragement; but little is the tempter's chance of super-inducing vice.

The articles sold in this Bazaar, I perceive, are light goods; many of them the actual manufacture of the females, (or their friends,) who vend them. Hence, how ample a field is here opened for the exercise of ingenuity! How many wives, widows, and daughters of clergymen and school-masters, of professional men, and others in this country, are there, who would employ their ingenuity and education in the works of the needle, the pen, or the pencil, if they knew how to dispose of the fruit

of their labours to advantage! Here, then, a door is open for them: let them invent and work, and their labour will not be in vain. Agents, of undoubted honesty, zeal, and experience, are here stationed, who without risk, almost without care and anxiety; whose rent and taxes are paid every night before they sleep; and who have an interest and a character to support by their own industry and fidelity, will find a ready sale for those works of ingenuity and taste which the daughter of the parish curate had produced for this purpose.

But another advantage of this establishment is the equalization of rents and situations. The poor, but industrious female, with ten pounds; nay, as an agent, with as many shillings, may here have all the advantages of the person who, loaded with ten thousand cares, and subject to innumerable risks, embarks a capital of 1500*l.* or 2000*l.* in obtaining a front shop in some populous fashionable street of this great metropolis. I have not room to enlarge upon this topic: the intelligent reader will readily conceive the advantages of the one, and the often fatal consequences of the other. Neither can I dwell upon the advantages of establishments like this in the lessening of bankruptcies and other insolvencies. The trader of small capital, having a large house over a diminutive counter, in a public street, may live; but should his customers fall off, or a more opulent neighbour oppose him, his rent and taxes will soon weigh him down, and plunge him headlong to that common goal of all needy speculatists, the Gazette. It is unnecessary to say, that in this place no such a consequence can possibly follow. A fair price, a good article, and a ready-money market, are infallible barriers against the dangers and miseries of insolvency.

I will mention only one or two other advantages of this establishment.

It is a perpetual register for character; so that should a female not succeed to her wishes or expectations in the Bazaar as a trader, in the archives of this house are deposited the records.

records of her character, to which at all times she can refer. Again: as emulation and competition are the soul of perfection in the manufacture of all articles of general consumption, the contiguity and variety of these shops, afford the greatest security, that here the public will be served on reasonable terms, and with the best of articles.

Lastly, That a constant succession of customers may be rationally expected here, several reasons might be urged. At present the novelty of the thing secures this; but it is no trifling consideration, that as there are at present upwards of two hundred persons, who have on their admission personally interested at least fifteen persons each in her success, no fewer than three thousand persons are at once, more or less, directly concerned for the prosperity of the Bazaar. This is no wild theory---no waking dream; but is capable of even farther illustration: these three thousand persons will naturally recommend the establishment to their friends; and thus should a very small tithe of these interested persons attend this great and busy market, what a concourse of people may rationally be expected. Let therefore the novelty decay, the interest will remain; and so long as a strict discipline is observed, and a rigid adherence to the rules already laid down is executed from these dealers, nothing but the strong arm of power can ever crush an institution like this.

There are various other establishments, bearing the same name, in different parts of the metropolis: St. James's Street, Pall Mall, Piccadilly, Bond Street, Leicester Square, The Strand, Fleet Street, Holborn, and even Moorfields, have each their Bazaars. I have been over the whole of them, and have enquired into their internal regulations; but am sorry to find that not one of them appear to be founded on those broad, moral, and philosophical principles, which, in my opinion, are essential to their success, and to their value as establishments of national utility. Let them be conducted on such principles as I have just been describing, and the more extended the better: on other principles,

ples, I tremble for their fate, and augur but little of their duration or real utility.

It gives me great pleasure to be the first historian of London to record the history, and portray the character of this valuable institution.*

The private house of the founder adjoins the Bazaar. The interior deserves notice, for the neatness and elegance of its finishings. The finely sculptured chimney-piece, of white marble, by *Chere*, is a piece of exquisite workmanship, every way worthy of that eminent artist. Over it, in the pannel, is an excellent painting by *Canaletti*.

This Square also derives celebrity from being the town residence of the venerable and excellent SIR JOSEPH BANKS, whose whole life has been supereminently devoted to science, and the diffusion of almost every branch of useful knowledge.

The Square was formerly called King Square; and I believe some efforts have been made to have that name revived: it occupies about three acres, but has been greatly altered since the original disposition of the ground: then a fountain of four streams fell into a bason in the centre; where now stands the worn out statue already described.† It was once called *Monmouth Square*, the Duke of Monmouth living in the second house; and there is a tradition, that, on the death of the Duke, his admirers changed it to *Soho*, being the word of the day at the battle of Sedgemoor. The house was purchased by Lord Bateman; after which it was let on building leases, and a row of houses erected called *Bateman's Buildings*, on the south side running into Queen Street. The name of the unfortunate Duke is

* Since writing the above, I have met with a well-written letter, by Mr. Jerdan, in the New Monthly Magazine for February, 1816, on this interesting subject, and I have great satisfaction in recommending its perusal to the readers of these sheets. They may also see a pamphlet recently published, intituled "The Bazaar, its origin, nature, and objects explained, in a Letter to the Right Hon. George Rose, M. P."

† Mal. Lond. II. 345.

is still preserved in that of *Monmouth Street*, now, alas, celebrated only for its old clothes, old shops, and shop-cellars.

Dean Street, Greek Street, Gerrard Street, and several others in this neighbourhood, are generally broad and excellent.

In the last of these streets stands *The General Two-Penny Post Office*, the details of which it is not necessary to enter into, after the ample description given in the preceding volume of the *General Post Office* in Lombard Street.

Gerrard Street has also the honour of having in it the house belonging to *The Literary Fund Society*, instituted in the year 1790, for the Relief of Authors in Distress, whose applications are made in writing to the Committee, by whom the fitness of their claims are considered, investigated, and granted in their discretion, and their names are not disclosed: thereby shewing a proper and becoming regard to the feelings of those who may be so unfortunate as to require their aid.

This Institution originated with a society of men of letters, from a circumstance which occurred in the year 1788, to Floyer Sydenham, “ the ingenious translator of Plato, revered for his knowledge, and beloved for his candour and gentleness, but who died in consequence of having been arrested and detained for a debt to a victualler, who had for some time furnished his frugal dinner.”

Some obstacles, however, opposed themselves to the execution of their plan till May, 1799, when another Society was formed, whose active endeavours, assisted by the Rev. David Williams, and the present venerable and worthy antiquary, Mr. John Nichols, soon produced a permanent establishment. In the course of fourteen years, 2,477*l.* 12*s.* were subscribed, by which, besides defraying the necessary expences, 279 cases of distress were relieved.

Not less than ten or five pounds are assigned in ordinary cases; but in some instances much larger sums are granted.

The Linnæan Society's house is also in Gerrard Street. This

Society was founded in the year 1788 ; and incorporated in 1802. The name by which it is denominated sufficiently points out the object for which it was established : that of promoting the study and knowledge of Natural History ; particularly that branch of it for which Linnæus was so justly celebrated : the pleasing and useful science of botany

We must now hasten our route towards the western extremity of the metropolis, noticing only such objects as appear to be of the most importance and interest.

Leaving *Golden Square* and Great Marlborough Street on the left, we enter *Argyle Street*, concerning which, in the General Evening Post of Sept. 23, 1736, we find the following account:—"Two rows of fine houses are building from the end of Great Marlborough Street through the waste ground and his Grace the Duke of Argyle's Gardens into Oxford Road, from the middle of which new building a fine street is to be made through his Grace's house, King Street, and Swallow Street, to the end of Hanover Street, Brook Street, and the north part of Grosvenor Square, the middle of his Grace's house being pulled down for that purpose ; and the two wings lately added to his house are to be the corners of the street which is now building."

This plan was carried into effect, and we have now a very handsome and fashionable street, in which, within these few years, have been established an institution, called *The Fashionable Institution*, founded by Colonel Greville. *The Argyle Rooms*, as they are called, are fitted up in a style of great magnificence. Corinthian pillars, illuminated with gilt lamps, grace the entrance and lobbies.

The ground-floor consists of three very extensive rooms ; the first of which is hung with scarlet drapery ; the drapery of the second is a rich salmon colour, lined with pea-green ; the third, though inferior to the others, is nevertheless finished in a capital style ; and the whole is most brilliantly lighted up.

The Grand Saloon is of an oblong form, with elliptical terminations,

nations, and is used for the purpose of theatrical representations, and also as a ball-room; and for that dubious species of amusement called masquerades.

Over and above the entrance, on each side, are three tiers of boxes, amounting in the whole to about four and twenty. The first range above the ground tier is ornamented with elegant antique bass-reliefs in bronze; the upper tier is of ætherial blue, decorated with scrolls in stone colour, and both are enclosed with scrolls in rich gold mouldings.

Over each box is a beautiful circular bronze chandelier, with cut-glass pendants: the draperies are of scarlet; and the supporters between the boxes represent the Roman ox, and fasces, in bronze and gold.

At the opposite end are the orchestra and stage, over which is the following appropriate motto: "*Sollicitæ jucunda oblivio vitæ.*" The walls of the middle space, of an ample size, are superbly ornamented with ranges of Corinthian pillars, representing porphyry with gold capitals. On the intermediate pannels, which are surrounded with borders of blue and gold, are bass-reliefs, in stone colour, as large as life, the subjects of which are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are placed there.

On each side of this magnificent room are tiers of benches, covered with scarlet, over which are suspended eight superb glass chandeliers; and the whole internal space is marked out with chalk, in the most fanciful manner.

Contiguous to this are a refectory, painted with landscapes, and wreathes of flowers; and a billiard-room, fitted up with similar neatness.

On the other side is a spacious, chamber appropriated to card-parties, the ceiling of which is richly painted, and the windows are hung with scarlet drapery. Adjoining is a small apartment called the blue room, decorated in a most pleasing and elegant style. The drapery is of light blue; and the sofas with which the room is completely surrounded, are all of the same colour.

The walls are ornamented with much fancy, to harmonize with the furniture; and in the middle of the ceiling, which represents the open sky, is an eagle suspending a chandelier of bronze and gold.

Since these rooms were first opened, some very valuable additions have been made to them, and the Institution is calculated, in the most admirable manner, to combine pleasure with utility, and elegance with convenience.

Golden Square is about one-eighth part of a mile north of Piccadilly, along Air Street, Francis Street, and George Street. It was once called *Gelding Square*, from the sign of a neighbouring inn; but the inhabitants, disgusted with so vulgar an appellation, changed it to its present name. The access to it is dirty; and it has altogether no very high claims to distinction for its beauty or magnificence. It was built soon after the Revolution of 1688, in what were then called *The Pest-House Fields*, which remained a dirty waste till within these comparatively few years, when *Carnaby Market* occupied much of the western portion of this tract.

In Pest-House Fields the Lord Craven built a Lazaretto, which, during the dreadful plague of 1665, was used as a *pest-house*, and hence arose the name. His lordship boldly facing the danger, remained in London during that great calamity; and, as it has been observed of him, “braved the fury of the pestilence with the same coolness as he fought the battles of his beloved mistress, Elizabeth, titular Queen of Bohemia; or mounted the tremendous breach of Creutznach. He was the intrepid soldier, the gallant lover, and the genuine patriot.”

Crossing *Swallow Street*, in which is a Scots Presbyterian Meeting House, we reach a Square of a very different character to the one just mentioned: it is HANOVER SQUARE. This was entirely unbuilt in the year 1716; but its name is mentioned in the Plans of London of the year 1720, and was built soon after the accession of the present family to the throne of these kingdoms. Both here, and in George Street adjoining,
there

there are several specimens of the German style of building. The Square occupies a space of about two acres; the middle is enclosed with a handsome iron railing.

In a periodical publication of early date,* appears the following paragraph: "Not far from Tavistock Street lives a man, by profession a measurer and surveyor: this fellow is everlastingly boasting of himself, and vapouring of his performance, and has the boldness to style himself the prince of that calling. If towards being a prince of a trade, it is necessary to make himself wealthy and great, by undoing all that are subject to his management, he richly deserves the name; for you must understand, that, as among authors, there is a *cacoethes scribendi*, so there is a *ædificandi cacoethes*, or an itch of building, that prevails much among our tribe that dabble in mortar. All the raw and inexperienced workmen that lie under this evil, have been drawn by this boaster to buildings about *Hanover Square*, till they have built themselves quite out of doors in this part of the world, and so are obliged to cross the water to another climate, and take up their lodgings in the streets adjacent to Mint-Square, where they still rear their palaces in their imaginations, and metamorphose themselves into that species of men called castle-builders; and there they and their families fill their mouths with curses against this their projecting prince."

In the same publication of the preceding year, are the following observations: "Round about the New Square, which is building near Oxford Road, [now Oxford Street,] there are so many other edifices, that a whole magnificent city seems to be risen out of the ground, that one would wonder how it should find a new set of inhabitants. It is said it will be called by the name of Hanover Square. The chief persons that we hear of who are to inhabit that place when it is finished, having bought houses, are these following: The Lord Cadogan, a General, General Carpenter, General Wills, General Evans, General Pepper, the two General Stuarts, and several others, whose names

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* The Weekly Medley for Sept. 1718.

we have not been able to learn. On the opposite side of the way, towards Mary-le-bone, which seems a higher and finer situation, is marked out a very spacious and noble square, and many streets that are to form avenues to it. This Square we hear is to be called *Oxford Square*; and that ground has been taken to build houses on it by the Right Honourable Lords, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Harcourt, the Lord Harley, and several other noble peers."

Many "projecting princes" have sprung up since the year 1718, as the present state of this neighbourhood will amply demonstrate.

BERKELEY SQUARE is situate on the north side of Piccadilly. Mr. Malcolm observes, that the circumstance of its being on one of those few descents within London, renders it worthy of notice, rather than any magnificence in the buildings. The whole south side is occupied by the wall of an extensive garden, in the midst of which is a large stone house of heavy proportions, built by the Earl of Bute, *circa* 1765, and sold incomplete to the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, for 22,000*l*. It is now called *LANSDOWNE HOUSE*,* and belongs to the present Marquis of that name. The front is white, and is ornamented with Ionic pillars, and a pediment, which is just observed peeping above the rich foliage by which it is surrounded; giving the whole a very pleasing effect, and making a beautiful termination of the Square. It was built by Adams, and is an excellent piece of architecture. The interior is enriched with whatever is requisite to the mansion of such an enlightened nobleman as the present proprietor. The late Lord collected a rich library of books and valuable manuscripts, the latter of which have been purchased by Parliament, and are now lodged in the British Museum.

In the centre of the Square, which contains three acres of ground, is a most gigantic equestrian statue of his present Majesty

* See the annexed plate.

Majesty George III. by Wilton. It stands on a clumsy pedestal, and was made about the year 1766.

On the East side of the Square is a handsome street called *Bruton Street*; the north side, it is true, is but indifferently occupied by tradesmen's shops; but the west side is in a style of magnificence and grandeur, which, in my opinion, but ill accords with Mr. Malcolm's remark above quoted. On this side are Hill Street, and Charles Street, both handsome, with stately houses.

At the south-east corner of Berkeley Square is *Hay Hill*, commencing about four houses from the Square. It is very steep, and has several large houses on the summit; but their size is the only external recommendation they possess.

Hay Hill was granted to the Speaker of the House of Commons by Queen Anne,* but is not hereditary in that office. This grant occasioned great alarms amongst that species of politicians who see bribery and corruption in every royal act; and they exclaimed against the parties so vehemently, that the Speaker sold the gift, and gave the amount of the purchase money to the poor. Since that period it has been possessed by the Pomfret family, and sold, previous to 1769, for 20,000*l*.†

At the top of Charles Street is John Street Chapel, a chapel of ease to St. George's, Hanover Square.

Previous to the completion of the houses between New Bond Street and Hyde Park, they were called Grosvenor Buildings; but, in the month of July, 1725, Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. (who was in right of the manor of Wimondham, Herts, Grand Cup-bearer at the coronation of George II. and died 1732,) assembled his tenants, and the persons employed in the buildings, to a splendid entertainment, when he named the various streets. At the same period he erected the gate in Hyde Park, now called by his name. Sir Richard, says Mr. Malcolm, was as great a builder as the Duke of Bedford; and to him GROSVENOR

PART III. CONTIN.

2 U

SQUARE

* Annual Register for 1769.

† Malcolm, IV. 331.

SQUARE owes its origin. It is on the south side of Oxford Street, and contains six acres of ground. The houses by which it is surrounded, are, though not uniform, extremely magnificent. The fronts are built partly of stone, but some are of brick and stone, and others of rubbed brick, with only their quoins, facios, windows, and door-cases of stone.

In the centre is a spacious garden, laid out by Kent. The disposition of the walks, and the distribution of the shrubs and trees, are pleasing, and have a picturesque effect in every point of view; but the gilt equestrian statue of George I. is nearly hidden by the neighbouring foliage. This statue was made by Van Nost, and was erected by Sir Richard Grosvenor in the year 1726, near the redoubt called Oliver's Mount. Some villains in the ensuing March dismembered it in the most shameful manner, and affixed a traiterous paper to the pedestal.*

In the year 1739, the centre house, on the east side of this Square was raffled for, and won by two persons named Hunt and Braithwaite. The possessor valued it at 10,000*l.*; but the winners sold it two months afterwards for 7000*l.* to the Duke of Norfolk.† The house was built by Mr. Simmons, on ground held by Sir Richard Grosvenor for eighty-four years from 1737, at a ground rent of 42*l.* *per annum.*

It has already been remarked, that the houses in this Square are of various kinds of architecture; but those on the East side are of a regular and uniform plan, and greatly superior in effect to the others, though some of the houses on the north side may be more superb.

Mr. Malcolm humourously observes, that his readers must know, that this Square is the very *focus* of fendal grandeur, elegance, fashion, taste, and hospitality; the novel reader must be intimately acquainted with the description of residents within it, when the words Grosvenor Square are to be found in almost every work of that species written in the compass of fifty years past.

Grosvenor

* Mal. Lond. *ut sup.*

† Gent. Mag. 1739.

Grosvenor Street, extends eastward from the Square into New Bond Street, and consists of a great number of excellent houses, the majority of which are inhabited by titled persons and affluent families. Indeed, a bare list of the persons of distinction residing in this neighbourhood would comprehend a great portion of the present British peers. Nearly two hundred persons of title are to be found within a very narrow compass. In Grosvenor Street once resided Sir Paul Methuen, of whom an account is given in the London Chronicle for April, 1757.*

Bond Streets, Old and New, have long been celebrated as a fashionable lounge. These two, in fact, form only one street, tending from Piccadilly on the south, to Oxford Street on the north about half a mile, or somewhat better. In the Weekly Journal for June 1, 1717, it is observed that, "The new buildings between Bond Street and Mary-le-bone go on with all possible diligence; and the houses even lett and sell before they are built. They are already in great forwardness." This evidently alludes to that part now called *New Bond Street*. "Could the builders have supposed their labours would have produced a place so extremely fashionable, they might probably have deviated once at least from their usual parsimony, by making the way rather wider; as it is at present, coaches are greatly impeded in the rapidity of their course, but this is a fortunate circumstance for the Bond Street loungers, who are by this defect granted glimpses of the fashionable and generally titled fair that pass and re-pass from two till five o'clock; and for their accommodation the stand of Hackney coaches was removed, though by straining a point in the power of the Commissioners."

Bond Street does not contain many houses of the nobility, being almost filled with fashionable shops; here are several

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large

* The reader will be both instructed and amused by Mr. Britton's Account of Corsham House, belonging to Paul Methuen, Esq. and left to him, with the fine collection of pictures, by the above named Sir Paul, who died a bachelor in his 85th year, April, 1757.

large rooms occasionally used as exhibition rooms for works of art and other subjects.

In New Bond Street is a shop called *The London Bazar* ;* wherein it would seem the occupants have adopted a happy method of filling up their time, during the slacker hours of business. When I last visited it, two young persons were amusing themselves with shuttlecock ! and I am told the good people have had at least one genteel ball ! This, which would but ill accord with the rigid discipline of some other establishments of this kind, may, notwithstanding, well enough agree with the gaiety and fashion of Bond Street !

In this street also is, or very lately was, an Exhibition of elegantly bound books, and of engravings, drawings, &c. for large and expensive publications. It consists of two or three good rooms, tastefully ornamented.

A few feet eastward of Bond Street, and on the south side of Conduit Street, is *Trinity Chapel*, founded by James II. though not, as Mr. Malcolm observes, in the usual manner. It is well known, he continues, that James wished to restore the Roman Catholic religion, which he himself professed ; but the general opposition to the measure he met with seems to have had but little weight ; and he even endeavoured to force his unwilling subjects by summer encampments of troops on Hounslow Heath, whence he vainly imagined they might be influenced to inflict summary vengeance on the *obstinate* and *heretical* Londoners. Part of his policy lay in attempting the conversion of the army ; to accomplish which he caused the erection of the original Trinity Chapel, constructed on wood, and placed on wheels, that his priests might remove it from one situation to another in the camp. The sequel of this bigoted folly need not be repeated.

* This is the orthography adopted by the proprietor. See " *The Bazaar ; its nature, origin, and object explained, &c. in a Letter to the Right Honorable George Rose, M. P.*" This pamphlet gives a minute description of the Bazaar in Soho Square.

peated.* The king fled from London and his kingdom; but the chapel on the contrary *moved* towards the former, and fixed its permanent residence in the then fields, and north end of Bond Street, where it remained in *statu quo* till 1716, when the *Royal* chapel perished for a Protestant successor, in humble imitation of its master's power.

Dr. Tenison, Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, rebuilt it, (after the determination of a suit in Chancery; and a refusal on the part of the Commissioners for building fifty new churches to make it the site of one of the number,) as a chapel of ease for his numerous parishioners, and for the benefit of the poor."

The neighbourhood of Park Lane, on the north side of Piccadilly, is denominated *May Fair*. Of the origin of the name, as applied to this place, we have the following account: "May Fair was held annually for fourteen days on the north of the present Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly; and commenced on May Day. After the suppression of this fair, the fields were rapidly covered with new buildings, which are far too numerous to particularize, or indeed the many beautiful streets that contain them."

A paragraph in the London Journal of May 27, 1721, says, "The ground on which May Fair formerly stood is marked out for a large square, and several fine streets and houses are built upon it."

The Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Grantham purchased all the waste ground at the upper end of Albemarle and Dover Streets, in 1723, for gardens; and a road there, leading to May Fair, was turned another way."

Carnaby Market and *St. George's Market* are both well supplied with provisions and vegetables.

2 U 3

Mr.

* If this were all that James did, surely it is too much in Mr. Malcolm, thus roundly to charge him with "bigoted folly," merely for building a chapel for the conversion of his soldiers from what he conceived to be a dangerous error to the true religion.

Mr. Lowndes, of the Treasury, obtained a grant in 1720, for erecting a market near Hanover Square, where he was ground-landlord to a great extent. This gentleman died in 1724, when the following lines appeared :

“ No *ways or means* against the Tyrant Death,
 Could *raise supplies* to aid thy *fund* of breath ;
 O Lowndes, it is *enacted* soon or late,
 Each *branch* of Nature must submit to Fate.

Each member of that House where thou didst stand,
 Intent on *credit* with thy *bill* in hand,
 Shall equally this *imposition* bear,
 And in his turn be found *deficient* here.

But trust in Heaven, where *surplusses* of joy
 And endless *produce*, will all cares destroy.
 And mayst thou there, when thy accounts are past,
 Gain a *quictus* which shall ever last.”

We now approach the north-east corner of HYDE PARK, and with it the western extremity of the City of Westminster. But before we commence a new route, let us take some notice of a few other places in the neighbourhood between Oxford Street and Piccadilly.

Returning towards Hanover Square, on the north side is *Harewood House*, which was originally built from an elegant design of the Adams's, for the Duke of Roxburgh. After the death of the original proprietor it was purchased by Lord Harewood, from whom it took its present name. It consists of one or two good houses, occupied at present by Earl Harewood and Lord Lascelles.

Crossing the Square, at the back of Burlington Gardens, are numerous good streets ; particularly Saville Row, Cork Street, and Old and New Burlington Streets. At the end of the latter street is Burlington School, founded by the last Lady Burlington, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of eighty females

females upon the most liberal plan. The south end of Old Burlington Street is occupied by the stately mansion, built by Leoni, for Gay's patron, the Duke of Queensberry; and thence called *Queensberry House*, the proprietor of which was allowed to build, and have a view into Burlington Gardens. Having been some time in a state of dilapidation, and consequently uninhabited, it was purchased by the Earl of Uxbridge, who made several improvements, and gave it the name of *Uxbridge House*.

From this place is an avenue to Old Bond Street, and from thence to *Albemarle Street*, in which is the house belonging to THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, for the encouragement of improvements in Arts and Manufactures. This admirable Institution originated in the year 1799, and was afterwards incorporated by royal charter, under the name and title of *The Royal Institution of Great Britain*, for the "diffusion of knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical improvements." The members consist of three different classes: proprietors, life-subscribers, and annual subscribers. The Institution is governed by a committee of nine members, who are elected by the proprietors: three for three years; three for two years; and three for one year.

Double windows barricade the front of the house, and thus keep out the cold in winter, and the heat in summer. There is a very spacious and elegant lecture-room, designed by Mr. Webster, with another of less size. There are also a library, a news-room, and a conversation-room. In the news-room, besides all the morning and evening papers, the monthly and other periodical publications are regularly taken in, both English, French, and German.

There is a room for what are called "experimental dinners," where the kitchen is fitted up according to the plan recommended in Rumford's Essays, in a very complete manner; and all the fire-places in the house are furnished with the Rumford stoves of different kinds.

Adjoining the kitchen is a large workshop, in which a great number of copper-smiths, braziers, and other workmen, were some time ago constantly employed making saucepans, roasters, &c. under the direction of the Count; these were all stamp'd with the arms of the Institution, and sold in a part of the building appropriated to that purpose.

Over the workshop is a large room for the reception of such models of machinery as may be presented to the Institution.

Here are several professors, who read lectures on natural history, chemistry, the arts, &c.

Clarges House stood on the site of the present street of that name, which, with Bolton Street and Half-Moon Street, lead to May Fields, already briefly mentioned. This part was originally called *Brook Fields*; and when the ancient fair, granted by Edward I. to St. James's Hospital, ceased, on account of the dissolution of that hospital, and the increase of buildings, the fair was removed to Brook Field, and assumed the name of May Fair, for the reason before stated.

In process of time this resort of low company was productive of such disorders, that, in the year 1708, the following presentment was made to the Grand Jury of Westminster, for the body of the county of Middlesex:

“ That being sensible of their duty to make presentment of such matters and things as were public enormities and inconveniences, and being encouraged by the example of the worthy magistracy of the City of London, in their late proceedings against *Bartholomew Fair*, did present, as a public nuisance and inconvenience, the yearly riotous and tumultuous assembly, in a place called Brook Field, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in this county, called May Fair. In which place many loose, idle, and disorderly persons did rendezvous, and draw and allure young persons, servants, and others, to meet there, to game, and commit lewdness and disorderly practices, to the great corruption and debauchery of their virtue and morals;

rales; and in which many and great riots, tumults, breaches of the peace, open and notorious lewdness, and murder itself had been committed; and were like to be committed again, if not prevented by some wise and prudent method: and for that the said fair being so near her majesty's royal person and government; by seditious and unreasonable men; taking thereby occasion to execute their most wicked and treasonable designs. Wherefore, and because the said fair, as it was then used, both actually was, and had so fatal a tendency to the corruption of her majesty's subjects, violation of her peace, and the danger of her person; they humbly conceived it worthy the care of those in power and authority to rectify the same, &c."

The consequence was that the fair was abolished for that time; but having been revived, the place was covered with booths, temporary theatres, and every incitement to low pleasure; but it received its final dissolution during the reign of George II. when a riot having commenced, a peace officer was killed in endeavoring to quell it.

May Fair Chapel, Curzon Street, now occupies part of the site of this once gay scene of riot and merriment.

Shepherd's Market has now lost almost all its popularity, St. George's Market having rendered it almost useless: it is still, however, a trifling repository for butchers' meat, vegetables, and poultry.

Down Street, Park Street, and Hamilton Street, are the only avenues of consequence till we come to Hyde Park Corner.

Park Lane, a long street, leads from the top of Oxford Street, near Tyburn Turnpike, to Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly. It is a noble street, built only on the eastern side; the other fronting Hyde Park.

In Stanhope Street is *Chesterfield House*, built by the celebrated Earl of that name, in the reign of George II. It is a very elegant structure; the stone colonnades leading from the wings being extremely beautiful. The staircase once belonged

to

to the magnificent mansion of the late Duke of Chandos, at Canons.

Facing South Audley Street, is Chapel Street, in which stands a Chapel of Ease to St. George's, Hanover Square. It is a plain brick building, with a low stone portico; above this a clumsy tower, surmounted with an equally clumsy brick spire. The interior is nearly without ornament.

We will now finally quit this part of Westminster, by a brief notice of Tyburn.

The manor of Tyburn contained five hides of land belonging to the Convent of Barking, to which it was granted by the Crown at the Conquest. Having passed through various hands, part of it was given by William, Marquis of Berkley, to Sir Reginald Bray, prime minister to Henry VIII.; the other portions belonged to Lord Bergavenny, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Surrey.

In the year 1583, Queen Elizabeth granted a lease of it to Edward Forest, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 16*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

The whole manor and its appurtenances was granted to the same family, by James I. for the sum of 829*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In the year 1710 it was purchased of John Austin, Esq. (afterwards Sir John Austin,) by John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, whose only daughter and heir married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

The manor now belongs to the Duke of Portland.*

Mr. Pennant observes, that Tyburu, in the time of Edward III, when the *gentle Mortimer* finished his days here, was called *The Elms*. The latter name did not come from *tye* and *burn*, from the ancient manner of capital punishments, but from *bourne*, the Saxon word for a brook, which gave name to the manor before the Conquest.

Here was also a village and a church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, which decaying, was succeeded by that of Marybourne.

* Lysons's *Environs of London*, III. 247.

Marybourne. The brook at Tybourn, which is now dried up, was so copious, in the year 1238, that it furnished nine conduits for supplying the City with water.

The lord-mayor, and his brethren of the City, used to repair to a building, called the City Banqueting-House, on the north side of Oxford Street, on horseback, attended by their ladies in waggons, to inspect the conduits, and then to partake of their banquet.*

In the year 1626, Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I. was enjoined by her priests to walk to Tyburn by way of penance. Her offence is not mentioned; but Charles was so disgusted at this insolence, that it is said he soon after sent them, and all her Majesty's French servants, out of the kingdom.

Having now traced the entire boundaries of the City of Westminster, properly so called, we commence a route that shall embrace

HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE DELINEATIONS OF THE PARISHES OF ST. MARY-LE-BONE, ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY, PART OF ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS, AND OTHER PLACES IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, COMPREHENDED BETWEEN GRAY'S INN LANE ON THE EAST; EDGWARE ROAD ON THE WEST; OXFORD STREET ON THE SOUTH; AND THE NEW ROAD, THE REGENT'S PARK, AND PADDINGTON ON THE NORTH.

This route will also include *The Temple*, which is extra-parochial, in the County of Middlesex; and Lincoln's Inn and Fields, similarly situated. The village or hamlet of Pimlico, on the south-western extremity of this great district, shall likewise come under our notice in this division, and conclusion of the present work.

Commencing, therefore, from the Temple, situate on the northern banks of the Thames, in a corner, at the junction of the

* Pennant.

the two Cities, we may thence proceed northward, and afterwards direct our course as convenience or peculiar circumstances may require.

In the reign of Henry II. the Knights Templars removed from the south side of Holborn to Fleet Street, the ground of which New Temple extended from White Friars to Essex Street. Of this, part was granted to Sir William Paget, Secretary of State to Edward VI. The above fact of the removal is proved by the date of the church, 1185. In the commencement of the reign of Edward II. the order was suppressed, when the possessions of the Knights came to the Crown, who gave this site to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who forfeited it by rebellion. Having thus again reverted to the monarch, it was granted to Adomare de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; and, after his death, to Hugh Le Despenser, junior, for life; who being attainted of treason, 1 Edward III. the place would have again been in the Crown, but the decree of the Great Council of Vienne, in 1324, having made a general grant of the possessions of the Templars to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Edward III. was induced to present the Temple to that order; the prior and convent of which conveyed it to a society of lawyers, who emigrated here from Thaives Inn, for a rent of ten pounds per annum.

Thus far is mere tradition, as Wat Tyler, and his infatuated associates, destroyed all the records of the place; but Dugdale quotes some lines from Chaucer, which certainly confirms the fact, that lawyers resided there in the reign of Edward III. As the Society increased, they separated into the Inner and Middle Temple, jointly holding the premises till the dissolution of religious houses; and till 30 Henry VIII. after which they held under the Crown till 6 James I. when they received a grant by letters patent, dated at Westminster, August 43, and made to Sir Julius Cæsar, chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, and others the treasurers and benchers of the two houses, for the purposes they are now used, at a rent of ten pounds per annum from each Society.

An heraldic manuscript in the British Museum observes: "The said two Temples, or Templars-Inn, be the most ancient, and were at the first foundation thereof of one entire house, or hostel; but became afterwards divided into three several mansions, or hostels. This house was first founded by an order of religious soldiers, called Templars; that is, Templars so called, for that they were placed in a house adjoining near the Temple at Jerusalem; by vow and profession to bear and wage war against the Pagans and Infidels, and keep from spoil and profanation the sacred sepulchre of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, attempted by Turks, Saracens, and Argarins, and other barbarous miscreants, pursuing with malice and hostility Christians, and infesting Palestine, or the Holy Land, with cruelty, homicide, and bloodshed. These Knights Templars in England purchased certain lands in Fleet Street, bordering upon the shore of Thames, and thereupon built a large and magnificent edifice, and a round synagogue, like a chapel or temple, as the same is now standing; and, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, *anno* 1185, the same was dedicated to God's service, where these Templars, by the space of one hundred years, lived in great honour and opulency, enjoying large revenues, and fair possessions in the kingdom, (and the prelate of that order was ever a lord baron of England.) From other parts of Christendom was this, at an instant, or, as it hath been truly related, in one day, supervised, and fatally dissolved, by the sentence of Pope Clement I. (Frenchman,) to satisfy the avarice of Philip *le Beau*, the French king, and of some other princes; the offences of prophanation wherewith they were charged were heresies, idolatry, &c.; but their castles and territories, at a council holden at Vienne, were conferred upon a more religious order of knighthood, then called the Joannites. This suppression was confirmed by a Parliament held in the seventh year of Edward II.

After their suppression their house came to Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, who being charged with high treason, the site fell to the Crown, which granted it to the Earl Hugh le

Despencer of Gloucester, who was also attainted of high treason; upon which it came to Adonar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, of the Lusignan family, in Provence; but he lodged therein a small season, so that in the reign of King Edward III. the sage and worthy professors of the common laws of this land obtained a long lease of this house for ten pounds yearly rent. A third part, called Outward Temple, one Dr. Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, in the days of King Edward II. procured the same for a residing mansion-house to him and his successors, bishops of that see, and was called Exeter Inn, until the late reign of Queen Mary, when the Lord Paget, her principal secretary of state, obtained the said third part, called Exeter House, to him and his heirs; and then did re-edify the same: after whom the said part of the Templars' house came to Thomas, late Duke of Norfolk; and from him conveyed to Sir Robert Dudley, Knt. his son; and, lastly, by purchase, came to Robert, late Earl of Essex, that died in the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, and is still called Essex House.

And, not to omit what is written touching the antiquity of their coat of arms, that the same was, and is yet to be seen, quartered in an old manuscript, written many years past, of the foundation of that order, and which now of late was in the custody of that right honourable and thrice virtuous gentleman, Lord William Howard. It is to be understood, that, before the said order of Knights Templars assumed to themselves arms of the said coat-armour, they did embrace, as to them appropriate, this ensign: an horse galloping, whereon two men did sit: the which ensign was engraven in their signet, or common seal.

The Temple is now, by the princely donation of King James, our late sovereign, under the great seal of England, granted to that Society for ever.

The Society of the Inner Temple, or House of Courts, have lately assumed to themselves Pegasus; whereof I relate no more, for that the same is vulgarly known to all. To this Inner Temple was also appropriated divers learned lights, from time

to time, which in number, continuance, and gifts of nature, exceed every other the said inns of court, and therefore was anciently termed the Inner Temple *bon* pleaders; which unto this day (in the reign of James I.) is with-all esteemed of above the others."

The Inner Temple beareth, argent, on a plain cross, gules, the Holy Lamb, the staff or flag A, with a red cross.

A manuscript, numbered 971 in Ayscough's Catalogue, appears to have been written in consequence of some infringement of the liberties of the Society. After a long flourish, the author proceeds as follows: " Their honour, and the conservation of their rights and privileges, must needs be necessary, and more than a little valued, by the sons of wisdom, and all the well-wishers to our English laws and liberties; and, therefore, in so public an affront as was not many years ago offered unto that of the Inner Temple, by Sir William Turner, then lord-mayor of London, (which must have been in 1688,) and some of the aldermen and citizens thereof, with a design to violate their rights and privileges, could not but summon my thoughts together, and call my memory to an account, to furnish me with any thing of evidence and argument that might serve for a justification of what the gentlemen of that inn of court had so stoutly asserted. In the enquiry and search whereof I find the lands upon which the New Temple, comprising the Inner and Middle Temple, was built, with its precincts and appendages, to have been anciently some of the lands belonging to the honour and earldom of Leicester; and, by a grant of King Henry III. unto his son Edmond, called Crouchback, in anno 49 of his reign, of the honour and earldom of Leicester, *tenendum de rege in capite*, and in the 55th year of his reign, confirmed by the same, with views of frank pledge, and all the liberties to the said honour and earldom belonging; and to be quit and discharged from all suits of courts to the sheriffs and stewards in whose bailiwicks any of the lands of the said honour and earldom of Leicester

might

might be, nor with any of the tenants thereof, they should not at all intermeddle, nor suffer their bailiffs to intermeddle."

Stowe, in pages 755 and 756, in the Survey of London, says: "The Hospitalers, in the reign of Edward III. for a certain rent of ten pounds per annum, granted the Temple, with the appurtenances, to the students of the common law in England, in whose possession the same hath ever since remained; and the Temple church had a master, and four stipendiary priests, with a clerk: these, for administration of divine service there, had stipends allowed them out of the revenues of St. John of Jerusalem." 32 Henry VIII. cap. 24. The Corporation of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem was dissolved, and their possessions given to the king: and those of that religion discharged of their obedience. And by the same Act it was provided, that John Maplesden, clerk, sub-prior of the said religious; William Ermosted, clerk, master of the Temple, London; Walter Lynesey, and John Winter, chaplains, shall have, receive, and enjoy, during their lives, all such mausions, houses, stipends, and wages, and all the profits of money, in as large a manner as they then lawfully had the same; the said master and two chaplains doing their duties and services there as they had been accustomed to do. The Act of 32 Henry VIII. cap. 24, giveth the least of the confreres ten pounds a piece; and Armestead's wages, as followeth, is but eight pounds per annum; which sheweth that he was a meaner man than the confreres."

The remainder of this paper being appropriated to the reciting of dry authorities, is omitted, as uninteresting and tedious. The following is essential, as a note of the state of the church of the Temple.

"The minister and preacher there hath the place by the donation of her Majesty, by letters patent, without any admission, institution, or induction; and is called the Master of the Temple. But his patent is "*Custos domûs et pror'e dissolut' sibi et ass' suis p' termino vite sue;*" and in that patent he hath granted
auto

unto him thirty-seven pounds per annum out of the Exchequer; and for that he is to find a curate and a clerk to say divine service.

“ The house of the said rectory King Edward VI. granted to Mr. Keilway and his heirs; whose sole heir, Sir John Harington, of Rutlandshire, married; and they conveyed it to Sir John Roper; and he the one half to my Lord Chief Justice, his Honour that now is, and nine other benchers, then of the Middle Temple, and their heirs; and the other half to as many other then benchers of the Inner Temple.

“ The same house, newly increased and builded at the charge of both Societies, is now converted into chambers; which both the houses have since allowed to the said master and preacher, for the increase of his living; besides other collections and benefits he hath received of the gentlemen of the Societies of both the Temples.

“ The Queen’s Majesty hath out of both the Societies, yearly twenty pounds, ten pounds of each Society; for the collection whereof she alloweth a fee to a bailiff. And that is accompted as part of the possessions late of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. And to her Highness doth pay yearly out of her revenue, more than she receiveth from the Temples, seventeen pounds to the minister; and used to bear the charges of the reparations of the Bridge and Temple Stairs, which once in her life cost her 100 marks, for which she only hath the benefit of the placing of a chaplain to pray and preach there; whose living were but small, if he had not the profit of the said house and chambers, and the said collections and benefits from the gentlemen of the said Societies.”

The preceding different authorities sufficiently explain the descent of the possessions of the Knights Templars. It now only remains to mention that the buildings now occupied by the Knights must have perished by degrees, as the Societies increased in numbers. Courts after courts have arisen in succession, till every inch of vacant ground was filled by high houses;

each floor, and almost every room of which, have different tenants. Of those, the now termed Paper Buildings are the most convenient and airy, commanding in front a considerable area, and the back windows a fine view up the River Thames, bounded by Westminster Hall, the Abbey of St. Peter, St. Stephen's Chapel, The Strand, or Waterloo Bridge, Blackfriars, and part of Westminster Bridge, over a fore-ground composed of the Temple Garden. Paper Buildings were originally erected in the sixth year of James I. by Edward Hayward and others.

The terrace before the Inner Temple Hall is regularly and excellently paved : and, facing the south, is always dry. This advantage attracts many visitors, who pass their leisure hours in conversation there with their friends, and in admiring the trees, walks, flowers, and moving scenes of the river ; but a more inviting and retired promenade is that of the Fountain Court, where a stream of water is forced to a considerable height, and falls again into a neat circular bason, surrounded by rails, and very beautiful trees, through which the antique walls and buttresses of the Middle Temple Hall have an highly picturesque effect, whence the eye descends down a flight of steps to a handsome railing, inclosing a garden filled in the most pleasing manner by large groups of trees arranged near excellent gravel walks, bordered by flowers. Such are the embellishments peculiar to the precincts of the Temple. Of the quadrangular passages and alleys nothing recommendatory can be said with propriety, as they are certainly suited only to absolute conveniences, without one pretension to good light or good air.

The Societies are at present composed of mere plodding matter of fact, men of business, in which circumstance they seem to deserve much better of the community than did their more volatile predecessors, who were ordered by their parliaments, 13 Henry VIII. not to play *shove or slip groats* under a penalty of 6s. 8d. ; and, subsequently, to desist from knocking with boxes, or calling aloud for gamesters, during the Christmas commons, which were held for three weeks, when the lords and gentlemen of the Societies were in the habit of going beyond
their

their precincts, for the *legal* purposes of *breaking open houses* and chambers, and “*to take things* in the name of rent or distress.” For which mad proceedings the Societies were justly abhorred so recently as in the reign of Charles I.

According to Dugdale, they were addicted to dangerous rencontres with weapons; and this may safely be inferred from orders issued, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the fellows should carry no other weapons into the hall *than a dagger or knife*, as if those were not more than sufficient to accomplish unpremeditated deaths. Twelve pages of his folio work are occupied in descriptions of their plays, revels, and dinners; the best and most correct ideas of which may be formed by visiting our present pantomime exhibitions on the stage, except that the performers in the legal spectacles were the gravest and *most learned men in the kingdom*, and that good substantial eating and drinking were substituted for the unreal mockery of our theatrical scenic feasts. These, and other absurd customs, being utterly abolished, and almost forgot, in all the different societies of lawyers, is an evident and irrefragable proof of our improvement in manners; and the extreme stillness and quiet of the receptacles of counsellors and students throughout London, fully evince the care and propriety of conduct observed by the principals; at the same time shewing, that the leisure hours of the professors are devoted to the study of polite literature, and the history of this and other nations.

*The Church.**—The part used for divine service is four pillars in length: those are clustered, and extremely light and airy. The ribs from them are, however, very plain, and make but one intersection in each vault. The intervals being filled on the north, south, and east walls, by lanced-shaped pyramidal windows, with isolated columns, give an incredible lightness to the structure.

The altar-piece is Corinthian, and very heavy. The pulpit,

2 X 2

before

* The rich Saxon door-way, frequently obstructed by filth and dirt, is delineated in the annexed plate.

before it, is richly carved ; and the organ, though exquisitely fine toned, is very plain. The monuments, though some of them are interesting, are necessarily omitted.

The Ancient Church is a complete circle, the area of which contains six clustered pillars, with fillets on the shafts, and Saxon capitals, plain ribs ; and vaults from those to the exterior wall from a circular aisle, with single pillars, answering to the clustered. Each arcade originally had long arched windows, except where the great arched door is situated, and where the arches open to the new church. A range of point arcades extend round the basement ; but the pillars between them are Saxon. A grotesque head projects over every pillar, and the mouldings are pierced into dentils.

The upper part of the church has six slender columns continued from the clustered ones ; and ribs from them support a flat roof. Over the great arches of the aisles are interlaced arcades, with a door or aperture in the centre of each division. Still higher are six small arched windows.

The Inner Temple Hall is very considerable in size ; and has been altered, burnt, and rebuilt, from the days of Edward III. to the present. The front, facing the Thames, is of Portland stone, with three buttresses, and a semi-sexagon turret. The roof supports a small cupola. The entrance is through a very large door, in a western wing, or projecting building, with pillars and a pediment. The inside is elegantly decorated, and the paintings good. Those are, the portraits of William III. Mary, Coke, and Littleton ; and the story of Pegasus, the performance of Sir James Thornhill.

The library consists of upwards of ten thousand books and manuscripts ; and is ornamented with portraits of George II. Queen Caroline, Lord Hunsdon, Judge Twisden, Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Sir Martin Wright, Lord Chancellor Harcourt, &c. &c.

The Middle Temple Hall is an isolated brick building, strengthened by buttresses, and those quoined with stone ; elevated

vated upon vaults, and whose ichnography is in the shape of a T. A flight of steps, at the north east corner, leads through a handsome passage to the skreen, the doors of which, elaborately ornamented with carvings, admit the professors to their hall or dining-room. This is wainscoted as high as the bases of the windows; under which is an enriched Tuscan cornice, and four ranges of pannels on each side, the greater number filled with the emblazoned arms of treasurers in succession.

The skreen consists of five divisions in breadth, two of which are the arched doors: the remainder are bounded by six Tuscan pillars, whose intercolumniations contain each two caryatide busts, and four pannels. The entablature of these pillars has a strange intrusive enriched frieze on their capitals, exclusive of the usual members. The attic has six pedestals, terminating in Ionic caryatide busts, which support a second entablature. Between those are elegant little niches, with five statues, separated by pannels. Over each niche are grotesque figures, assistant supporters of the upper entablature, with two pierced arches between them and the caryatides. The whole of this laboured skreen, and the numerous carvings are of oak. Behind it, on the east wall, are several complete, but *not real*, coats of mail, with lances, halberts, shields, and guns, arranged on their sides, and above them. In the centre, a pointed window of five mullions contains the date of the building, 1570; and several coats of arms in painted glass, with which every window in the hall abounds, many indifferently, but the majority finely executed.

The roof is most ingeniously contrived, and contains an amazing quantity of strong oak timber. Small pedestals, resting on stone brackets, inserted in the piers between the windows in the north and south walls, support segments of large circles, or ribs, that ascend to projecting beams from the great cornice above the windows; those are the bases of other small segments, which sustain beams of a second cornice; and thus again to a third row of segments, and a cornice; and from this the centre part of the roof is supported, on small pillars. The reader will

perceive that the outline of each great rib, from the piers to the summit, is a pointed arch, divided into three unequalled sized escallops; and these are connected, east and west, by arched ribs from every projecting beam to the next. A great number of small ribs and pillars are arranged under the whole ascent of the roof; but in a manner too complicated to be understood, unless examined. Every great rib is ornamented with three pendants; and an aperture under the lantern admits sufficient light to render the parts distinct. I may with truth assert, that London cannot produce another instance equally curious and singular.

The twelve Cæsars, and some other busts, are placed on the cornice of the wainscot; and the west wall supports a centre picture of Charles I. on a white horse, passing through an arch, attended by an equerry, who carries his helmet. The king is represented in armour; and the general excellence of the colouring and drawing is such as to have rendered it almost a disputed point whether it is not an original by Vandyke. This grand painting totally eclipses the adjoining portraits of Charles II. Queen Anne, George I. and George II. though they all possess some merit.

The finely-executed south-bay window deserves attentive examination, as it is entirely filled with painted glass, most minutely executed, representing the arms of a great number of illustrious persons, surrounded by rich and beautiful ornaments. Merely to name those, and others distributed throughout the Hall, would fill several pages: many of them are engraved in Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*, 223—229.

The Library is in a state of comparative neglect, South of the Hall; and contains many books, the bequest of Sir Robert Ashley, 1641. A pair of globes, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, are preserved within it; and a portrait, supposed to be that of the above gentleman.

The Parliament Chamber of the Society has nothing particular to recommend it at present; but was used in the reign of

James I. by Committees of the House of Commons, for their sittings.

The grand entrance, and the only one worthy notice, to this united seat of the law, is the Middle Temple Gate which is a remarkably well-proportioned edifice, near Temple Bar, of brick, with a rustic basement, and four Ionic pilasters of stone, supporting an entablature and basement. Above the first floor windows is the following inscription :

*" Surrexit impensis Societ. Med. Templi, 1684."**

We will now proceed to LINCOLN'S INN, which, as an heraldic manuscript, quoted by Mr. Malcolm, observes, " beareth, sapphire, fifteen feremolins Or, a canton of the second Azure. Lion rampant Purpure. The lion rampant Purpure, in a field Or, is the proper coat of Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln*." " It is," continues the same MS. " an ancient ally unto the Middle Temple, and is situated in a street or lane known by the name of New Street, now Chancery Lane, being once the mansion of a gentleman called William de Haverhall, treasurer to King Henry III. who, for disloyalty to his sovereign, was, by the said king, attainted of treason, so that thereby his houses and lands came to the Crown ; and thereupon the king gave this house unto Ralph de Nova villâ, vulgò, Neville, Chancellor of England, as appeareth by an ancient record ; who was also Bishop of Chichester, and kept his habitation or abode there. The house afterwards came to the hands of Henry Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, by reason whereof it was called Lincoln's Inn. The said Earl deceased there in 1310 ; nevertheless this house did after continue to the Bishop of Chichester until the reign of Henry VIII. ; and then the interest thereof came, by conveyance, to Justice Sulgard, and others ; who, during his life, and after, his posterity held the same until the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth ; and then Sir Edward Sulgard, Knt. to whom the same did descend, sold the inheritance of his house to the Benchers and Society there"

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" There

* Mal. Lond. II. in loc.

“ There is no memory of any flourishing estate of the students and professors of the common law resident in this College till the reign of Henry VI. when it appeareth by the rolls and remembrance of that house, the same then began to be famous; but now of late years the same hath been much enlarged, with ranks of goodly buildings, the first whereof began at the cost of Sir Thomas Lovel, Knt. then or before a fellow of that house, by erecting that fair gate-house of brick and free-stone, whereupon is engraven the arms of Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, together with his own.”

These arms have very recently been repaired, and re-gilt in a very excellent style; and now give to the venerable arch a pleasing and beautiful effect: they are dated 1518. The gate is ornamented in the front with glazed bricks, disposed in lozenges. The arched entrance is in the pointed style.

Lincoln's Inn forms a great quadrangle, composed of the gate-house, the hall on the west-side, the chapel on the north, and several chambers on the south.

The gate, just mentioned, is flanked by two square projections, or towers; but, as almost all the windows have been modernized, the venerable character of the structure is greatly injured. The hall is seen through the arch from Chancery Lane, has the appearance of a monastic building, occasioned by the buttresses and pointed windows; and this effect is improved by the side of the chapel, elevated on an open crypt of three arches, separated by buttresses of six gradations, with large windows filled by painted glass. The arches of the cloisters are richly covered by tracery, quatrefoils, and geometrical figures, in the manner of Henry the VIIIth's Chapel; and are correct imitations of our ancient florid style.

The Chapel was designed by Inigo Jones; but, unfortunately, this celebrated architect was incapable of producing a complete specimen of *faithful imitation*; a flash of genius now and then appears, but it has a disproportion or a deformity to counterbalance

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the effect. Mountain, Bishop of London, consecrated this fane in 1623, whose windows abound with multitudes of emblazoned arms, in painted glass, of noblemen and treasurers, to the present period, mingled with figures of the prophets and apostles. Of the new roof and east window, designed by Mr. Wyatt, and erected about 1791, I shall say nothing: when the public are divided in opinion upon this gentleman's abilities in reforming our ancient style of building, they will be so obliging as to judge for themselves.

Henry Colfer, Esq. in 1658, founded a sermon, preached in this chapel on the first Wednesday of every month. The preacher receives twelve pounds *per annum*; and he left eight pounds for charitable purposes.

Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, who was preacher to the Society, founded a lecture in 1768, to be pronounced on the first Sunder after Michaelmas term, and the first before and after Hilary term, annually, for proving the truth of the Christian religion from the completion of the prophecies in the Old and New Testament.

The Society appoint a preacher and chaplain; and divine service is celebrated on Sundays and holydays.

The ground under the cloisters was the burial-place of the Society; but, since 1791, it has been reserved for the benchers only.

The Hall, erected in the reign of Henry VII. is sixty-two feet in length, and thirty-two in breadth. The building has little to recommend it, as the architecture partakes of that degenerated style which was the precursor of the total disuse of the grand suggestions of our ancestors. Perhaps the most remarkable object within it is the painting of Paul before Felix, by Hogarth, placed there about 1750, in consequence of a legacy by Mr. Wyndham. It would be unfair to criticise Hogarth's historical pictures; they were not his *forte*; nor can it be denied that his figures partake of that clumsy form which distinguishes the better classes of people in "Marriage à la Mode." But, in speaking thus slightly of his serious performances, let

me not be understood to censure the ludicrous and moral efforts of his pencil ; they are certainly beyond all praise.

Stone Buildings, so termed because they are composed of that material, are situate parallel with the west side of Chancery Lane ; their east front, and the west side of the Six Clerks and Registrar's Office, whose principal front is in Chancery Lane, formed an oblong court. But those buildings are only part of a vast range, projected by the Society, and designed by Sir Robert Taylor. The garden front consists at present of a rustic basement, with arcades and windows, at the north end of which is a wing, consisting of six Corinthian pillars, support an entablature and pediment. The cornice of the wing is continued through the whole length of the front, which terminates in a balustrade ; but the two ranges of windows are entirely plain. It will be perceived from this that the facade is not of the most superb description ; but when viewed through the foliage of the garden, and the long line thus broken by the intervention of trees, it has a very pleasing effect ; and this is particularly from Serle's court.

The chambers within *Stone Buildings* are magnificent, and sell or let at very high prices. The leases commenced in June 1780, for ninety-nine years, and three lives named at the time, with power to nominate a fourth at the decease of the last survivor. They are transferable for a fine of ten pounds. Those in the ancient buildings are held on single lives, and are transferable for ten pounds on the ground floor, and less for the upper stories, except the first floor.

The site of *Serle's Court*, or *New Square*, was originally called *Fickett's Field*, or *Little Lincoln's Inn Field*. It appeared that Henry Serle and a person named Clerk, had some claims, which were settled by an agreement, dated in the thirty-fourth year of Charles II. between them and the Benchers of the Society. That fixing the specific property of the parties, Mr. Serle was permitted to build on the field. The chambers in this *Square* are freehold, but subject to certain restrictions inserted

in the agreement between the Benchers and Serle. The whole of the chambers within the jurisdiction of the Society entitle the holders to a vote for members of parliament for Middlesex and Westminster.

The Council-chamber of Lincoln's Inn is a very handsome apartment. The Library, on the ground floor of Stone Buildings, contains above eight thousand volumes, deposited in four rooms; to increase which, each master of the bench contributes eleven guineas; and every student, when called to the bar, five pounds; the master of the library, (a bencher, elected annually,) purchases such books relating to jurisprudence as are not commonly found in libraries. It is open every day, from ten o'clock till two, for the use of the members of the Society. There are several landscapes, by Brughal, on copper; and a marble bust of Cicero. Besides which, the walls are adorned with portraits of Lord Chief Justice Sir Richard Rainsford; Sir John Franklin, a master in Chancery; Judge Hales, who gave his manuscripts to the Society; and Lord Chief Justice Mansfield; with many pictures by Italian masters, and some drawings.*

Furnival's Inn.—Furnival's Inn is situated on the north side of Holborn Hill, near Gray's Inn Lane, and has an extensive front of brick, the architecture of which is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones. It consists of a plain basement, on which are ten Composite pilasters, with a fillet on each about one-third of their height. Those support a regular entablature and an attic. The windows are seventy-one in number; and the roof is extremely heavy. This circumstance has perhaps occasioned the derangement of the whole facade, which seems sufficiently serious to suggest the propriety of immediate rebuilding. The hall barely deserves notice, and really belongs to no known and acknowledged class or style; but the adjoining houses, with high gables, and the trees, give the place a picturesque appearance.†

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* See Lane's Guide to Lincoln's Inn, 1803; a work highly useful, and full of information.

† See the preceding Vol. p. 755.

The Rolls Office Chapel is situated on the west side of Fetter Lane, in the midst of a rural and pleasant area, partly formed by the neighbouring gardens of Clifford's Inn. On this site Henry III. founded an hospital, or convent, for the reception of converted Jews; himself forgetting the probability that many Israelites might deceive him and his priests, allured as they must have been by the easy and idle life offered to their acceptance in the *Domus Conversorum*, with the enjoyment of the revenues of 700 marks *per annum*, and large forfeited possessions. However, whether their motives were sincere or otherwise, it is certain that the place was soon crowded with converts. Edward I. equally blinded by zeal, gave half the estates of several Jews, who were hanged for chipping the current coin, to this house; and the remainder to the Society of Friars Preachers, whose efforts were doubtlessly redoubled, in preaching conversion to the descendants of Israel, by so liberal a donation.

In the 18th year of Edward III. the Jews were universally expelled from the kingdom; in consequence of which bigoted act the house of converts became still more neglected; but they appear to have retained their residence till 1377, when a royal mandate ordained the house a receptacle for valuable records, or *rolls* of parchment; and hence the present name,

The term Master explains the office of the great law dignitary who presides over the Rolls. He besides hears causes in Chancery during vacations at the chapel; near which he resides, in a large and elegant house. His officers attend at suitable hours, for the purpose of making searches for those who wish to consult the records. The Master appoints a preacher, and service is performed at the usual times within the building; which is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones. There are buttresses, at each angle, an arched door, and a tall pointed window; and a cornice and pediment, of Grecian architecture, with an angular window in the tympanum.

A monument in this chapel, by Torregiano, is intended for Dr. John Yong, and was inscribed:

“ Dominus

“ Dominus Firmamentum ineum.

“ Jo. Yong, LL. Doctori, Sacror. Scrinior.

Ac hujus Domûs Custodi, Decano olim Ebor.

Vitâ defuncto xxv Aprilis ; sui fideles ex ecutores hoc posuerant 1616.”

The name of the artist is sufficient to proclaim the excellence of the reclining effigies, which is every thing that could be wished.

There are several other monuments, particularly that of Edward Bruce, Baron Kinloss, 1610, and Allingtons, &c. &c.

An Act was passed, 12 George II. which empowered the Master of the Rolls, for the time being, to make leases for forty-one years, or less, in order to rebuild the old houses belonging to the Rolls Office. After the premises were let, the Master was restrained from making any new or concurrent lease, until within seven years of the expiration, or taking less than the first rent, nor for a longer term than twenty-one years. It is singular that none of the leases, granted for forty-one years, after the passing this Act, by Sir Harbottle Grimstone, could be found in 1756.

Sir Joseph Jekyll was appointed Master July 13, 1717. Upon his entering upon the office he found the houses, generally in a ruinous condition ; in consequence of which he rebuilt nine, in 1719, after a design of Collin Campbell, Esq. ; and, a few years after, thirty other. The nine cost between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.* and the thirty about 25,000*l.* When the plans and elevations of ten of the thirty were laid before him, he enquired how long houses built according to that estimate would stand ? The two Biggs, surveyors, declared they would exceed the lease in duration, or forty-one years. Upon which Sir Joseph, much to his honour, observed, “ He would have them built as strong, and as well as if they were his own inheritance ;” and immediately added such means of stability as amounted to 350*l.* each house more than the estimate. The annual rent of the above thirty-nine houses was 1780*l.* ; the total amount of the rent of
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the houses in the Liberty of the Rolls, as charged to the poor-rates in 1762, was 7,282*l*.

In the year 1772, the House of Commons appointed a Committee to examine into the state of the public records at the Rolls Chapel. Their report informed the house that they had found many of them greatly injured by damp, by being placed too near the wall; some obliterated; and the whole liable to be lost, by the practice of the clerks taking them home to make extracts. In consequence of this enquiry, every practicable remedy was immediately applied.

On the north side of Holborn, and not far from Furnival's Inn, is GRAY'S INN, a place of great antiquity. It occupies a very extensive piece of ground, commencing from the west side of Gray's Inn Lane, and proceeding, on the same side, to the back of Bedford Row.

The principal entrance is from Holborn; where the Society's domains are excluded from view by numerous old and mean houses, not one of which is elegant, though "of fifty various forms," nor even tolerable, except the Gray's Inn Coffee House, which is very handsome and well-frequented.

The northern boundary of Gray's Inn is Theobald's Road and King's Road; the first an old, and the second a very elegant row of houses, inhabited by gentlemen and professional men; among the first, we may be excused for naming the ingenious D'Israeli; and, among the latter, the learned and indefatigable editor of *The Cyclopaedia*, Dr. Rees.

On the other side of the road, a tall brick wall, partially set with iron railing, conceals the groves and garden belonging to the Inn. These have a most rural and pleasing effect, and are withal very extensive. The entrance is through a rich gate and piers, out of a vile court. The Holborn entrance to Gray's Inn Square is not much better; and has more the appearance of a coach-office, or waggon-inn yard, than of the court leading to a seat of learning and respectability. "We Londoners," as Mr. Malcolm observes, "are used to it, and callous:" he adds,
that

that he believes it is peculiar to Holborn Court to have the refuse water of the kitchens thrown before the doors of chambers.

The entrance from Gray's Inn Lane has been recently much improved; and the new houses, called Verulam Buildings, are handsome and substantial; but neither here, nor any other part, are there any architectural decorations.

The *Chapel and Hall* stand between Holborn Court, and that part of the Square extending towards Gray's Inn Lane, and at the south-east corner. The chapel is totally destitute of every species of ornament; and is indeed so entirely plain, that one of the best writers on the subject of the metropolis justly observes, that a description of it will be accomplished in saying, it has four walls, and several windows, large and small.

The *Hall* is a brick building, in that style of architecture which prevailed from the time of Henry VIII. to that of James I. with buttresses of two gradations on the sides, projecting, angular, and mullioned windows; and embattled gables; a roof heavy enough to dislocate the walls; and a non-descript turret.*

The roof is similar to that of the Middle Temple Hall already described. The screen is of the Tuscan order, with pillars; caryatides support the cornice.

The windows are filled with armorial bearings, &c.†

The Library is exceedingly well supplied with books for the use of the students.

“ This College, or Inn of Court, is situated within the manor of *Purtpole*, *alias* Portpole, near Holborne, in the county of Middlesex; which said manor of *Purtpole*, *alias* Portpole, and the land thereunto belonging, hath remained hereditary in that honourable family of the Grays, the absolute owners thereof, from
anno

* Mal. Lond. Red. H. 238.

† Vide Sir William Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales* for a description of most of them. This Inn is also described by an anonymous writer, in a folio MS. No. 1912, of the Harl. Col.

anno 22 Edward I. until the reign of Henry VII. as, by several inquisitions in that behalf taken, remaineth on record.”*

Thus it appears whence the present name of this Inn was derived: the noble family of the Grays de Wilton demised it to several students of the law.

As an appendage to Gray's Inn is *Staple Inn*, on the opposite side of Holborn. This is a confined, but extremely retired and rural spot. It is an Inn of Chancery, and is just without the City of London.

According to tradition, this name was given to it on account of the site having been originally that of the *Hall* for merchants dealing in wool. This, however, is of doubtful authenticity. It is thought, nevertheless, that to this conjecture is owing the armorial bearing Vert, a wool-pack argent. The word staple, on this supposition, is a pun on the *staple* commodity of our country.†

Having in the preceding volume noticed Barnard's and the other Inns of Court, we must now finally leave them, only observing, as we proceed towards Lincoln's Inn Fields, the *Six Clerks' Office*, the *Inrolment Office*, and one or two other buildings at and near this end of Chancery Lane, nearly the whole of which is in the Liberty of the City of Westminster.

The *Six Clerks' Office* is a spacious stone building, on the west side of the above lane or street. It was formerly situate lower down, opposite the Rolls, in a building once the prior of Norton Park's Inn, and called the Herflet Inn.

The exterior of the present building has nothing particular to recommend it to notice, except its solid and substantial aspect. The interior is fitted up much in the manner of an old dissenting-meeting-house or chapel.

The business of these clerks is to read in court before the lord-keeper, in term time, patents, pardons, &c.; and for causes in the Chancery Court depending, they are attornies for the plaintiffs or defendants.

The

* Harl. MS. ubi supra, A. D. 1294. † Vide preceding Vol. p. ult.

The *Inrolment Office*, adjoining, but a little lower down, is also a plain building. Its name sufficiently designates the purposes for which it is occupied.

From hence we turn through a pleasing avenue or passage into Lincoln's Inn Square; and from thence, up a narrow passage into Carey Street, at the north end of which is LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, one of the most extensive squares in the metropolis; but owing to a want of uniformity in the buildings, has not a very handsome appearance in an architectural point of view; though it has several handsome houses. The east side is occupied by the low wall of Lincoln's Inn Gardens; the north part by a shop and a row of good houses, of which No. 13 has been recently almost rebuilt, with a new and singular projecting front, by the celebrated architect, Mr. Soane, whose residence it is. The south side consists of much larger houses. A gate-way, of a dirty and mean appearance, leads to Duke Street, in which is the entrance to *The Sardinian Chapel*, a Roman Catholic place of worship, which suffered greatly during the disgraceful *persecution** of that people in the year 1780, by the "Protestant Association," composed for the most part, according to Mr. Brayley,† of "Methodists and bigoted Calvinists; with Lord George Gordon for their president."

This Chapel is well fitted up, and very respectably attended; but has, like many other places of this kind, a gloomy and forbidding aspect, both internally and externally. The four chaplains attached to this chapel reside on this side of the Square; on which side also is Mr. Thelwall's Institution for the Remedy of Organic Defects and Impediments of Speech, &c. This gentleman has manifested great good sense by having quietly and prudently withdrawn himself from those political pursuits and objects, which at one time had nearly involved him in irre-

PART III. CONTIN.

2 Y

trievable

* I use the word *persecution* in its modern and fashionable sense, as applied to the anti-Protestant and anti-Bonapartean riots at Nismes, in our own days.

† Ante, Vol. I. p. 528.

irretrievable ruin and destruction. He has succeeded much better as a *reformer* in his present capacity, than in his first essays; and is much more likely to be useful in the removal of organic defects of speech, than in the re-organization of long established governments;* and he may have at least this satisfaction, that if he cannot cure the ministers of corruption, or the state of its rottenness, he will enable the discontented to rail against both with much greater facility, by the removal of all impediments to such a constitutional practice, and one so perfectly congenial to the habits and feelings of honest Mr. Bull. To be serious: Mr. Thelwall is now very laudably and successfully employed in the cultivation and propagation of the pleasing science of Elocution, for which he certainly possesses peculiar talents and abilities.

On this side of the Square, which is sometimes called *Arch Row*, the houses, from the gate-way above-mentioned, to the south-west corner, are the most ancient; and though of brick, are ornamented in front with Ionic pilasters; the middle of each bearing alternately on a tablet or shield, a rose and a fleur-de-lis. On this side also, at the corner of Great Queen Street, stands Newcastle House, once the residence of the prime minister, from whom it is named, though originally built by the Marquis of Powis, about 1686: it is now deserted.

The South side is called Portugal Row, and is a rich and valuable row of houses, in the centre of which stands the newly-erected SURGEONS' HALL, or ROYAL COLLEGE and THEATRE, one of the most elegant structures in the metropolis. It is of the Ionic order, with a noble colonnade and portico. The annexed plate will amply illustrate the style and architectural character of this handsome edifice.

The College of Surgeons was chartered in the year 1800; and since, at various times, many valuable legislative and other regulations have been adopted for their usefulness and respectability.†

We

* See before, Vol. I. p. 556, *et seq.*

† The site of the old Surgeons' Hall, in the Old Bailey, which is distinctly

We must now once more cross Holborn, which we enter from the north-east corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, through *Turnstile*, a clean flagged passage. Here we approach the parish of ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

Plough Yard, where now stands the new church, was purchased of Lady Russel for 1000*l*. Hawksmoor, the architect, estimated the expence at 9790*l*. and exceeded the sum but three pounds.* It is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by Act of Parliament within the Bills of Mortality. The name of St. George was given to it in honour of his late Majesty; and it received the additional epithet of Bloomsbury, from its situation in the district of that name. This was originally a village termed Lomesbury. Previously to the year 1534, the king's stables were situated in it; but an accidental fire there caused them to be removed to Charing Cross.

The church stands on the north side of Hart Street. The stile is a whimsical mixture of the Tuscan and Corinthian orders. The front, however, exhibits a grand portico, elevated on a flight of steps that support six Corinthian columns, their entablature and a p  diment, which are reflected by the same number on the wall of the church. The proportions are not quite correct; and the doors and windows are execrable. The steeple, according to Mr. Walpole,† is a master-stroke of absurdity; but this censure is certainly too severe, though the strange monsters at the base of the spire are certainly no very correct or appropriate ornaments to such a structure; and the pyramidal staircase spire itself has a very uncouth appearance, and would lead

2 Y 2

one

distinctly mentioned in the preceding volume, is now occupied by one or two good houses, nearly completed, but, as if we had not narrow and obscure courts and passages enough already, the Corporation of the City of London have left a new court, or opening, on that side of the houses which is next the Sessions House.

* Mal. Lond. II. 480.

† Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. IV. p. 43.

one to suppose that the figure of King George I. at the top had actually walked to his station up the steps of the pyramid. Mr. Malton* is of opinion that this steeple has, nevertheless, some claim to originality and beauty; and adds, that this would be more readily admitted, if the cumbrous supporters of the arms of England at the angles of the pyramid, were either removed altogether, or placed couchant at the corners of the basement.

This church is singular also from its standing north and south; hence, contrary to the established custom, the altar stands at the north end; yet I should hope, that the sincere devotions of the upright worshippers there, will not be rejected on this account. The altar-piece, which is of the Composite order, is certainly heavy; there is nevertheless something superb in the double colonnade before it, consisting of eight fluted pillars and six pilasters, which support entablatures, correct enough; but the arches from them are fit only for a prison: they are, moreover, semi-ovals. Four huge piers on the east and west walls, *imitate* pilasters. They support three arches on each side, four of which are semi-circles; the rest like that before the altar.

The South end has a colonnade similar to the North. The church is thus formed into a square above the cornice of the great arches; but the attic baffles all description: it is the external wall of a prison, set thick with iron-barred windows, under one of the clumsiest, yet highly enriched ceilings in Europe.

The galleries, though supported by pretty antique pedestals, are extremely heavy; the organ is very hideous, and the pulpit equally so. The altar-piece is grand; a pedestal, or basement, supports two fluted Composite pillars, with an angular enriched pediment, surmounted by vases. The intercolumniation is a deep niche, beautifully inlaid, with a glory, cherubim, a large octagon, filled with sexagons, and a border of scrolls.

There are no monuments of consequence.

Almost every other object in this parish must give way in importance

* Picturesque Tour.

importance to the BRITISH MUSEUM, concerning which so much has already been, and yet remains to be, written.

This great national depository stands in Great Russel Street, opposite No. 50, near Bloomsbury Square. It was originally called Montague House, and is one of the noblest and most extensive buildings in the metropolis. It was built in the French style, of the time of Louis XIV. by the first Duke of Montague; but, like Burlington House, is unfortunately hidden behind a high brick wall; so that it can only be seen from the inside of the court. This is a large square. At each corner is a turret; and over the great Ionic arch of entrance, a large and handsome cupola.* Upon entering the court, the spectator finds himself in a grand colonnade of Ionic pillars, extremely chaste and well-proportioned, which extends the whole length of the front.

At the East and West ends of the quadrangle are the lodgings of the different officers, connecting the colonnade and the Museum. The fronts are neat, but plain, except an Ionic pediment in the centre of each.

The house is of no precise order. The walls, which are of brick, were erected in 1677, and have stone rustic groins, and unadorned windows, a handsome cornice, with brackets rather than dentals, a Doric door in the centre, and one in each wing, the ascent to each of which is by many steps.

On the West side of the house is a flower-garden and a terrace, disposed with much taste, and shaded by numbers of trees and shrubs. This communicates with a lawn on the North. On the West side of the lawn is a double avenue of lime-trees; but the area is of tasteless disposition, and very formal. At the West side of the garden has lately been erected an additional wing.

The Hall is of the Ionic order, and decorated with pilasters, in pairs, with their entablature supporting a horizontal and plain ceiling.

2 Y 3

* This entrance from Great Russel Street, and as much of the house as is visible from that situation, are exhibited in the annexed view.

ceiling. Over the great door is a coarse painting of Vesuvius in eruption. The entrance from this to the vestibule, on the West side, is through two tall arches, filled with fanciful iron-work and gates. The intercolumniations are ornamented with large busts from the antique, surrounded by palm and laurel, and others in brackets.

A passage from the Vestibule leads to the Western apartments. The anti-room is comparatively small, with nothing remarkable in its architecture; but the ceiling is richly ornamented with paintings, heightened by gold, by Rousseau and La Fosse: the Apotheosis of Iris, and the Assembly of the Gods, are by the latter.

The Staircase represents Cæsar and his military retinue; and in compartments are the feasts and sacrifices of Bacchus; in another gigantic figures, emblematical of the Nile and the Tiber, with various views of emblematical landscapes at a distance, and several fine pieces of architecture.

The Anti-room, just mentioned, contains but one window; and the wall is covered with shelves of printed books, secured by lattices of twisted wire.

The adjoining room, proceeding northward, was, till the winter of 1803, the reading-room; but, having only two windows, which were insufficient to illuminate the most remote parts of the table, the Trustees very judiciously transferred the appendages for study and research to the next room North, leaving the old reading-room a receptacle for the case in which the readers deposit their books and manuscripts while they are in use. This is also full of printed books, arranged as in the anti-room.

The present Reading Room is surrounded by shelves of books, secured by wire, has a vaulted ceiling, a handsome cornice, and large marble chimney-piece, a West window, and three North, with several portraits on the walls.

Facing the fire-place, are the table and chair for the superintending officer, who occupies the latter during the hours for reading, for the necessary purpose of noticing any deviation from

the rules for admission, or injury done to the articles in use by the readers. Behind him is another small table, on which a file is placed, with squares of paper, on which orders for books and manuscripts must be written and signed by the reader, with the day of the month.

When once admitted to the Reading-Room, which is by a card of admission from the Trustees, to be obtained by letter, attended by the recommendation of some persons of known and approved character, every facility is afforded to the reader and the student, except that of personal, indiscriminate, and uninterrupted access to the whole library. But, though this is a national Museum, and as much the property of one Englishman as of another, there is not that free access to all the rooms as is granted to the curious of any other country. Most certainly, every person devoted to literary and scientific pursuits; all artists, students, and men of letters, ought at least to have constant and uninterrupted access to the Reading Room, and with as much facility as is now granted to the public at large to the other rooms of the Museum. An instance or two of base and wanton purloining of papers have taken place; but those ought not to prejudice the whole community, to whom the Museum by right belongs. I believe the present Trustees are men of great liberality and goodness; but no man, in this case, ought to be placed at the mercy or caprice of others, who may not hereafter prove as liberal and polite as the present Board or Committee. Tickets of admission to the most favoured are to be renewed every six months; but in general they are granted for three months only. When the writer of these observations made application for an admission ticket it was readily granted him; but he does not think it right that any one should be debarred this privilege, or subject himself to the painful task of *soliciting* that which, as an Englishman, he has a right to demand.

All the rooms on the North side of the house partake of the same character with the Reading-Room: are very spacious, and each is entirely filled by shelves of printed books.

We have thus arrived at the first room on the East side of the Hall, which has an ornamented ceiling of vivid colouring, and the walls are covered with literature.

The Vestibule and Staircase have already been mentioned; but it is necessary more distinctly to refer to them. The stairs are geometrical and eleven paces in width, with one great and two lesser landing-places. They are bounded by elegantly-disposed iron-work. The walls are plain superficies, painted in fresco, as before partially described. The basement is an imitation of Rustic-work, the cornice of which reaches to the first floor. The pannels of reliefs inserted in this are rather coarsely executed, but have a good effect.

The West end has a continuation of the Rustic basement, on which is a colonnade of Ionic pillars, with their entablature; through which are seen a descent of steps, a lake, avenues, and distant mountains. There are four windows on the South side; and the piers are ornamented with Ionic pillars.

The whole contents of the Pantheon are depicted on the ceiling.

The first room on the first floor is ornamented with real fluted Composite pilasters, in pairs, which have an elegant carved entablature, and festoons between the capitals. Over the doors are medallions, surrounded by sphynxes and cherubs, dropping flowers. The ceiling is semi-oval, and richly painted with a representation of Jupiter hurling his lightning at the presumptuous Phaëton.

There are three windows in this room; and the floor, (as is the case with all the apartments,) is inlaid with oak, in geometrical figures.

Over the North door, leading to the Saloon, is a large picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Sir William Hamilton, holding a volume of his work on the Etruscan discoveries. Mount Vesuvius, perfectly calm, appears in the back-ground.

The two adjoining rooms have nothing worthy of description in their construction; neither have those which contain the

King's

King's, Harleian, and Cottonian and other Manuscripts; indeed, all the remainder are destitute of adornments; except the Saloon, which is seventeen paces square, and entirely plain, though the painter has rendered it a blaze of architecture and decoration. This room has only three windows, and the same number of circular apertures.

The pictures with which this magnificent building is decorated are much too numerous for particular detail; they consist, for the most part, of excellent original portraits.

In the room for the Cottonian and King's Manuscripts, is an original copy of King John's Magna Charta. It is in the midst of the room on a desk, and is enclosed within a glass frame, with a fragment of the seal, totally defaced, depending from it. After the injury sustained by this unfortunate parchment, when the whole library had nearly been burnt, it was carefully extended upon coarse canvas; but the decay of time, and other assaults, have rendered the ink very pale, and the writing nearly illegible. This has, however, been remedied by J. Pine, who obtained permission from the Trustees, and engraved a fac-simile of the perfect charter, surrounded by the arms of the twenty-five barons who witnessed the King's act.

In the Eastern window of this room are four frames of wood, in each of which are inserted medals.

It is impossible to enumerate the various articles with which this Museum is so amply furnished. Among those in the Hall, are to be found enormous skulls and tusks of elephants; a singular and prodigious ram; some warlike trophies, from the French army in Egypt; a Roman tomb, about three feet long, and eighteen inches deep, found at the Roman station *Canaboritum*, now Chesterford, in Essex; and a large and curious wooden chest; an Indian canoe; fragments broken from the basalt pillars at the Giant's Gauseway; many Roman pigs of lead, with inscriptions; a fine specimen of petrified wood; a wooden model of Blackfriar's Bridge; and a model of an Indian carriage.

Against

Against the side of the staircase are numerous highly interesting Grecian and Roman inscriptions: the artist will discover many beauties in the reliefs which illustrate those monumental stones.

On the stairs are antique fountains; a beautiful model of a first-rate, ready to launch; her tender; a large marble foot, &c.

Sir William Hamilton's collection is rich with abundance of curiosities: as brazen head-pieces, for protection; and several warlike instruments; Egyptian idols, of metal, stone, and wood; Egyptian jars, urns, vessels, &c.; busts, figures, and masks; rings, seals, and medals; Roman glass urns; lachrymatories, asbestos, &c. An infinite variety of Neapolitan earthen vessels, lamps, &c. Here also are numerous articles from Herculeum. The above are in the first room on the first floor.

The Saloon also contains many of Sir William's collection; as vases of various sizes and exquisite beauty.

In the Second Room are some curious mummies; a great number of curious and valuable works of art; as pictures, medallions; curious specimens of cut paper; and several little vases of flowers, and fanciful figures, cut in ivory, and kept in glass vessels; besides an immense variety of other articles.

The Otaheite and South-Sea Rooms, are replete with numerous curiosities, both natural and artificial, from that part of the world; the intelligent reader will readily conceive of what they generally consist. There are, besides, in these rooms, several other articles, as tombs, and other ancient relics.

Besides these apartments, there are others with cases of minerals, fossils, shells, petrifications, medals, specimens of ornithology, reptiles, the spoils of the Egyptian campaign, baths, coffins, fragments of columns, and Roman statuary. But a volume would not contain a description of every article of curiosity, utility, and interest in this vast national collection.

The Cottonian, Harleian, and other manuscripts, books, &c. have already been glanced at; and the reader will readily excuse a minute description when he is informed, that the catalogues alone

alone occupy about half a score volumes, mostly in folio; and that daily additions are making to them.

To Sir Hans Sloane, of whom my respected friend, Mr. Brewer, in another volume of this work, has given a brief, but correct memoir, was, in fact, the founder of this great receptacle of every thing valuable; yet it would be unjust, "not to revert to a predecessor of greater liberality, who gave his invaluable collection of MSS. to the public." This was Sir Robert Cotton. Sir Hans *offered* his books, and other articles, to the public for 20,000*l*; and the purchasers, who were the legislature, found it necessary to provide a place for their reception. Since that time several other purchases, bequests, gifts, and donations, have annually enriched this Museum. And at this time Government are in treaty with Lord Elgin for his immense collection of marbles; the works of Phidias, and others, which he a few years ago brought with him from Athens, when he returned from his embassy to Constantinople.

Much has been said, and is now saying, about the *manner* in which these marbles were procured by his lordship; one party (for they have contrived to make even this a party-matter!) asserting that his lordship is nothing less than a great public robber; or, as a certain noble lord, one of the sweetest poets of our age, calls him "a wholesale spoliator;"* while another party,

* See the first note in a poem attributed to Lord Byron. The acrimony with which the poet speaks of Lord Elgin in this poem, is, beyond expression, unjustifiable. When lately Lord Byron had occasion to exercise this talent of poetical castigation against one, who, by wicked and insidious arts, had contrived to undermine, and eventually destroy his lordship's domestic happiness, he had some shadow of reason for the severity of his censure; but in this case, he could have no just cause to belabour Lord Elgin in the manner he has done. Nothing but the want of room withheld me, in the Memoir which lately appeared under my signature, prefixed to an edition of Lord Byron's New Poems, from expressing my decided disapprobation, not only of the spirit of the poem referred to in this note, but also of the notes appended to it from the classical pen of Mr. Eustace.

party, I trust, by far the most numerous, liberal, and enlightened, praise him for having thus rescued from utter destruction the only remaining relics of the ancient Athenian Temples of Theseus and Minerva—the works of Phidias and Praxiteles. The fact is, that the Temple of Vesta will be not only duly appreciated, but its remains carefully preserved in England, while the barbarism of an Oriental despot would have suffered them to have perished by the hands of the most ignorant of his subjects, who were constantly breaking off the heads, limbs, and other members of the statues, to sell to strangers; or breaking up the noblest specimens of Grecian architecture to mend a road, or build an hovel. Right glad I am that these precious relics have been snatched from destruction, and that, with the express consent of their Turkish proprietors, they have been brought to this country.

Thirty-five thousand pounds is the sum offered by government to Lord Elgin for this immense treasure; and to remunerate him for the expense he was at in shipping and conveying them to this country. They are at present deposited at Burlington House, but will, it is believed, be shortly removed to the British Museum, where it will be necessary to erect a building for their reception.

It is not needful, and hardly possible for me to enter into a minute description of these marbles: they consist of the frieze, with its immense and various pieces of sculpture, from the temple above-named; of numerous broken (for scarcely one is perfect) statues of human figures, horses, and other animals; of several hieroglyphics, vases, urns, columns, inscriptions, and mythological representations, the undoubted works of the above-named sculptors.

The justly-celebrated Roman artist, Canova, during his late visit, said, that he should ever deem his journey to this country amply rewarded by the sight of these exquisite relics, even had our metropolis afforded him no other gratification.—It must, however, be confessed, that it requires the discerning
eye

eye of a critic, the fire of an artist and a philosopher, and the zeal of an antiquary, to discover and appreciate the beauty and value of these Grecian remains. That they will prove of infinite service to the arts in this country there can be no doubt; and future ages will remember with gratitude the name of the British peer by whom they have been saved from entire demolition.

As these marbles are not, as yet, removed to the Museum, it would, perhaps, be premature, to say any more concerning them in this place: we will, therefore, now proceed with our route.

The Northern corner of the British Museum nearly looks into *Russel Square*, a very handsome and well-laid out plot of ground, and much larger than any other in London, with the exception of *Lincoln's Inn Fields*. It is nearly 670 feet on each side. A great portion of the eastern side was, till within these few years, occupied by *Bolton House*, the residence, in the year 1803, of the Earl of Rosslyn; but this house is now divided into two, and its court-yard covered by three excellent houses. Broad streets intersect this square at its four corners, which are rounded; it is moreover entered by very capacious streets, in the middle, by which it is ventilated, and a very healthy situation. With the exception of the above house, formerly occupied by Lord Baltimore, at the corner of Guildford Street, the Square is nearly uniform. The centre houses are ornamented with pilasters; the ground floors are stuccoed.

On the south side, nearly facing *Bedford Square*, and on the spot where once stood Bedford House, is a beautiful pedestrian statue of the late Duke of Bedford. It is the work of the younger Westmacott, and reflects high honour on his talents. It was erected in the year 1809. The statue is colossal; the attitude well chosen, graceful and manly; the folds of the drapery are ample, yet sufficiently detailed. His Grace reposes one arm on a plough; the left hand holds the gift of Ceres, conforming with the general plan of a monument, intended to indicate the Duke's attachment to agricultural pursuits. Children playing round the

feet

feet of the statue personify the four seasons. The pedestal, in embellishments and size is admirably adapted to the purpose of illustration and strength. To the four corners are attached bulls' heads, in very high relief; the cavity beneath the upper moulding has heads of cattle in recumbent postures. On the curved sides are rural subjects in *basso-relievo*: the first represents the preparation for the ploughman's dinner; the husbandman's wife, on her knees, attends the culinary department; a youth sounding a horn, two rustics, and a team of oxen complete the group. The second composition is made up of reapers and gleaners, variously employed; a young woman in the centre is delineated with the agreeable features and general comeliness of a village favourite.

These enrichments, the four Seasons, and the statue of the Duke, are all cast in bronze, and so very successfully executed, that with the polish of high finishing, they preserve the spirit of an original model. The pedestal is of Scotch granite; and, together with the superstructure, measures, from the level ground to the summit of the monument, twenty-seven feet. The principal figure is nine feet high. The only inscription in front is "Francis Duke of Bedford; erected 1809."

An elegant building in Great Coram Street, is devoted to *The Russel Institution*. It is of modern erection, and has a handsome portico with four pillars. I believe it was originally designed for an assembly-room, &c. but it is now appropriated to a much more valuable purpose, (*viz.*) the formation of a Library; and Lectures on general philosophical and scientific subjects.

The street in which this building stands is so named from Captain Coram, the projector of the Foundling Hospital in Guildford Street, the site of which was formerly a path, which led from Gray's Inn Lane, by the Hospital, the Gardens of Great Ormond Street, the back of Queen Square, to Baltimore House, before mentioned; and was generally bounded by stagnant waters, at least twelve feet lower than the Square.

The

The history of the Foundling Hospital is very interesting, but very long. Its leading facts are the following :

The first idea of an Hospital for Foundlings was suggested in the reign of Queen Anne ; but was not immediately acted upon. In the year 1713, Mr. Addison* again directed the public attention to it, but without effect ; and it was nearly ten years afterwards that Captain Coram, a man of no great property, but of great activity and benevolence of character, undertook to establish it ; and, after the labour of seventeen years, succeeded.† Amongst various other exertions for this purpose, he preferred a petition to the King, George II. who accordingly granted a charter of incorporation, which authorized Charles Duke of Richmond, and several other eminent persons, to purchase lands, &c. in mortmain, to the annual amount of 4000*l.* to be applied to the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted infants.

The first quarterly general meeting of the Corporation was held December 26, 1739, when subscription books were opened at the Bank of England, and various other bankers, for inserting the names of annual contributors. The Governors and Guardians then amounted to four hundred.

In the following year, Montague House, now the British Museum, was thought of as an eligible receptacle for the objects of the intended charity ; but the gentlemen, to whom the matter was referred gave it as their opinion, that the expense of such a house would be too heavy : the governors, therefore, resolved to open subscriptions for the purpose of erecting an hospital, and in the mean time to receive sixty children in a temporary receptacle.

The following December they obtained fifty-six acres North of Ormond Street, of the Earl of Salisbury, for 7000*l.* the present site of the Foundling Hospital, Guildford Street, &c. On the 25th of March, 1741, nineteen male, and eleven female infants were received, all of whom were less than two months old.

* Guardian, No. 105.

† See Bernard's Account, p. 3.

old. They were baptized the ensuing Sunday; when two were honoured with the names of Thomas and Eunice Coram; others, of robust frames, and apparently calculated for future seamen, were called Drake, Blake, and Norris.

The first stone of the new Hospital was laid in 1742, by John Milner, Esq. Vice-President of the Corporation, when a copper-plate, secured between two pieces of milled lead, was deposited in a cavity: the plate is thus inscribed:

“ The foundation of this Hospital, for the relief of exposed and deserted young children, was laid 16th September, 16 George II. 1742.”

The first stone of the Chapel contains the following inscription:

“ The foundation of this Chapel was laid the 1st of May, A. D. 1747, and in the 20th year of his most sacred Majesty King George II.”*

It is not requisite to trace the means and the progress of the funds of this admirable Charity: and its objects are already sufficiently indicated. It only remains that I attempt a description of the present building, in which the reader will be assisted by the annexed engraving.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL is composed of two wings, constructed of brick, in a plain and regular manner; these are ornamented by piazzas. *The Chapel* forms a centre, joined to the wings by arches.

The building is hidden in a great measure from the public view by the high wall in Guildford Street. The gate, however, of Grecian architecture, has a very handsome appearance; and the surrounding trees, and adjoining Square, give the whole place a delightful appearance.

There

* Malcolm's "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century," p. 10.

Here are good gardens, and a play-ground for the children. Before the Hospital is a large area, on each side of which are enclosed colonnades, where the children are instructed and employed. The gates admit carriages so as not to interrupt each other; and there are portals for foot-passengers. The area is adorned with grass-plots and gravel-walks, and is well lighted with lamps.

The interior, both of the house and chapel, are richly decorated with several excellent paintings, the gifts of artists and others friendly to the charity. Here are some of Hogarth's best pictures in the serious style: the altar-piece, in the chapel, is a fine painting, by West, of "Suffer Little Children, &c." The windows have the armorial bearings of the principal benefactors, in stained glass. Hogarth's *March to Finchley*, an original painting, is over the chimney, in one of the rooms. There is also a very curious *basso-relievo*, by Rysbrack, representing children employed in husbandry and navigation. Many of the most respectable hospitals in and about London are delineated by Wilson, Wale, Gainsborough, &c. fixed in small circular frames.

The interior of the Chapel is not only very handsome, but substantial; its chief ornaments are, nevertheless, the order, cleanliness, and healthy appearance of the hundreds of children that fill the western gallery, during divine service, which is enlivened by the vocal powers of some truly excellent and scientific singers. The preachers at the Foundling Hospital are also chosen from among the most eloquent and learned the church of England has to boast; and perhaps no national church had ever a more respectable, learned, or moral body of clergy than those of our own church and our own time.

The Welsh Charity School, in Gray's Inn Lane, naturally excites our attention in the next place. This was established in 1718, for the reception, maintenance, education, and apprenticing poor children of Welsh parents, born in and near London, and who have no settlement. The origin of the Society, called

“ The Most Honourable and Royal Society of Ancient Britons,” was, on the 1st of March,* 1714, being the birth-day of her Royal Highness Caroline, then Princess of Wales, which fortunately happened to be St. David’s Day, the titular saint of the Principality. The School was originally held at the Hat, in Shire Lane, and afterwards on Clerkenwell Green. The expence of the purchase, &c. of the present commodious premises amounted to 3,695*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* and they are sufficient to accommodate one hundred children. Upwards of 1700*l.* per annum are expended in supporting the School.†

The house contains some curious valuable MSS. relating to the history of the Ancient Britons ; particularly an accurate copy of the Laws of Howel Dha.

Not far distant from the School is *Providence Chapel*, erected after the one was burnt in Titchfield Street, belonging to the same people, or rather to the same person, the late Mr. Huntingdon, S. S. [Sinner Saved,] commonly called, both by himself and others, *The Coal-Heaver*. This is a very large and commodious building, but almost as destitute of ornament as was the preaching of its late minister. The congregation consists of highly-wrought Calvinists, approaching, indeed, to absolute Antinomians.

At the top of Gray’s Inn Lane is *Chad’s Well Bath*, now nearly deserted, and, indeed, not worth a description.‡

Near

* Mr. Malcolm, “ Anecdotes, &c. of the Eighteenth Century,” p. 12, note, says, *February, 1715*. Sir Thomas Jones, their first treasurer and secretary, who published his *Account of the Rise and Progress of this Society in 1717*, is, however, better authority ; and him I have followed, as cited in *Pietas Londinensis*, p. 906.

† Honest Mr. Pennant, to whom both myself, and all other historians of London, whether they acknowledge it or not, have been under infinite obligation, had intended the profits of his great work on British Zoology for the benefit of this School ; but the great expences attendant on the undertaking frustrated that design, and he afterwards gave 100*l.* which he had received from Mr. White, the bookseller, for the 8vo. edition.—Lysons, Vol. III. p. 330.

‡ The reader, however, may look into Lysons’s *Environs*, where he will find all that can be known on the subject.

Near to this place, and in the parish of St. Pancras,* stands, on an eminence, *The Small Pox Hospital*, for the reception of patients infected with that fearful malady, and for inoculation; and it is greatly to be desired that some legislative measures were adopted to *compel* parents and others, having children infected with this complaint, and obstinately refusing to vaccinate them, to place them in some such place of safety as this.

This was the first institution of the kind in Europe, and owes its origin to the spirited exertions of a few individuals in the year 1745,—that year of internal broil and rebellion.

A small house in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, was first opened for patients in July, 1746, under the name of the *Middlesex County Hospital for the Small Pox*. Other houses were opened at Bethnal Green, in Old Street, and also in Mortimer Street; but the inhabitants, very justly, complaining of these pest-houses, for so in fact they were, a contract was made in 1747 for a lease of some old houses near the Pindar à Wakefield, in the neighbourhood of Bagnigge Wells. The Hospital, however, was not ready for patients before March, 1753, when, after much difficulty and opposition, they were removed hither, and every necessary precaution taken to prevent any unpleasant consequences to the neighbouring inhabitants. Dr. Hale's ventilators were erected upon the Hospital at an expence of thirty pounds; and to these were added trunks for conveying fresh air into the rooms. Blinds were also provided for the windows; and elm-trees planted in the yard as a screen for the public-house almost adjoining.

All these precautions, however, did not remove the public prejudice against inoculation; nor were its effects eradicated or lessened, till after the publication of Dr. Maddox's (the Bishop of Worcester's,) Sermon on, and in vindication of, the practice. †

2 Z 2

In

* Described by Mr. Brewer, in the Fourth Part.

† See Woodville's Inoculation, p. 233.

In the year 1763, a contract was made with Mr. Thomas Saltonstall, for the purchase of four acres of a field, called Drakefield, at Battle Bridge, St. Pancras, for 840*l.*; and, after much opposition, a building was erected thereon, and opened at Michaelmas 1767.

A bust of his present Majesty, who nobly patronized the undertaking, was given by Mr. M'Phædris, and the following inscription, written by Dr. Archer, has been fixed on stucco tablets, on the front and rear of the house: "To establish Inoculation, and preserve the poor from a fatal disease, this house is supported." The bust now stands in the great court-room.

The whole of the present commodious building, however, was not erected till the year 1793, when his Grace the Duke of Leeds, President, laid the first stone of the new building, on the 2d of May, in that year. His Grace deposited, in a glass bottle, which was afterwards inserted in the centre of the stone, a guinea of that date; to which Mr. Highmore, the secretary,* added several Norman and English coins, with a paper in writing, of the institution and officers' names.

The building was completely finished in June 1794; and, in the year 1799, the Duke of Leeds dying, His Royal Highness the Duke of York became President, and remains in that office to the present day. About the same time the practice of Vaccination was introduced at the Hospital, by Dr. Woodville; and the good that has been done since that period is, indeed, incalculable.

The Hospital for Inoculation is a plain brick building; the principal entrance is in the centre, over which is the tablet above-mentioned. The roof is surmounted by a turret, which is purposely contrived to ventilate the wards. All the rooms are
lofty

* This benevolent and active person is still, I believe, secretary to both the Hospitals at Pancras: for there are, in fact, now two Hospitals: one for those who have the small-pox in what is ridiculously called the *natural* way, and the other for inoculation.

lofty and commodious ; and separate staircases and apartments keep the sexes of the patients entirely distinct ; the bedsteads are all of iron ; and the lobbies for the meals and association of the convalescents are warmed by stoves which conceal the fire. In the great room are some good portraits.

The gardens and the grounds for recreation are extensive and productive.

The *NATURAL Small-Pox Hospital*, which was built contiguous to this, is also a plain brick structure, having a communication by a passage only. Its entrance is in the front by a flight of steps ; and consists chiefly of wards ; as the rooms for the residence of the officers are in the Inoculation Hospital.*

Proceeding through the Turnpike, on the road to Somers Town,† we come to an entirely new range and mass of buildings, called Judd Street, Tonbridge Place, &c. In this latter place is a new Chapel of Calvinistic Dissenters ; and the whole neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road, and from thence to the Regent's Park and Paddington, presents a new and increasing city.

We will now proceed to notice the several Squares, and the new buildings which are almost daily rising to view in that part of the county of Middlesex which yet remains to be described.

Mecklenburg Square, behind the Foundling Hospital, is a new and very elegant Square, but is hardly completed. From this place, on every hand towards Islington and Pentonville, numerous new streets, some very good ones, and others of rather a different character, have been, and now are, building.

2 Z 3

TAVISTOCK

* The reader will be amply gratified by the perusal of Mr. Highmore's account of these Hospitals in his excellent work, *Pietas Londinensis*, from which most of the above facts are selected.

† For an account of which see Mr. Brewer's Volume.

TAVISTOCK SQUARE, and EUSTON SQUARE, are both new, and extremely elegant, particularly the latter, which is on the North side of the New Road from Paddington to Islington.

At the South-east corner of Tavistock Square, in Tavistock Street, or *Place*, as it is somewhat oddly called, stands *Tavistock Chapel*, a motley mixture of what is termed modern Gothic—for it is fashionable to call every thing *Gothic* that has pointed arches, turrets, towers, notches, and niches.

There is another specimen of this whimsical species, (if a species I may call it,) of *Gothic* architecture in an attempt to build a Chapel, in the New Road, at no great distance from the Regent's Park; but the appearance of this place, not half-built, reminds one of the irony in Scripture about the man "who began to build a house" without having previously counted the cost. It has been some years a *modern* ruin, never having been completed, and perhaps never will be.

Returning Southward, we come to *Brunswick Square*, a neat, but small Square, on the Western side of the Foundling Hospital. Its length from North to South, is 182 paces; the breadth 150.

Queen Square, (a parallelogram,) is a very neat and rural situation, near Bloomsbury, at the end of Great Ormond Street: the houses on three of the sides were erected between 1709 and 1720. The name is from Queen Anne, whose statue is placed in the midst of an exceedingly pleasant garden. This is in the parish of ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, the church being situated on the West side of the Square; but in its exterior too plain and inelegant to require any description. The interior, however, is of a somewhat different character, being of the Composite order, and the enrichments beautiful. It was built in the beginning of the last century, and intended for a chapel of ease to the church of St. Andrew; but the Commissioners for building fifty new churches, conceiving that an *old* chapel might make a *new* church, prevailed upon Dr. Gibson, the Bishop of London, to consecrate it as such, Sept. 26, 1723.*

The

* Malcolm, Lond. II. 305.

The celebrated antiquary, Dr. Stukeley, was once rector of this church,* which was built upon the eastern bank of a cow-pond.

Lamb's Conduit Street, in this parish, is so called from *Lamb's Conduit*, which stood here, and supplied the Conduit on Snow Hill, now Skinner Street.

From Queen Square, down Southampton Row, we come to *Bloomsbury Square*, once called Southampton Square. The house which occupied the North side, was built after a design by Inigo Jones, and called Southampton, and afterwards Bedford House, from which place the amiable Lady Russel dates her letters, it being her town residence till her decease in 1723. One of the North wings was a magnificent gallery, in which were copies, by Sir James Thornhill, of the Cartoons of Raffaello, as large as the originals.

To forward the late improvements, the Duke of Bedford sold the house and gardens for five thousand pounds. The Cartoons were purchased by the late Duke of Norfolk,† for 450*l*.

This Square has numerous good houses. Previous to his late removal to St. James's Square, the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough occupied a house on the East side. At the North angle, on the same side, once resided the great and venerable Earl Mansfield. The Protestant mob, during the *persecutions* of 1780, destroyed this house by fire, with all his Lordship's valuable MSS. pictures, &c. the worthy proprietor himself hardly escaping with his life; and, be it recorded to his honour, that his Lordship nobly refused any remuneration at the expence of the public.‡

2 Z 4

On

* See a *Survey of London*, published in 1742, 8vo.

† I cannot suffer this opportunity to escape me, without a tribute of respect to the memory of that honest and worthy nobleman, of whose politeness and condescension I received numerous proofs subsequent to my dedication to him of the 13th Volume of the "*BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND*."

‡ *Hugh. Lond.* Vol. IV. p. 388.

On the 19th of the present month [June, 1816,] there was erected in this Square, a noble statue of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. It is by Westmacott, and is certainly executed in that artist's best manner. The work consists simply of a colossal statue, to a scale of 9 feet in height, in bronze, raised on a granite pedestal, surmounting a spacious base, consisting of several steps of gradations. The whole is almost 17 feet in height. "Dignity and repose appear to have been the leading objects of the artist's ideas." The figure is in a sitting position, and is habited in a consular robe, "the ample folds of which passing over the body and falling from the seat, give breadth and effect to the whole." The right arm is extended; the hand supporting *Magna Charta*; the left arm is in repose. The head is inclined rather forward, expressive of attention, firmness, and complacency. It is said that the likeness of Mr. Fox is perfect and striking; but never having seen that great man, (for a great man, he certainly was) I cannot answer for this description; though judging from what are esteemed the best busts of him, I should conclude that Mr. Westmacott has not failed of his usual accuracy in this respect. The Inscription is in letters of bronze, and is simply as follows:

"CHARLES JAMES FOX, erected MDCCCXVI."

Red-Lion Square is a little to the South-east corner of the last, It was thus named from the site, Red Lion Fields, and contains two acres. The area is a parallelogram; but has no other embellishment than an iron-railing, with a grass-plot in the enclosure. There was formerly a large and handsome obelisk in the centre, which was pretended to have covered the bones of the canting usurper, Oliver Cromwell. There were also several clumsy stone buildings,* which, with the obelisk, are now entirely removed.*

Passing

* Mr. Malcolm, Lond. Red. Vol. II. p. 306, says, that some of these
 , " were

Passing through some excellent streets, and by one or two chapels and meeting-houses, we come to a very different part of the town, long known as one of the greatest nuisances in the metropolis: I allude to the wretched precincts of **ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS**, where misery and depravity in all their various forms, are exhibited beyond description: and yet even this part is much improved and improving. It has sometimes been called *Little Dublin*, on account of the number of low and vulgar Irish who reside in this neighbourhood; but this appellation is extremely illiberal and unjust: for *St. Giles's* certainly bears no greater a resemblance to Dublin in general, than does Saffron Hill, Petticoat Lane, or the worst parts of *St. George's Fields*, to the Cities of London and Westminster. In a few years, I have not the least doubt, the exertions which are now making by the respectable Catholics, both clergy and laity, aided by their Protestant brethren, to enlighten and instruct the poor inhabitants of these miserable streets and alleys, will give an entirely new aspect to this long degraded neighbourhood.

The Church of St. Giles stands on the South side of High Street, at the junction of that and Broad Street. Here was once an Hospital, founded by Matilda, wife of Henry I. about the year 1117, for lepers; and having a chapel attached to it, all those who then inhabited this remote district, (for at that time these were open fields,) used to perform their devotions at that place, called the Chapel of *St. Giles's Hospital*. In the year 1347, an order was issued by Edward III. that all persons afflicted by the leprosy should immediately leave the City of London; in consequence of which the Lord Mayor applied to the Keeper of *St. Giles's* to receive fourteen citizens.*

The

‘ were removed to the entrance of Durhams, the seat of John Trotter, Esq. at South Mims, Middlesex; but upon my applying to Mr. Trotter on this subject, he says, there is no such thing at his seat, nor ever has been since he had possession of Durham Park.

* Malcolm.

The church was first begun in the year 1624, and finished in 1628. In this church lie interred the remains of many noble-minded and worthy men of note; amongst whom we may notice the inflexible patriot Andrew Marvell, who died August 16, 1678, in the 58th year of his age; also Richard Pendrell, the preserver and conductor of Charles II. after his escape from Worcester fight in 1651.

The ground, to the height of eight feet above the floor of the building, having been raised, occasioned great damp, and the original church became so ruinous, that, in the year 1730, the whole fabric was taken down, and the present church erected on the site three years afterwards.

This is a stately and beautiful edifice, built entirely of Portland stone. The roof is supported with Ionic pillars, of the same material, on stone piers, and is vaulted underneath. The outside has a rustic basement, and the windows of the galleries have semi-circular heads, over which is a modillion cornice. The steeple, 165 feet high, consists of a rustic pedestal, supporting a Doric order of pilasters; and over the clock is an octangular tower, with three-quarter Ionic columns, supporting a balustrade with vases, on which stands the spire, which is also octangular and belted.

Over the North-west portico, leading to the church-yard, is sculptured, in *basso-relievo*, the celebrated representation of the Resurrection; a most laborious performance for the time, being carved about 1687. This is usually called "The Resurrection Gate." Henry Flitcroft was the architect of the church.

A monument to the memory of Sir Roger L'Estrange, is perhaps the most interesting in the present church.

About a quarter of a mile from hence, northward, is *Bedford Square*, in which, according to Malton, in his *Picturesque Tour*, we have an example of the beauty resulting from an uniform design, carried into execution under individual direction; and an instance of the deformities which are too frequently occasioned by the shackles of interested speculation.

Each

Each of the four sides of this Square has a pediment in the centre, supported by pilasters; but on two of the sides the pediments extend over two houses, and have a pilaster in the middle, destroying that appearance of unity which is the characteristic of a pediment.

It is scarcely to be imagined that such a fault could be committed, at a time when architecture has been so much studied and improved; yet justice requires it to be told, that the gentleman who made the design, felt this impropriety, and would have removed it; but the builder, who held the ground under the Duke of Bedford, having limited the number of houses, and determined to have a pediment on every side, could not be prevailed upon to alter his arrangement.

All the new houses between Russel and Bloomsbury Squares were erected in the year 1803: and most of the large tract formerly known by the name of *Long Fields*, has been covered with magnificent houses since the year 1801.

The streets branching off on the right in *Tottenham Court Road*, are all of them wide and good.

In the last-named extensive, Road or Street, stands the *Tabernacle*, built by the celebrated George Whitfield, in 1756, and has a cast in its construction admirably adapted to the sombre character of the Genevan doctrines taught within. The burial-ground is very large.

On the western side, nearly in the angle formed by the end of *Tottenham Court Road*, and part of the *New Road*, is *Fitzroy Square*, not yet completed. The houses are faced with stone, and have a greater proportion of architectural embellishment than most others in the metropolis. They were designed by the Adams; but the ravages of war have long retarded their completion.

Descending down Cleveland Street towards Oxford Street, we come to *The Middlesex Hospital*, exactly opposite the North end of Berners Street. This was instituted in the year 1745, a
year,

year, as I have often had occasion to remark, pregnant with rebellion and charitable exertion: two principles which, in that instance at least, appear not to have destroyed each other, and yet are diametrically opposite in their moral and political tendencies.

This was originally intended only for the relief of the indigent sick and lame, but the objects of the charity have been considerably enlarged, and now the plan extends to the relief of the pregnant wives of the industrious poor; and also, by a distinct arrangement, to poor cancerous subjects.

The present very extensive building was erected in 1755, and the funds are, I believe, admirably supported, by donations, legacies, &c.

The next street to *Berners Street* to the East, and running parallel with it, is *Newman Street*, remarkable for being the residence of several eminent artists, and particularly of the venerable WEST, and the younger Bacon, the sculptor, whose "fame is in all the Churches." To the late Mr. Bacon this would apply without a pun; and I know not that to his successor it is inapplicable.—His father was as eminent for his piety as for his skill and ingenuity as an artist. The two last named streets were built between the years 1750, and 1770. The first one is much the best of the two.

It is impossible to enumerate the several excellent streets leading into Oxford Street, and in this immediate neighbourhood.

The Pantheon, in Oxford Street, though now deserted, must not be overlooked. It is about one-third of a mile on the left from St. Giles's, near Poland Street. It was originally built in 1771, and opened on the 27th of January 1772. The designs were by Wyatt, the architect. Near two thousands persons of the highest rank and fashion assembled on this occasion to admire the splendid structure, which contained fourteen rooms, exclusive of the Rotunda: the latter had double colonnades or
recesses

recesses for the reception of company, ornamented with reliefs peculiar to the Grecian style of building; and the dome contained others equally rich. In order to support the propriety of the name given to this superb place of fashionable resort, the architect introduced niches round the base of the dome, with statues of the heathen deities, and to *complete* the circle, added *Britannia*, and their *present Majesties*. Such were the ideas of classic taste exhibited by the proprietors; the gods worshipped in the *real Pantheon*, were compelled to witness a modern Pantheon dedicated to pleasures and amusements of which Jupiter himself was ignorant when in the Court of Olympus.

One of the first steps of the conductors was an order to exclude all loose women: an order which deserves honourable mention, but one impossible to be executed: the masquerades given at the Pantheon would have been thin of company, indeed, had not improper persons formed part of the silly group*, and it were very strange if the managers could have kept away all "loose women," from a species of amusement to eminently calculated to make even virtuous women "loose."

The Pantheon was occupied, however, for a much better purpose when, in the year 1784, it was used for part of the "*Commemoration of Handel*;" the other part in Westminster Abbey.—After this, caprice or some other cause, converted it into an Opera House, and very soon after an accidental fire†, consumed it. It was afterwards rebuilt; but in a miserable style: the elegant front and portico, however, still remain. It has since been used for burlettas, exhibitions, lectures, and musical parties, and it has lately threatened to become a *Bazaar*; but is much more likely to end in a Methodist Chapel, as the *Pantheon* in the Spa Fields did.

A little higher up on the same side of the way, a Calvinistic Chapel has become a *Bazaar*, called *The Oxford Street Bazaar*;

* Anecdotes of the Manners, &c. during the 18th Cent. p. 406.

† For an account of which see Vo I. p. 516.

but this must shortly disappear, to make way for the *New Street*, of which mention has already been made.

Oxford Market, established in 1731, is on the other side of the way, and is a good market, well frequented. This was granted under the great seal, to Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, authorising himself and his lady, and their heirs, to hold a market on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, for flesh, fish, fowl, herbs, &c.

Portland Street is, with one or two exceptions, the longest street in the metropolis, extending, if we include *Portland Road*, of which it is the continuation, from the *New Road*, Marybone, to Oxford Street, taking in at this extremity a portion called *John Street* ;* which was built about the year 1731 ; but Great Portland Street is far more modern. Thence to *Cavendish Square*, originally called *Oxford Square*, there are numerous well-built streets.

CAVENDISH SQUARE merits particular notice. The plan for building this beautiful square was formed in the year 1715, and also for several streets on the North of *Tyburn Road*. Two years afterwards the ground was laid out ; the circle in the centre inclosed, and surrounded with a parapet, wall, and palisades.

Three houses only compose the West side ; the centre one, of gloomy front, inclosed by a vast blank wall was built by Lord Bingley, and the first stone laid in the year 1722. It is one hundred and fifty-three feet in length, and seventy in breadth.

The *North side*, exhibited in the annexed view, contains four houses. The whole of this side was taken in the year 1770, by the Duke of Chandos, then Earl of Carnarvon, and contemporary with Pope, intending, as it is said, to build a very magnificent mansion, of which the houses belonging to the Earl of Hope-town, (late the princess Amelia's, and latterly, that great friend of art, Henry Hope, Esq. who died in 1811) and the Earl of Gainsbo-

* The entrance to this street is well sketched by Mr. Malcolm in his "Anecdotes."

rough's, were to have been wings.* The two houses in the midst, are of Portland stone, with basements, Corinthian columns, entablatures, pediments, and balustrades. The other houses seen in the view, are of brick, and are the two houses, just mentioned, as intended wings to the Duke's projected palace.

The remaining sides, though filled by large houses, have nothing remarkable to recommend them. Lord Harcourt took some ground on the East side, and the rest, except as above specified, was let to builders.

A gilt equestrian statue, made of lead, by Mr. Chew, in the year 1770, at the expence of Lieutenant-General William Strode, was put up in the centre of the Square, on the 4th of November of that year. This statue represents William Duke of Cumberland, the justly celebrated conqueror of rebellion at Culloden; and has the following inscription:

“ William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721; died 31st October, 1769. This equestrian statue was erected by Lieutenant-General Strode, for his private kindness; in honor of his publick virtue. Anno Domini, 1770.”†

The South-Sea Bubble, of which the reader will find an ample account in a former volume, ‡ put a stop to the improvements in this neighbourhood for a time, and it was several years before the square was complete. As an inducement to the builders to go on, a Chapel and Market were projected for the convenience of the inhabitants of the new streets. Mr. Gibbs gave the design, and they were both finished in 1724; but the market was not opened till 1732, in consequence of the opposition of Lord Craven, who feared it would affect the profits of Carnaby Market.

* Lysons's Environs, III. 256.

† It is singular that both Lysons and Malcolm should have copied this inscription very erroneously.

‡ Vol. I. pp. 486—492; and 655—596.

The row of houses on the North side of Tyburn Road was completed in 1729, and it was then called Oxford Street. About the same time most of the following streets, leading to Cavendish Square, and Oxford Market, were built, and the ground laid out for several others: Henrietta Street, Vere Street, Holles Street, Margaret Street, Wimpole Street, Princes Street, Bolsover Street, Castle Street, John Street, Market Street, Lower Harley Street, Wigmore Street, Mortimer Street, &c. mostly named from the title and family distinctions of the noble houses of Oxford and Portland. Maitland says, there were in his time five hundred and seventy-seven houses in the parish of Mary-le-bone, which consisted of pasture fields.* Maitland published his work in 1739; but nearly the same statement is continued in Entick's edition of 1772, only forty-four years ago. It is about forty-six years since the continuation of Harley Street was begun; as also Mansfield Street, on ground which had formerly been a bason of water. It was soon after this that *Portland Place* was built, and the adjoining streets. Stratford Place was built about five years afterwards, on the ground belonging to the City of London, called the *Conduit Mead*, where the lord-mayor's banqueting-house formerly stood.

The Crescent, now called *Cumberland Place*, (originally intended for a Circus,) was begun about the same year; but every war checked the progress of new buildings, which were carried on at its close with fresh vigour. This was at least the case; and, indeed, if we survey the present works in this part of Middlesex, we shall not be apt to complain of any want of spirit after the war that is just closed. From the year 1786, till the commencement of the Revolutionary war with France, new buildings increased very rapidly. The whole of the Duke of Portland's property, with the exception of a single farm, was let on building leases; and the buildings in the North part were equally numerous.†

* Lysons—Maitland.

† Vide ante, Vol. II. p. 17, et seq.

It is not necessary for me to go more into detail concerning the rapid improvements that have taken place in this part since the time of Maitland. The reader will find them mentioned up to the early part of the year 1811, in the volume referred to below; and the increased population of Mary-le-bone, will be observed by a reference to the tables in a subsequent part of this work.* The *New Street*, now building, has also been frequently mentioned: it goes on with alacrity.

We may conclude this part, by describing more particularly one or two streets, &c. mentioned in the foregoing rapid view.

PORTLAND PLACE is one of the finest streets in Europe. It will form the opening to the New Street, next to the *Regent's Park*, and *Mary-le-bone Park*, adjoining, or within it. A late writer describes this street, as not only the most regular and spacious in the parish of Mary-le-bone, but in the world. The South end is terminated by *Foley-House*, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square; and, at the North end, by an iron railing and gate, which, till lately, separated it from a field extending to the New Road. That *field* is now a garden and shrubbery, enclosed on all sides by a handsome railing, corresponding with that which encloses the Park on the other side of the Road. The new part of the Street commences with a Crescent, on each side of the way, but is not yet finished; and the works have been so long in this half-built state, that grass has grown on the tops of the walls, reaching, in some places, not higher than the kitchen windows. The houses nearest to *Portland Place* are entirely raised and covered in; but are fast returning to their pristine mold, and the interior and wood works decaying by exposure to the weather. The fronts, however, as far as completed, have a very neat colonnade of double Ionic pillars, with a balustrade and a balcony. These houses are on the outside of the iron railing which bounds the North end of Portland Place, though the houses are in contiguity. The original houses have, for the most part, Ionic fronts, and, at apparently certain regular intervals,

PART III. CONTIN.

3 A

vals,

* Part IV. p. 11.

vals, not exactly alternately, have pediments : the houses having this addition are facing each other all the way on both sides of the street : the intermediate houses, without pediments, or pilasters, are Tuscan or Doric. This noble street owes its origin to Mr. Robert Adam, and to a restrictive clause in the agreement between the Portland family, and the ancestor of the present Lord Foley. " When the latter determined to build Foley House in the fields near Cavendish Square, he stipulated, that no other building should be erected upon the same estate to the North : this stipulation, it is probable, had no other object than to prevent any accidental nuisance to Foley House ; but when the riches which flowed into the country, after the peace of 1763, had excited a rage for building, and houses rose like exhalations in the parish of Mary-le-bone, both parties discovered its importance ; the ancestor of Lord Foley then saw the cheerfulness of his house preserved by the force of this stipulation, and the Duke of Portland felt that his projected improvements were checked by the same means. Mr. Adam contrived, in some measure, to reconcile their jarring interests, by making a street, equal in width to the whole extent of Foley House, thus conforming to the letter of the covenant, without materially affecting the prospect, or obstructing the ardour of speculation. Foley House possesses an enviable situation, and would scarcely be rivalled by any house in London, were it a little more elevated, and the wall which separates the garden from Portland Place exchanged for an open railing. This situation, however, is a considerable inconvenience to the street, and deprives it of an approach from the south."

Welbeck is a handsome well-built street, situated on part of the estate of the Earl of Oxford, and received from the builders the name of the Earl's seat in Hertfordshire. It will long be famous in the annals of London, as the residence of that mad and honourable imitator of the Tylers and Straws of old times, Lord George Gordon. If the madness to which he had transported the mob was not more timely guarded against by government, it

was because such madness was unsuspected in modern times. A very different character died in this street, August 1769, but one who will be remembered in certain classes almost as long, Edmund Hoyle, Esq. to whom the gaming portion of the community are under the deepest obligations for his Treatise on the Game of Whist, &c. He had attained the age of 97.

The Chapel, south end of Welbeck Street, is a neat little structure, with a steeple; the foundation was laid in August 1721. It is said in the prints of the day to have been built at the expence of Lord Harley, to accommodate the inhabitants of his manor, in which it is situated.*

At No. 77 in this street was instituted the St. Mary-le-Bone General Dispensary, in the year 1785, and is maintained upon principles similar to most others, in giving medicine and advice to the sick poor, and pregnant women, gratis, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Its extent is throughout the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone, St. James, St. George, Bloomsbury, St. George, Hanover-square, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Anne, Soho, St. Pancras, and Paddington.†

The next most important street commences in Oxford Road, whence it proceeds as Orchard-street to Portman-square; after which it becomes Baker-street; then York-place; and terminates at present in an unfinished state beyond the new road in Upper Baker street. Although this noble avenue has four names, it is a continued line of building, and seems to increase equally in length and splendour; York-place is remarkably beautiful. This neighbourhood is of very recent date; and distinguished beyond all London for regularity, the breadth of the streets, and the respectability of the inhabitants, the majority of whom are titled presons, and those of the most ancient families. Cumberland-place and the Crescent deserve particular notice from the stranger; as do Gloucester-street, Upper and Lower Seymour-streets, Berkeley-street, &c. &c. &c.

* Mal. London. IV. 351. † Highmore, p. 329.

Portman-square consists of the largest and best of mansions; and the North-west angle is closed by the late celebrated Mrs. Montague's residence, situated in a little park and lawn, shaded by numerous trees. The garden of the area is a mere wilderness of foliage, and has a very pleasant effect, not a little improved by the movable temple erected by the Turkish ambassador, who often enjoyed the air within it, surrounded by part of his train.

Berkeley-street commencing with Manchester-square, is much smaller than Portman, but composed of neat houses, and that of the Duke of Manchester on the North side, with a portico in front.

Wigmore-street extends under different names, from Wells-street, to the Edgware-road; and forms the North side of Cavendish, and the South side of Portman-squares. Many shops are interspersed through the spacious avenues; but it is the only one East and West that extends so great a distance.

Great Mary-le-bone, New Cavendish, and Upper Mary-le-bone, one street, is next in length and consequence; but Devonshire, Weymouth, and Queen Anne-street West, are superior in their buildings; all of which are eclipsed by Portland-place, just mentioned, near 100 feet in width, bounded by vast brick mansions, ornamented with pilasters, pediments, and balustrades, terminated on the South by Foley-house, and on the North by the fields, but rivalled by Harley and Wimpole streets, and Devonshire place.

High-street winds in a serpentine line from Oxford-street to the New-Road, under the name of Mary-le-bone-lane. At the Northern extremity, and on the West side is *St. Mary's church, of brick*, the counter-part of the *miniature brick chapels*, which disgrace the parish in every direction.*

The want of places of worship of the Established Church, in this parish, and indeed, throughout the whole of what is called the West end of the Town, is a very serious evil. The increase of Methodists and other Dissenters, and a general alienation from the Church, with Sabbath-breaking, and all its concomitant vices, are the necessary consequences of this paucity of churches.

In
Mal. IV. p. 353.

In this parish there are 75,624 inhabitants. The unparalleled disproportion between a village church, with one parochial minister, and a population of seventy-five thousand souls could not escape observation. Four acts have therefore been successively passed; one in the 10th year of his present Majesty, one in the 12th, one in the 46th, and one in the 51st, for building a parish church. The last only has in any considerable degree been carried into execution. The Parish Church, now building, cannot, upon the largest computation, with a different congregation morning and evening, give the blessing of public worship to more than four thousand people. No provision is made to turn to the advantage of the established church the very considerable tax of the present, partial, and injurious chapel-system, by making the existing chapels parochial, and giving the necessary supply of resident, authorized ministers, exercising *all* the functions, performing *all* the services, and discharging *all* the instructive, preventive, and restraining duties resulting from parochial communion. Upwards of seventy thousand inhabitants will, therefore, be left without the parochial advantages intended to be conferred by the Church of England.* Within a circuit of about eight miles round the city of London, by the present distribution and circumstances of the parishes, after allowing to each church a proportion more than sufficient to fill it, and quite, if not more than equal to the parochial care of the clergy at present allotted to the charge, there is found to remain a surplus population of 95,000 excluded from the benefits of public worship in the church of England! And yet we hear perpetual complaints and surprize at the increase of Methodism!

There are two or three new chapels in this parish, at no great distance from the parish church: one is a very elegant building

3 A 3 at

* See a very excellent work lately published, intituled "*The Church in Danger: a Statement of the Cause and the probable Means of averting that Danger attempted, in a Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c.*" By the Rev. Richard Yates, B. D. and F. S. A. &c.

at the northern extremity of the Regent's Park; and the other, also a good and commodious building, near the western end of the New Road.

The new Parish Church is now nearly completed; and, when finished, will be one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the metropolis. The north-front will be extremely rich and elegant. This consists of a noble portico of the Composite order, supported by eight rich pillars, and two pilasters, with a handsome balustrade, extending round the whole of the church. The steeple is of exquisite workmanship: a square rustic tower supports a beautiful cupola, raised on Corinthian pillars; on the capitals of which are eight angels, supporting another cupola; having, on its summit, a small open-work tower and vane.

The North-east and West corners have each two Composite columns and pilasters; between these pillars are niches; and, above them, an architrave and cornice.

The roof is elevated so as just to be visible above the balustrade; and the whole has a highly beautiful appearance. The body of the church is brick, covered with Roman cement: the steeple and portico are stone.

The *Regent's Park* is very extensive: but does not appear to be in a progress likely to promise a speedy completion. It is, however, already one of the greatest, if not absolutely the most fashionable Sunday promenades about town;* but, in its present unfinished state, I may be excused a minute description. An immense sewer, extending from hence to the River Thames, is in great forwardness. The excavation commenced in Scotland Yard; and, early in the year 1815, was, in some places, upwards of fifteen feet deep and ten wide.

When this excavation was made, the soil, which had not been disturbed during many centuries, presented a very curious appearance. Within five or six feet of the surface, there were strata
of

* The Regent's Canal will be described in the Fourth Volume.

of different sorts, such as gravel, chalk, black and yellow mould, &c. ; and, lower down, a fine blue clay.

Besides the two chapels of ease mentioned above, there are the following, already remotely alluded to, in this parish : Oxford Chapel, built about the year 1739 ; Portland Chapel, 1766 ; Bentinck Chapel, 1772 ; Portman Chapel, 1779 ; Quebec Chapel, 1788 ; Margaret Street Chapel, first used as a chapel of ease in 1789 ; besides three or four others within the boundaries of the parish, or in the immediate neighbourhood : every one of these is perhaps twice as large as the old mother church.

It appears,* that about the year 1400, the old Marybone Church, or the Church of St. Mary at Bourn, stood in a lonely place, (probably near the corner of Stratford Place), and being subject to the depredations of robbers, who frequently stole the images, bells, and ornaments, Bishop Braybrooke granted a licence to remove the same near the Manor House.

The old building, consisting of stones and flints, continued till 1741, when, on account of its ruinous state, it was pulled down, and the present little disgraceful building erected in its stead.

It is a small oblong square, and has a gallery on the North, South, and West sides.

The Church originally belonged to the priory of St. Lawrence de Blakemore, in Essex, being so appropriated by William de Sancta Maria, Bishop of London, in the reign of King John. Henry VIII. when he committed his unjust and sacrilegious depredations on the church, and on the property of his subjects, thought proper to give this living to the proud and imperious Wolsey, with licence to appropriate it to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church ; who, at his request, granted it to the master and scholars of his College at Ipswich ; which he had scarcely completed before his disgrace ensued, when Henry, taking back that which was never his to give, granted the College to Thomas Alverde. It remained in the Crown till the year 1552. It seems that the rectory is still an impropriation, and the benefice

a donative. It is now become a very valuable living, though at one time a mean and paltry one.

The ancient *Manor House*, which stood opposite the Church, was pulled down in 1791: it was at that time called Oxford House. Behind this was a Bowling-green, belonging to a tavern, much frequented by persons of rank during the reign of Queen Anne; but afterwards grew into great disrepute. It is made one of the scenes, in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, of Mackheath's debauches. Mary-le-bone Gardens were opened previous to the year 1737; and, till that year, were entered gratis by all ranks of people; but afterwards the keeper demanded a shilling admission. They continued to be a place of public resort, similar to the present Vauxhall,* till the year 1777, when the whole of the ground was lett; the site is now occupied by the stately houses of Devonshire Place, Beaumont Street, &c. Near the North end of Harley Street three or four trees are still standing as "mementoes of Mary-le-bone Gardens;" but these are covered with lime dust, and splashes of mortar, from the new buildings, and old ones pulling down for the *New Street*, and are fast withering to decay and "and nodding to their fall."

Mary-le-bone Workhouse is in Northumberland Street, middle of the west side; and the *Infirmary* is near to it; but they have nothing worthy of description: we will, therefore, hasten South-westward to the conclusion of our route.

Stratford Place has already been mentioned; it is at the South end of Mary-le-bone Lane, and consists of a very handsome pile of buildings, almost in the form of a battledore. The late

* The reader will be amused by a description of an evening's entertainment at these Gardens when they were in full reputation. He will find it in Malcolm's *Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, p. 405. Here was a Theatre for Burlettas; and in this place Kenrick opened a course of Lectures, in July, 1774, which he termed "A School of Shakespeare." In these Lectures he recited parts of that Dramatist's works with great success, and to very crowded audiences. For an account of a very singular entertainment, a burlesque representation of the Boulevards at Paris, at these Gardens, on July 23, 1776, see also "Anecdotes, &c." p. 413.

late Lieutenant-General Strobe, who it would seem had a remarkable *penchant* for monuments, erected, in the centre of the circular part of this *Place* a handsome pillar,* commemorative of the naval victories of this country; the foundation, however, having given way, the whole was taken down about the year 1805.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Arch-Dukes John and Lewis of Austria, during their late visit to this country, occupied the house No. 11, in this place, which lately belonged to the Duke of St. Albans, who, with his Duchess and Child, the young Duke, died lately in the course of a very few months; and at present his Excellency Le Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, occupies No. 7. A mean and contemptible *Court-House* stands near this place.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE, already briefly mentioned, is a little North of this place: the three sides are composed of neat and respectable dwellings. It appears, according to a late writer, that this was intended to have been called *Queen Anne's Square*, and to have had a handsome parochial church in the centre. The design, however, not having been carried into execution, and the ground on the North side lying waste, the late Duke of Manchester, purchased the site, and erected on it his town

* It might have been expected that some notice should be taken of the intended new pillars about to be erected (*where* is not yet known,) in commemoration of our many signal victories both by sea and by land: but all that I am able to effect in this case is to convey to some future topographer that such pillars are *intended*: and I hope another History of London will not make its appearance before such *intentions* are carried into effect; but the *new Street*, the *new Park*, the *new Canal*, the *new Sewer*, the *new College*, the *new Law Courts*, the *new Post-Office*, the *new houses*, palaces, and cottages, the thousand other *new improvements*, with the *old marbles*, are thought by some to come somewhat *mal-apropos* (notwithstanding the happy termination of the war,) to our present finances and state of the country. The *new Bridges*, however, proceed; and, indeed, the whole of these enterprising plans are *gradually* advancing, directly or indirectly: perhaps the *new coinage*, and the return of the *old guineas*, which have been some years on a continental tour, may greatly facilitate these plans.

town residence, and from this circumstance the whole took its name. Upon the sudden death of the Duke, and the minority of his heir, the premises were purchased by the King of Spain as the residence of his Ambassador.* It afterwards became the property of the Marquis of Hertford. Whilst in the occupation of the Ambassador, he erected a small Chapel in *Spanish Place*, which is at the North-East corner of the Square, extending to Charles-street, on the East side of his mansion, from designs by *Bononi*, which for its classic purity of style deserves the attention of all lovers of architecture. The house above alluded to, and now called *Manchester House*, is a noble building, with a grand portico in front.

PORTMAN SQUARE, which has also been mentioned before, is larger and much more elegant than the above: it is esteemed next in beauty to Grosvenor Square, as it is in dimensions.

It was the custom of the late amiable Mrs. Montague, annually, to invite all the little chimney-sweepers, who were regaled in her house and gardens, with good and wholesome fare: "so that they might enjoy *one happy day in the year*." These May-day festivals are, I believe, now discontinued at *Montague House*; but the little black gentry keep up the holiday, by *dancing* on that day, dressed in ribbons, tinsel, and *India-pink*, through the metropolis.†

Portman Square, begun about 1764, was nearly twenty years in completing.

Montague Square, the continuation of Quebec-street, and *Durweston Square*, two oblong plots of ground, are new and pleasing additions to this improving and increasing part of the metropolis.

* Malton's Picturesque Tour, p. 104.

His Excellency Count Ferman Nunez, Duke de Montellano, the present Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary from the King of Spain, occupies the house, No. 50, in *Portland Place*.

† It is to be hoped, that the present humane exertions of the City of London, aiding the "Society for improving the condition of Chimney-Sweepers," instituted in 1805, and patronized by the Prince Regent, will soon abolish the present barbarous practice of employing climbing boys.

Strangers,

Strangers, as I have already intimated, will not fail to mark with particular pleasure *Great Cumberland Place*, and the noble *Crescent*. Upper and Lower *Berkeley Streets*, Upper and Lower *Seymour Streets*, *Bryanstone Street*, *Connaught Place*, on the Uxbridge Road, *Vavasor Place*, and the other new buildings at the lower end of Edgeware Road, near Tyburn Turnpike, will all attract peculiar attention from those who have not before seen them, or who may not have visited those parts during these six or seven years.

The Duke of Portland, and the Harley Family are great landed proprietors in this extensive parish. The Crown holds some undivided 24th parts of the manor of Mary Bourne,* and of Mary Bourne Park, with the houses, &c. thereon, which were leased to Jacob Hinde, Esq. Aug. 10, 1772, for seven years and a half, from July 1795, valued at the then last survey, at 478*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Fine 540*l.* ; old rent 13*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Fifteen of the same parts were let in 1772; and renewed, in 1780, to William Jacob, Esq. for eight years, from 1803, and fine 1060*l.*

We have now once more pursued our route to Tyburn Turnpike, a few yards south of which, we enter *Hyde Park*, at Cumberland gate. This is by far the most extensive of all the royal parks.

This demesne formerly belonged to the Abbots and Canons of Westminster Abbey; but Henry VIII. obtained it in exchange for other lands. Notwithstanding its present very great extent it was originally much larger than even at present, being much reduced by

* It seldom happens that the names of places are changed to others equally correct. It has, however, so happened in this instance. The Church was dedicated originally to St. Mary, near the Bourne rivulet, or brook of Ty, or Ty bourne, which flowed (afterwards under the name of Ay-brook), from the village of Ay, situated at or near May Fair, to Tothill Fields, and thence to the Thames.

Bourne, by the vulgar omission of the letters *ur* readily became *Bone*; hence *Marrowbone* with the lower classes, and *le bon*, or *Mary the good*, with others, who have never examined into the derivation. Mal. Lond. IV. p. 353.

by the enclosure of Kensington Gardens, a description of which the reader will find in the fourth Volume of this work. In the year 1652, Hyde Park contained six hundred and twenty acres. It is at present, a few roods short of 395 acres.

During the Rebellion of the Puritans in the reign of Charles I. it was sold by the rebel Parliament for 17,068*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, including the timber and deer. After the Restoration it was resumed by the Crown, once more planted with timber, replenished with deer, and surrounded with a brick wall, having been till then enclosed with pales.

This extensive piece of ground is a place of singular beauty, and has a fine piece of water, somewhat ridiculously called *The Serpentine River*, which was formed in the year 1730, by enlarging the bed of a stream flowing through the park, which, taking its rise at Bayswater, on the Uxbridge Road, falls into the Thames at Ranelagh.

An intelligent writer, in the Gentleman's Magazine for April and May, 1815, has suggested several valuable improvements in this river. He remarks, that whoever rides or walks along the south side of the river, must be struck with the very disagreeable effect of the head that now interrupts the continuation that might be given to that beautiful piece of water, in a hollow, between rising and varied banks (as by this writer's improvements they would then be made,) cloathed with wood, amongst which its termination might be hid. This should be done with a simple and easy flow, as there is nothing to justify any very sudden turns or abrupt breaks, which would only produce littleness and confusion.

The walk, above-mentioned, when separated from the rides by a rail, and joined to that above it, near the garden gate, would be one of the most beautiful of any in the park. That in the gardens would be at least equally so, by being carried in a winding manner along the two sides of the water, which it would look down upon, and command the reaches of. Several other almost equally judicious and important alterations are suggested; but this one I could not pass over without notice.

Some

Some years ago, Hyde Park was somewhat deficient in wood, many of the old trees being much decayed; but since the time alluded to, many plantations have been made, and its general appearance is now greatly enlivened.

On the north side of the Serpentine River, are the Lodge and Gardens of the keeper, which have a very pleasing and picturesque effect. The powder magazine, however, takes off from the beauty.

Besides being the most fashionable of our Sunday promenades, Hyde Park is used for field days of the horse and foot guards, and for some reviews. Of the various uses of this nature to which it has been applied, the reader will find ample accounts in the preceding Volumes.

The King's Private Road, as it is called, runs in a parallel with the great western road, commencing at Hyde Park Corner.

From this latter place, along *Constitution Hill*, in the Green Park, already described, and passing the Queen's Palace, or Buckingham House, on the right, and proceeding through Buckingham Gate, we approach *Pimlico*, a district, comprising some good streets; particularly, Eaton Street, Upper and Lower.

Ranelagh Gardens, once a sort of rival to Vauxhall, have now dwindled to common Tea Gardens.

The chief ornament of this neighbourhood, at present, is the amazingly extensive and interesting manufactory of Mr. Bramah, the engineer, locksmith, and engine-maker; but unless I had pages to devote to a description, I should be doing injustice to the ingenuity, and general merits of the proprietor by attempting any. These works have been deemed worthy the inspection of royalty, and have excited the admiration of the most powerful Emperor of Christendom: Alexander of Russia.

The new street from the Vauxhall or Regent's Bridge, will, when completed, terminate very near this place.

From Hyde Park Corner, before-mentioned, there is a nearer road to Pimlico than the one by which I have chosen to conduct the reader. This is by St. George's Hospital, along Upper Grosvenor Place, by the wall of the Queen's gardens to Upper Eaton Street.

Having

HAVING now traversed every part of this great metropolis ; and noticed, as well as I have been able, every object of real importance, I must take leave of my reader ; but I must confess, it is not without some feeling of regret—We have been companions through the most important part of the British Empire—I will say, through the most important portion of the civilized world : for in magnitude of interest, in political weight, and in whatever concerns the peace, the prosperity, and the happiness of Europe in particular, and of the world in general, this comparatively little spot in the midst of the Ocean is looked to, and its influence acknowledged, whenever the concerns of congregated nations are discussed.

What proportion of influence the metropolis possesses it would be idle to discuss—London is the head of that truly great nation, which has long held, and I trust, always will hold, the balance of European interests, and, by its wisdom and its virtues ; its riches, and its natural and acquired strength ; its arts and its COMMERCE—the sole and spring of the whole—will maintain its dignity and consequence among the nations of the earth to the latest periods of time.

In concluding the present Volume of the History of London and Middlesex, it would afford me great satisfaction to mention, with encomiums commensurate with my sense of the obligation, the several kind communications, and the more numerous personal civilities I have experienced during my researches and labours. In my account of Westminster Abbey, which occupies no contemptible portion of the work, I was assisted by many condescending and liberal remarks of the late venerable Dean of that Cathedral : Dr. *Vincent*—In my researches at the *West End of the Town*, as it is emphatically called, the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, has been obligingly communicative ; nor should I omit to mention the name of MR. MALCOLM, now, alas ! no more, to whose verbal and written communications and suggestions I have been even more indebted than to his very excellent work the *Londinium Redivivum*, without exception, the most valuable history of London ever given to the public.

Some

Some communications I have been compelled to reject as impertinent; some few others to despise as erroneous and insulting. A book, so multifarious in its subjects, directly, or indirectly, embracing objects almost infinite in number, as they are momentous in their import, it is impossible to compile with such accuracy as not to commit some serious mistakes, and be guilty (if guilt it may be called) of many apparently important omissions.

Some subjects may, possibly, be thought to have been touched too slightly; others may appear to some, to have been too much extended. I will not say, that this has not been the case, in some instances; but if I have erred it has been inadvertently, or for want of judgment and discrimination—I have done my best throughout, aided as I have been by the liberal patronage of the publishers and proprietors of the work, to produce such information, on all the subjects treated of in this Volume, combined with such remarks and observations, which have from time to time occurred to me, as I hope I will, upon the whole, be found useful and agreeable.

For the theo-political conduct of our Eighth Harry, I have never entertained a very flattering regard; for the detestable cant of the theo-politicians of the murderers of King Charles I. and that prototype of the late *emperor* of the French, Oliver Cromwell, I have never hesitated to express my utter abhorrence—For the extravagancies of party—no matter which—both religious and political—and above all, for that most disgusting of all disgusting canting—the cant of the Age of Reason, my pen has frequently had occasion to be employed in strong terms of reprehension—In short, though I have not prominently made the foregoing work the vehicle of my own private sentiments, I have never failed, where occasion required it, to instil or defend those principles, both in Church and State, that appear to my mind, after some experience in life, to be fraught with importance, and intimately connected with the present welfare and future peace of mankind; and I am persuaded, that not a single sentiment will be found, at least, so far as I have been concerned with this very extensive
work

work, at variance with the sound principles of national or individual policy. These remarks apply to the *Historical Delineations* of this work; of the strictly *Topographical and Descriptive* parts it becomes me to speak with modesty—If these are neither so faithful nor so full as might have been wished, the fault has not been that of idleness; for, with very trifling assistance from others, my own pen has written, and my own exertions produced every page in this and the preceding Volume—In what time this has been accomplished the subscribers need not be informed: nearly sixteen hundred pages, in little more than twenty months, have required no ordinary degree of exertion; even had no other avocations intervened, which, as the public knows, has not been the case with respect to the author of these Volumes. These details, though they will not excuse error, may help to soften the severity of criticism, and weaken the shafts of reproach and censure.

It has often occurred to me, that there is often something inconsistent in the language and phraseology of a preface, as it is called: it is usual, (as indeed the term imports) to insert such matter as the reader will find in the last one or two pages, at the *commencement* of a work; although a preface is always written the last, and speaks of what the author has actually performed, and not on what he is about to execute: appealing, however, in this instance, at least, from general custom, to what strikes me as more rational and consistent, as well as more convenient, I have ventured (if the reader will excuse the term) to insert my *Preface* at the *End*: believing, that, at least, it will stand as good a chance of being read in that place as prefaces usually meet with on the old plan.

Skinner Street,
July 18th, 1816.

ADDITIONS

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

PAGE 97. In the monumental inscription to the memory of Lady Elizabeth Percy, line 4, for " Lord Algernon," read " Lady Elizabeth."

P. 177. after the word " society," in line 13, read the word " say."

P. 185. line 19, for " remain," read " remains."

The Lyceum Theatre, mentioned pp. 203, 204, has been rebuilt, and was opened on the 15th of June, 1816. It is now called the English Opera House, and belongs to Mr. Arnold, who has spared no pains to render it convenient and comfortable. The diameter is thirty-five feet; and the distance from the front boxes to the orchestra is only thirty feet, so that the actors may be seen as well as heard from all parts of the house. There are two circles of boxes and slips, and slip-lobbies above; and the staircases are so contrived as to prevent the mixture of the dress-box company with those of the upper circle. The pit is raised, by an unusual elevation on an inclined plane, and has no steps; but a passage in the middle. Adjoining is a refreshment-room. The decorations are not very magnificent; but are, withal, elegant. The fronts of the boxes are a delicate lilac colouring, interspersed with gilt bordering. The galleries are very commodious. The floor of the orchestra is composed of several sounding-boards, with two arrangements of iron bars to admit the vibrations of the musical instruments. The ceiling also is composed of several sounding-boards; and is supported by a series of grand arches, decorated with numerous mirrors. The building is upon a smaller scale than the winter theatres: the form of the interior is that of a lyre; and the decorations of

the boxes and proscenium are all indicative of its being appropriated to music. The principal box entrance is from the Strand. A large flight of stairs leads to the dress-circle; from which another staircase conducts to the vestibule, communicating with the first circle and with the saloon. The other entrances are from Exeter Place and Exeter Street. Large tanks of water, with connecting pipes to every part of the building, are placed as the best possible security against fire, an element that would almost appear to have a singular antipathy to our theatres. The saloon, which is on a level with the first circle of boxes, is entirely separated from the auditory. It is a plain but neat room, having in different parts the names of the most celebrated British Composers. There is a gallery over it, which serves as a saloon to the upper circle of boxes. The green-room is close to the prompter's side of the stage; and is decorated with tablets, on which are painted scenes from various OPERAS. The stage is perhaps the finest in the metropolis. This great pile of building has been erected in the short space of six or seven months; and is now a considerable ornament, though not a very conspicuous one, to the metropolis.

P. 340. Immediately following the account of the Opera House should have been noticed *The Little Theatre in the Haymarket*, the oldest summer theatre in the metropolis; and which constantly associates in the remembrance with the humour of Foote, and the wit of Colman. The interior has lately been entirely new-painted, and is a neat and elegant, though somewhat diminutive, theatre. It contains three tiers of boxes, a pit, and two galleries. It is open during the summer season only; its patent extending from the 15th of May to the 15th of September.

The House of Commons p. 467. An anonymous Correspondent has kindly intimated that there is an error in regard to the number of members composing that House. He has not said what the true number is. The list from which my account is taken, states 651 to be the number: the real number, I believe is 658.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 542, line *ult.* for "feint," read "faint."

P. 556. The Store-Keeper General's Office is at No. 23, in Great George Street. John Trotter, Esq. Store-Keeper-General. This is not the same person, though a relation, who is the proprietor of the Bazaar, Soho Square, and who was the founder of this valuable and extensive department of government. I may here state, in reply to the enquiry of a Correspondent, that neither of these gentlemen is the person connected with the late Lord Melville, and whose name is mentioned in page 605, Volume I. of the present Work. The christian name of that person is Alexander.

P. 615, line 17, for "starts"" read "start,"

P. 706. Great Queen Street, extending from the western corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields to Drury Lane, is a very good street. The houses are much in the style of Inigo Jones, and were probably built from his designs. Here formerly stood *Conway House*, the residence of a noble family of that name. *Paulet House*, belonged to the Marquis of Winchester. Here the eccentric Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, ended his life.

In this street stands *Freemasons' Hall* and *Tavern*. The Hall is a noble room, built in the purest style of masonry, and decorated throughout with masonic emblems. Here are held the Grand Lodges of that numerous, respectable, and with respect to great numbers of its members, enlightened fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, lately under constitution of the Prince Regent, G. M. now under his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. I limit the term enlightened as applied to its members, because there is nothing in Free-Masonry, whatever some of its over-zealous friends may imagine, that necessarily makes a mason a more enlightened man than his uninitiated neighbour. It is an institution founded on the broad basis of benevolence, and sound morality; but were all its secrets divulged to the world, mankind, in general, would not, therefore, be wiser; though, by strictly adhering to its principles, men would be much better, and, as such, wiser. This is not written from

conjecture. Candour is not among the least of a free-mason's duties.

Freemasons' Tavern, adjoins, and in fact, belongs to the Hall. It is a most excellent and well-attended house.

In this street is, or rather was, a Chapel, originally a private one, belonging to Mr. Baguly; but he being opposed by his diocesan for irregularity, the building became a Chapel of ease to St. Giles's in the Fields. It afterwards became the property of the Wesleyan Methodists, and has been used by them ever since, as a meeting-house. It is rebuilding, on an enlarged scale: the interior, and back walls being entirely pulled down. If the Wesleyan Dissenters, (for whatever pretensions they make to the contrary, they are Dissenters to all intents and purposes) gained possession of a chapel of the establishment, *West Street Chapel*, near Monmouth Street, formerly one of Mr. Wesley's principal chapels, (as they call them) has been consecrated a *Free Chapel*, for the use of the poor of the Church of England in the same parish: Mr. Gurney of St. Clement Danes, a Calvinistic Clergyman, is the minister: the Church, therefore, has not gained much by the purchase. Mr. Gurney, however, is an eloquent preacher, and an excellent and zealous Christian.

Proceeding eastward from *Little Queen Street*, we come to Great Turnstile, mentioned page 707. This is at the end of *Whetstone Park*, now a narrow and obscure avenue; but once notorious for houses of night revels, and ill-fame; and for gamesters of all descriptions. It is at the back of *Holborn Row*, which constitutes the North side of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Gate Street is at the western extremity of it; and may be here noticed on account of the little meeting-house of Calvinistic-Methodists, which stands in it. A good charity school is attached to this chapel.

P. 717, line 10, from the bottom, for "Bedford-Square," read "Bedford Street."

P. 736. In *Chandos Street*, Cavendish Square, stands *Chandos House*,

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

House, which was opened on Sunday the 7th of July, 1816, for the first time these 20 years. “ This magnificent structure was erected by the *Grand Duke*, a title conferred on his Grace, in consequence of the style of regal grandeur in which he lived. Every one acquainted with the old Court recollects the celebrated preparations made for the christening of the infant, when the King and Queen stood sponsors in person; they must also call to mind the extraordinary and agonizing catastrophe, (*viz.*) the child being seized with convulsions, and dying in the nurse’s arms during the ceremony; the presumed cause the glare of light !”

At one time during the South-Sea Bubble, the Duke of Chandos’ stock was worth 300,000*l.* He went to the old Duke of Newcastle to consult what to do, He advised him to sell—No: he wanted half a million:—“ Why then,” said the Duke “ sell 100,000*l.* and take your chance for the rest.”—No! he kept all—and lost all ! This anecdote is mentioned in the *European Magazine*, Vol. LII.

We are informed, that after the dreadful circumstance at the christening above-mentioned, the family never held up their heads. The Duke died, and the Duchess retired from the world; but not from the house, in which she took a melancholy pleasure to reside, until removed by death. Once more terrestrial greatness appears in that part of the town:—the prototype of the Chandos family* may be seen in that of the Prince Paul Esterhazy; their possessions, exceeding 350,000*l. per annum.* At Chandos House, this Prince lately entertained our own Prince Regent, and above twenty other Princes, noblemen, ladies, &c. in a style of superior elegance and magnificence. It is unnecessary

* The present ingenious Member of Parliament for Maidstone, Sir Egerton Brydges, K. J. and Bart. is, or lately was, (for I know not in what state his case at present stands) a claimant of the extinct barony of Chandos; and he has, I will not say unnecessarily, occupied no contemptible portion of one of the Volumes of his late Edition of Collins’s *Peerage* to a statement of facts connected with this claim.

cessary to go into the details of this princely banquet. The apartments have been fitted up in the very highest style of Grecian grandeur. I do not, however, know whether the Prince Esterhazy has actually removed from the house mentioned as his residence in page 745. At all events, this little trait in the history of Chandos House is worth preservation in this work.

Many other additions might be made, and some other errata noticed ; but the candid critic, in a work of such magnitude as this, will kindly excuse the one, and the intelligent reader will plainly distinguish the errors of the printer from those of the author ; for

“ Whoever thinks a faultless “ *book*” to see,
Thinks what ne’er was, nor is, nor e’er shall be.”

POPE.

END OF VOLUME THE THIRD.

A LIST

OF THE PRINCIPAL

BOOKS, MAPS, PLANS, AND PRINTS,

*That have been Published in Illustration of the
History, Topography, Antiquities, and other
Subjects treated of in the two preceding Volumes
of this Work.*

TO have a complete list of works published in illustration of the subjects treated of in these volumes, the reader would be presented with a volume instead of a few pages. The Plans and Prints are innumerable. For many valuable books, properly belonging to this and the preceding volume, it will be necessary to refer to the lists made out by Mr. Brayley and Mr. Brewer: one subjoined to Vol. I. and the other to Vol. IV. In those lists there are a few repetitions, already, they will therefore not be repeated in the following.

“*Londinopolis; an Historicall Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London*, the Imperial Chamber and chief Emporium of Great Britain: whereunto is added another of the City of Westminster, with the Courts of Justice, Antiquities, and New Buildings thereunto belonging. By James Howell, Esq. London, 1657.” Folio. This is mostly taken from Stowe’s London, as is remarked by Anthony à Wood, who, by the way, seemed to have no very profound respect for Mr. Howell.

“*Camera Regis; or a Short View of London*, (viz.) the Antiquity, Fame, Walls, Bridge, River, Gates, Tower, Cathedral, Offices, Courts, Customs, Franchise, &c. of that renowned City; collected out of Law and History, and methodized for the benefit of the present Inhabitants. By John Brydall, London, 1676,”

“*Angliæ Metropolis*, or the present State of London, with memoirs comprehending a full account of the ancient and modern state thereof, &c. By Thomas Delaune, Gent. London, 1681.” 8vo. A Second Edition, in 12mo. was published in the year 1690, in which the Views of the Gates and the principal Buildings are omitted.

“*New View of London; or an ample account of that City*, in two Volumes, or eight Sections, being a more particular description thereof than has hitherto been known to be published of any City in the World. Lond. 1708,” 8vo.

“*A New and Complete Survey of London*, in ten Parts, in two Volumes, by a Citizen and Native of London, 1742,” 8vo.

PART III. CONTIN.

3 B

“*London*

"*London in Miniature*; being a concise and comprehensive Description of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent for forty miles round, &c. collected from Stowe, Maitland, and other large works, with several new and curious particulars, intended as a complete Guide to Foreigners, &c. 1755."

"*London and its Environs described*, containing an account of whatever is most remarkable for grandeur, elegance, curiosity, or use, in the City, and in the Country twenty miles round: illustrated with a great number of Views; together with a Plan of London, a Map of the Environs, and several other useful Cuts, in six volumes, 1761," 8vo.

"*History of the Parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch*. By J. Ellis."

"*A New and Accurate History and Survey of London, Westminster, Southwark, and Places adjacent*, containing whatever is most worthy of notice in their ancient and present state; illustrated with a variety of Heads, Views, Plans, and Maps. By the Rev. John Entick, M. A. London, 1766. Four vols. 8vo."

"*An Historical Account of the Curiosities of London and Westminster*, in Three Parts. Parts I. Containing a full Description of the Tower of London, and every thing curious in and belonging to it. Part II. contains the History of Westminster-Abbey, from its Foundation to the present Time; with its Antiquities, Tombs, and Inscriptions. Part III. Treats of the Old Cathedral of St. Paul's, and the New; together with a full Account of the Monument, London Stone, the City Wall, Gates, and other Antique Remains. London. 1772." 12mo.

"*A New History and Survey of London*, including Westminster and Southwark, illustrated with Copper-plates. By John Noorthouck. Lond. 1773," 4to. The Plates consist of Plans of the Cities and Wards, with the Churches at the corners, Public Buildings, and a Map of the Environs.

"*A New and Complete Survey and History of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent*; including the Towns, Villages, &c. twenty miles round London; from the earliest accounts to the year 1770: containing, 1. An accurate account of the original foundation and modern state of those places. 2. Their Laws, Charters, Customs, Privileges, Immunities, Government, Trade, and Navigation. 3. A description of the several Wards, Parishes, Liberties, Precincts, Churches, Palaces, and Noblemen's Houses, Hospitals, and other Public Buildings. 4. An account of the Curiosities of the Tower of London; of the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's Cathedral, The British Museum, Westminster Abbey, &c. 5. A General History of the Memorable Actions of the Citizens, and the Revolutions that have happened from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time. By Walter Harrison, Esq. illustrated with plates. 1775," folio.*

"*A Critical*

* See an earlier edition of this Work mentioned in the List, at the end of Vol. I. and a later, in Mr. Brewer's List.

LIST OF BOOKS, &c.

"*A Critical Review of the Public Buildings, Statues, &c. in and about London.* By James Ralph," 12mo. In what year this was first published I know not. My copy bears date 1783. Ralph died in 1762. Pope honoured him by a place in the *Dunciad*; and the late Mr. Malcolm says, "these lines in the *Dunciad*:"

"Silence ye wolves; whilst Ralph to Cynthia howls,

"Making night hideous! answer him, ye owls,"

were applied to that author as a poet; they were equally applicable to him as a critic in Architecture."

This censure is applied to Ralph's opinion respecting the View of St. George's Hanover-square.

"*Of London.* By Thomas Pennant; Esq. LL.D. F.R.S. &c. 1790." 4to.

"*A Picturesque Tour through London and Westminster.* By Thomas Malton." 1792. folio.

"*Londinium Redivivum*; or, an Ancient History and Modern Description of London. Compiled from Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations, the Harleian MSS. and other authentic sources. By James Peller Malcolm, 1802—5." Four Vols. 4to.

"*London*; being an accurate History and Description of the British Metropolis and its neighbourhood, to Thirty Miles extent, from an actual Perambulation. By David Hughson [Pugh] LL.D. 1805—8." 6 vols. 8vo.

"*The Picture of London*; being a Correct Guide to all the Curiosities, Amusements, Exhibitions, Public Establishments, and Remarkable Objects, in and near London; with a Collection of appropriate Tables; Maps and several other Engravings." (*Annual*) royal 18mo.

"*Modern London*; being the History and present State of the British Metropolis, faithfully drawn up from the most authentic Materials, and illustrated with a series of highly finished Engravings, on a Plan entirely new. 1810," 4to.

"*London*: being a Complete Guide to the British Capital; containing an accurate and succinct Account of its Origin, Rise, and Progress, the increase and extent of its Buildings, its Commerce, Curiosities, Exhibitions, Amusements, Public Calamities, Religious and Charitable Foundations, Literary Establishments, Learned and Scientific Institutions, &c. &c. Interspersed with a Variety of Original Anecdotes, Eccentric Biography, Critical Remarks, &c. &c. Faithfully Abridged from Mr. Pennant's *London*, and brought down to the present Year. Third Edition. By John Wallis [W. H. Reid]. 1810." 12mo. a 4th Ed, in 1814, with but few, if any, additions.

"*Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century*: Including the Charities, Depravities, Dresses, Amusements of the Citizens of London during that period; with a Review of the State of Society in 1807. To which is added, A

Sketch of the Ecclesiastical Architecture; and of the various Improvements in the Metropolis. Illustrated by Fifty Engravings. By James Peller Malcolm, F. S. A. Author of '*Londinium Redivivum*,' &c. &c. 1808." 4to.

"*Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London* from the Roman Invasion to the year 1700; including the origin of British Society, Customs and Manners, with a general Sketch of the State of Religion, Superstition, Dresses, and Amusements of the Citizens of London, during that period. To which are added, Illustrations of the Changes in our Language, Literary Customs, and gradual Improvement in Style and Versification, and various particulars concerning public and private Libraries. Illustrated by Eighteen Engravings. By James Peller Malcolm, F. A. S. Author of '*Londinium Redivivum*;' and of '*Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London*, during the Eighteenth Century.' 1811." 4to.

"*The Topography of London*; being a Guide to all the Streets, Lanes, Squares, &c. &c. By John Lockie. 1806." 12mo. This is an excellent List of the Streets, &c. There are other Street Directories, as Mogg's, Kearsley's, Langley and Belche's, &c. &c. There are also general Books, containing "Correct Admeasurements of the Streets." The Directories are "the Post-Office," "Kent's," and "Boyle's Court Guide."

"*The Antiquities of London*. Comprising a Description of its principal Buildings, also Anecdotes of eminent Persons connected therewith. Chiefly from the Works of Thomas Pennant, Esq. Illustrated with fifty-five Plates. 1814." 8vo.

"*Pietas Londinensis*: The History, Design, and Present State of the various Public Charities in and near London. By A. Highmore, Esq. Author of the Law of Mortmain and Charitable Use, &c. 1810." Small 8vo. but very thick—984 pp.

"*A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis*. By Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D." 8vo.

"*A Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames*. By Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D." 8vo.

"*Every Man his own Broker*; or, A Guide to Exchange Alley. In which the nature of the several Funds, vulgarly called *Stocks*, is clearly explained. And the Mystery and Iniquity of *Stock-jobbing* laid before the Public in a New and Impartial Light. Also the method of Transferring *Stock*, and of Buying and Selling the several *Government Securities*, without the assistance of a *Broker*, is made intelligible to the meanest Capacity; and an Account is given of the Laws in force relative to *Brokers*, Clerks at the Bank, &c. To which is added, *New Tables of Interest on India Bonds*, calculated at 5 per Cent.—Directions how to avoid the Losses that are frequently sustained by the Destruction of *Bank Notes*, *India Bonds*, &c. by Fires and other Accidents. And an *Appendix*, giving some Account of Banking, and of the *Sinking Fund*.—With a Copper-Plate *Table*, shewing the intrinsic Value of several Funds, and the Proportion they bear to each other, by which any Person may immediately know which is the cheapest to purchase. By T. Mortimer, London. 1761." 12mo.

„ *A Popular*

LIST OF BOOKS, &c.

"*A Popular Account of St. Paul's Cathedral*, with Descriptions of the Monuments, and other interesting particulars. 1816," 8vo. This has a very neatly engraved ground Plan. This pamphlet (for it contains only 32 pp.) is said to be by a Lady. The Description of the Monuments executed by the two Bacons and those by Mr. Charles Manning, were communicated by Mr. Bacon, jun. Flaxman's, Rossi's, and Westmacott's pieces, were described by their respective Artists.

"*Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fishery, and Navigation*; with brief Notes of the Arts and Sciences connected with them. Containing the Commercial Transactions of the British Empire, and other Countries from the Earliest Accounts to the Meeting of the Union Parliament, in January, 1801. By David Macpherson." Four Vols. 4to. In this and Anderson's "*Historical and Chronological Deductions of Trade and Commerce*," in 4 Vols. 4to. are numerous important matters intimately connected with the City of London; as also in the following:—

"*A Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire* in every part of the World; a general View of the Value of the Landed and other Property, in the United Kingdom, all Colonies and Dependencies of the Crown, including the East Indies; the Annual Income arising from Agriculture, Mines, Minerals, Inland Trade, Foreign Commerce, Navigation, and Fisheries; a Historical Account of the Public Revenue, from the earliest Periods; a general View of the National Income and Expenditure during the Reign of George III.; with the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Funding System; and the Reduction of the National Debt; a Historical View of the Colonies and Dependencies of the Crown, from their first Establishment, including the Countries under the Management of the East India Company; with Observations on the National Resources for the beneficial employment of a redundant Population. The whole illustrated by copious Statistical Tables. By P. Colquhoun, LL. D. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 1816." Royal 4to.

"*A Short Historical Account of the Silk Manufacture in England*, from its Introduction, down to the present Time: with some Remarks on the State of the Trade, before the Act of Parliament was granted, to empower the Magistrates to settle the Price of Labour in the different Branches of the Manufacture. Also the Methods resorted to by the Journeymen to raise the Money to pay the Expense of Law, as pointed out in the said Act. To which is added, A faithful Account of the First Cause of the Introduction of the Grand National Flag. By Samuel Sholl, Journeyman Weaver, Inventor of the Improved Silk Loom, Founder of the Silk Flag, &c. To which will be subjoined, a Sketch of the first 58 years of his Life, written by Himself, and assisted by a Gentleman of the first celebrity. 1811." 8vo.

"*An Epitome of the Privileges of London, including Southwark*. as granted by Royal Charters, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, and established by Ancient Custom; with Remarks on the repeated invasions of the Rights, Franchises, and Jurisdiction of the Metropolis of

Great Britain. Digested and arranged by David Hughson, LL. D. Editor of "A History of London," "The British Constitution Analyzed;" and other Works.

"London, July 27, 1816.

"At a Court of Common Council, held at the Guildhall this day, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, it was Resolved unanimously—That a Copy of this Work be presented to every Member of the Corporation."

"*Reges, reginæ, nobilis, et alicui in ecclesia collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterii sepulti, usque ad aurum repartatæ platis, 1600. Lond. 1600.*" 4to.

"*Mausolea regum, reginarum, dynastarum, nobilium, sumptuosissima, artificiosissima, magnificentissima. Londini Anglorum, in occidentali urbis angulo structa, h. e. eorumdem inscriptionis omnes in lucem reductæ cura Valentis Arithmæi professoris academici. Libris et sumptibus Joannis Eichorn. Francof, Marchion. 1618.*" 12mo.

"*Monumenta Westmonasteriensia: or, An Historical Account of the original, increase, and present state of St. Peter's, or the Abbey Church of Westminster. With all the Epitaphs, Inscriptions, Coats of Arms, and Achievements of Honour belonging to the Tombs and Grave-Stones; together with the Monuments themselves faithfully set forth, by H. K. [Henry Keepe] Gent. of the Inner Temple, 1681. Lond. 1682.*" 8vo.

"*Westmonasterium; or, The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster. Containing an Account of its Ancient and Modern Buildings, Endowments, Chapels, Altars, Reliques, Customs, Privileges, Forms of Government, &c. with the Copies of ancient Saxon Charters, &c. and other Writings relating to it. Together with a particular History of the Lives of the Abbots, collected from the ancient MSS. of that Convent, and Historians; and the Lives of the Deans to this Time: also a Survey of the Church and Cloisters, taken in the year 1723; with the Monuments there; which, with several Prospects of the Church, and other remarkable Things, are curiously engraven by the best Hands. In Two Volumes. To which is added, Westminster Abbey, a Poem, by the same Author. By John Dart. London, 1740.*"

"*The Antiquities of St. Peter's, or the Abbey Church of Westminster: containing all the Inscriptions, Epitaphs, &c. upon the Tombs and Grave-stones; with the Lives, Marriages, and Issue of the most eminent Personages therein reposed; and their Coats of Arms truly emblazoned. By J. Crull, M. D. F. R. S. adorned with Draughts of the Tombs, curiously engraven. London, 1711,*" 8vo. A Supplement to this was printed in 1713, 8vo. A third Edition, 1722, in two volumes, dedicated by H. S. and J. R. A Fourth Edition in 1741; a Fifth in 1742, with twelve new Monuments.

"*An Inquiry into the First Foundation of Westminster Abbey, as discoverable from the best authorities now remaining, both printed and MS. To which is added an Account of the History of the Church, chiefly from MS. authorities. London, 1751,*" 4to.

"An

LIST OF BOOKS, &c.

“*An Historical Description of Westminster Abbey, its Monuments and Curiosities, containing, I. An Account of its Foundation and Construction. II. The various Changes it has undergone. III. A general View of all the Monuments erected therein; with an Abstract of their Inscriptions. IV. Copies of the best English Epitaphs and Translations of the Latin. V. Characters, Anecdotes, and Memoirs of the Lives of the Kings, &c. interred in the Abbey. VI. Observations on the Beauty and Propriety of the respective Monuments. VII. A particular Description of Henry VIIIth’s Chapel, with its Ornaments. VIII. A general View of the Cloisters; with Copies of several Inscriptions there. IX. Translations of the Hebrew, Ethiopic, and Greek Epitaphs, on the Tombs of Sir Samuel Moreland’s two Wives, never before attempted. Designed chiefly as a Guide to Strangers. The new Monuments are continued down to the present year. 1814,” 12mo.*

“*The Antiquities of Westminster, The Old Palace, St. Stephen’s Chapel, (now the House of Commons,) &c. &c. containing 246 Engravings of Topographical Objects, of which 122 no longer remain. By John Thomas Smith. This work contains Copies of the MSS. which throw new and unexpected light on the Ancient History of the Arts in England. With coloured Plates. 1807.” 4to.*

“*The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. by John Britton, F. S. A.*” contains a good account, accompanied with Sections, Plans, &c. of Westminster Abbey.

“*The Student’s Guide to Lincoln’s Inn, by J. Lane. 1803” 12mo.*

“*An Act for building a Bridge over the River Thames, from the Precinct of The Savoy, or near thereunto, in the County of Middlesex, to the opposite Shore; and for making convenient Roads and Avenues to communicate therewith, in the County of Surrey. 20th June, 1809,” folio.*”

“An Act for altering, enlarging, and extending the powers of the above Act,” was printed 2d of July, 1813; and, I believe, another Bill is now before Parliament on the same subject; by this pending Act, the Bridge is to be called “*The Bridge of Waterloo.*”

Similar Acts took place respecting the Southwark and Vauxhall Bridges; also respecting the New Penitentiary House, Millbank; and also another for the Regulation of Bethlem and other Mad-Houses; but it is not necessary to recite their respective titles.

“*Reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquisites, and Emoluments, which are, or have been lately received in the several Public Offices, as follows: Secretaries of State, Treasury, Admiralty, Treasurer of the Navy, Commissioners of the Navy, Dock-yards, Sick and Hurt Office, Victualling Office, Naval and Victualling Departments at Foreign or Distant Parts, and Post Office. Presented to the House of Commons, June, 1793. London, 1793,” 8vo.*

“*The History of the Royal Society of London for improving of Natural Knowledge, from its first Rise. In which the most considerable of those Papers, communicated to the Society, which have*

hitherto been published, are inserted in their proper order, as a Supplement to the *Philosophical Transactions*. By Thomas Birch, D. D. Secretary to the Royal Society. Dedicated to his Majesty. 1756." 4to.

"*The Robin Hood Society*: a Satire, with Notes Variorum. By Peter Pounce, Esq. 1756," 8vo.

"*Catalogue Raisonné* of the Pictures belonging to the Marquis of Stafford, in the Gallery of Cleveland House; comprising a List of the Pictures, with illustrative Anecdotes, and descriptive accounts of the execution, composition, and characteristic merits of the principal pictures. By John Britton, F. S. A. 1808," 8vo.

"*Synopsis* of the Contents of the British Museum, sixth Edit. 1813," 8vo.

"*Observations on the Design for the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane*, as executed in the year 1812: accompanied by Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the same, engraved on eighteen Plates. By Benjamin Wyatt, F. S. A. royal 4to."

"*An Impartial View of the Stage*, from the days of Garrick and Rich, to the present period; of the Causes of its degenerated and declining state, and shewing the necessity of a Reform in the System as the only means of giving stability to the present property of the Two Winter Theatres. By Dramaticus. 1816." 8vo.

"*A Companion to the London Museum and Pantheon*, containing a brief Description of upwards of Fifteen Thousand Natural and Foreign Curiosities, Antiquities, and Productions of the Fine Arts; now opened for public inspection in the Egyptian Temple, Piccadilly, London. By William Bullock, F. L. S. of London; of the Wernerian Society of Natural History of Edinburgh; and Honorary Member of the Dublin Society. Sixteenth Edition, 1814." 12mo.

"*The Bazaar*, [Soho Square,] its Origin, Nature, and Objects explained, and recommended as an important Branch of Political Economy; in a Letter to the Right Honourable George Rose, M. P. To which is added a Postscript, containing an Account of every Establishment, bearing this name, in the Metropolis. By the Rev. J. Nightingale. 1816." 8vo.

"*Cursory Observations on Bazaar Establishments*. 1816." 8vo. This is a very small pamphlet: the ideas, and often the very words, copied (without acknowledgement,) from the above.

"*A Letter from the Chevalier Antonio Canova*, and a Memoir, descriptive of the Sculptured Marbles, collected by the Earl of Elgin. By the Chevalier E. Q. Visconti. Translated from the French. 1816." 8vo.

"*Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Elgin Marbles*, 1816," folio. The same, with an Index, has been published in 8vo.

"*Order of the Hospitals of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.* by the Mayor and Commonalties of London." A black letter duodecimo, without date.

"*Shakespeare, his True Chronicle History of the Life and Death*

LIST OF BOOKS, &c.

of King Lear, and his Three Daughters, &c." The Second Edition has Views of Whitehall and the Globe Theatre. 1608. 4to.

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"*Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS.* which are deposited in the British Museum, 1802," folio.

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"*Letters of an Irish Student in London*, to his Father in Dublin. 1810." Two Vols. small 8vo.

This book was said, in the Eclectic Review, but wickedly and falsely, to have been mine.

"*A Letter to the Livery of London.* By Sir Richard Phillips, 1811," 12mo.

"*Arnold's Chronicle*, otherwise called "*The Customs of London*;" was reprinted in 1811, 4to.

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"*A Review*

“ *A Review of the project for building a New Square at Westminster*, said to be for the Use of Westminster-School. By a Sufferer. Part I. 1757,” 8vo. This is ascribed to Dr. Thomas Wilson. The following has been attributed to a son of Dr. Shebhear’s, under Dr. Wilson’s inspection :

“ *The Ornaments of Churches considered*: with a particular View to the late Decoration of the Parish-Church of St. Margaret, Westminster. To which is subjoined, an Appendix, containing the History of the said Church; an Account of the Altar-Piece and stained Glass Window erected over it; and a state of the Prosecution it has occasioned, and other Papers. By Thomas Wilson, D.D. 1761,” 4to.

Sir Joseph Ayloffe drew up an Account of the Chapel of London-Bridge, of which an Engraving was published by Vertue, in 1748, and again, by the Society of Antiquaries, in 1777.

Mr. David Laing, Architect, and Surveyor to the Board of Customs, has issued Proposals for a work containing “ Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Public and Private, Executed in various Parts of England, &c. including the Plans and Details of the Custom-House, London.” This work, which is nearly completed, will be in Imperial Folio, to contain 50 Plates.

Mr. Neale, also, the Artist, from whose Drawings most of the Engravings in this Volume have been made, has issued Proposals for an enlarged “ History and Description of the Abbey Church of St. Peter’s Westminster.” The Engravings to be from Mr. Neale’s own Drawings; and the Letter-Press from the pen of Mr. John Norris Brewer, author of that Part of the present Work which treats of the County of Middlesex, as distinct from London and Westminster.

After a labour of many years, the Editor of the present Volume of the History of London and Westminster, has nearly completed “ *The Dictionary of London*; or, A Complete Guide to every Place, Office, Object or Matter of Public Importance in the Cities of London and Westminster; the Borough of Southwark, and the Suburbs in General; giving plain and easy Directions concerning the Place, Time, Terms, and best Methods of Transacting Business at all the Government Offices, India Warehouses, Houses of Chartered Companies, Societies, Institutions, Establishments, and Places of public resort, whether commercial, literary, scientific, political, ecclesiastical, or recreative.”

It is intended to divide this Work into Three Parts. Part I. will contain Information relating to—1. Trade, Commerce, and Agriculture.—2. To the Court, the Parliament, Law, Politics, and Jurisprudence.—3. To Military and Naval Offices.—4. To Literature, Science, and the Arts.—5. To Theology and Ecclesiastical Affairs; Sects, Societies, Institutions, and Charitable Foundations, and 6. To Amusements, Exhibitions, and Curiosities. Part II. will contain Information relating to Public Characters and Popular Individuals; as the Name, Residence, Office, Mode of Addressing, &c. of all Public Men, and Principal Persons connected with Public Affairs, &c. &c. Part III. will consist of a new, plain, but concise, Direction to every Street, Square, Lane, Court, Passage, and Alley, in the Metropolis; chiefly designed for the use of Bankers’ and Collecting Clerks in general.—To be continued annually.

MAPS, PLANS, VIEWS, AND PRINTS.

These are absolutely too numerous for insertion. Those inserted in the foregoing works are omitted; as also, are several inserted in other publications of a general nature. The Gentleman's, European, and other Periodical Works abound with Prints illustrative of London and Westminster.

Pine engraved "The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords," 1739.

"Rocque's Plans of London and Paris, with the Environs of each, on 23 sheets, folio, 1748."

Eleven Views of the most remarkable Buildings in London, were engraved from Drawings by Sandby and others in 1780, folio.

"*Museum Britannicum*, or a Display, in 32 Plates and Descriptions, of Antiquities and Natural Curiosities in the British Museum, 1791," folio. By Rymnsdyk.

"*View of the Monument*, at London, with the Parts Geometrically. From an original by Sir Christopher Wren." 21 inches by 31. Engraved by Lowry, 1791.

"*Smith's Topographical Illustrations of Westminster*." A collection of very large Plates.

"*Smith's Antiquities of London, and its Environs*, in a Series of Engravings, intended to illustrate other Histories of Pennant, Lysons, Stowe, &c. 1791," folio.

"*A Panoramic View of London*, taken from Albion Place." On six Sheets, 1792.

"*History of the River Thames*." With Views engraved by Stadler, and worked in colours to imitate Drawings. Two Vols. 1794—6, folio. Published by Boydell.

Horwood's Plan of London and Westminster. Every house is distinguished, on a scale of twenty-six inches to a mile. It is in thirty-two Sheets folio. 1799.

A Plan of London, as it appeared in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was reduced, and engraved from a six-sheet Plan in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. The reduced one published by Wallis.

It is impossible to notice every *Plan of London* that has been published. Besides those already distinctly mentioned, there are Mogg's, Langley and Belch's, Wallis's, and several others, both separate, and connected with the Books descriptive of London.

"*Cary's New Guide* for ascertaining Hackney-Coach Fares, and Portage Rates, being an actual Admeasurement of every Street which is a Carriage-way, in London." 12mo.

The Plans, Prints, and Drawings, referred to in the Report of the Secret Committee upon the Improvement of the Port of London, were engraved in 1800. Folio.

"Select Views of London and its Environs. By Storer and Greig: With Letter-press Descriptions. Two Vols. 1804." 4to.

"Views

"Views of London and its Environs, with Letter-press Descriptions. 1804," 4to.

"*Londini Illustrata*," not yet completed, consists of finely engraved Views, Plans of Public Buildings, Ancient and Modern, with Letter-press Descriptions. 1808. Elephant 4to.

"*The Microcosm of London*, (also called Ackerman's) 1809." Three Vols. Elephant 4to. This consists principally of Views, interior, and exterior, of public Buildings, &c.

"*Graphic Illustrations of the River Thames, &c.* By Cooke. 1811."

"*Plans, Elevations, Sections, and View of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's*, London, engraved by J. Le Keux, from Drawings by J. Elmes, Architect, with an Historical and Descriptive Account. By Edward Aikin, Architect. 1813." Elephant and Atlas 4to. This work forms part of Mr. Britton's work, intituled, "*The Fine Arts of the English School, &c.*"

"Plan of the intended Regent's Park, Mary-le-bone." 1813.

"*The History of the Royal Residences of Windsor, Frogmore, Hampton Court, Kensington, and St. James's Palaces, Buckingham House, and Carleton House.* 1816," 4to. (Not yet completed.)

"A North-West View of Lackington, Allen, and Co's Library, Finsbury Square, 140 feet in front. Engraved by Tagg."

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"*Views of London, and London Docks.*" By Daniells.

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"*Elevation and Plan of Blackfriars' Bridge.*"

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"An Exterior and Interior View of St. Giles's Church in the Fields," engraved by Walker, eighteen inches by fifteen. Two Prints.

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Ducarel's St. Katharine's, 1781, 4to.

Mr. Gough published an Account of Raherus's Tomb at St. Bartholomew's, with two Plates, folio.

"Account of Coins found near St. Mary's Hill. By — Griffith. 1774." 4to.

"Highmore's Paintings at Whitehall 1745." 4to.

"*London's Gratitude, an Account of the Monuments, &c. at Guildhall*, 1783."

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There are seven folio Plates of Monuments in Westminster Abbey, By Sir John Ayloffe. Sir John and Mr. Topham have given an "Account of some Historical Pictures now in the Society of Antiquaries apartments, &c."

Bowen's Account of Bethlem Hospital, has a Plate 4to. 1784. The same writer also published an Account of Bridewell Hospital, in 1798. 4to.

Combe published "Terra Cottas in the British Museum," also of "the Antient Marbles" there; both in 4to.

Sir G. Naylor published a quarto plate on an Inscription in the Tower of London.

"*History of the College at Arms.* By the Rev. Mark Noble. 1804." 4to.

Pennant has been illustrated by numerous persons: Nash, Pearson, Smith, and others.

Mr. Nichols has published 169 Views of Churches and other Public Buildings; also 26 Plates of Maps of the Wards, &c. 1775.

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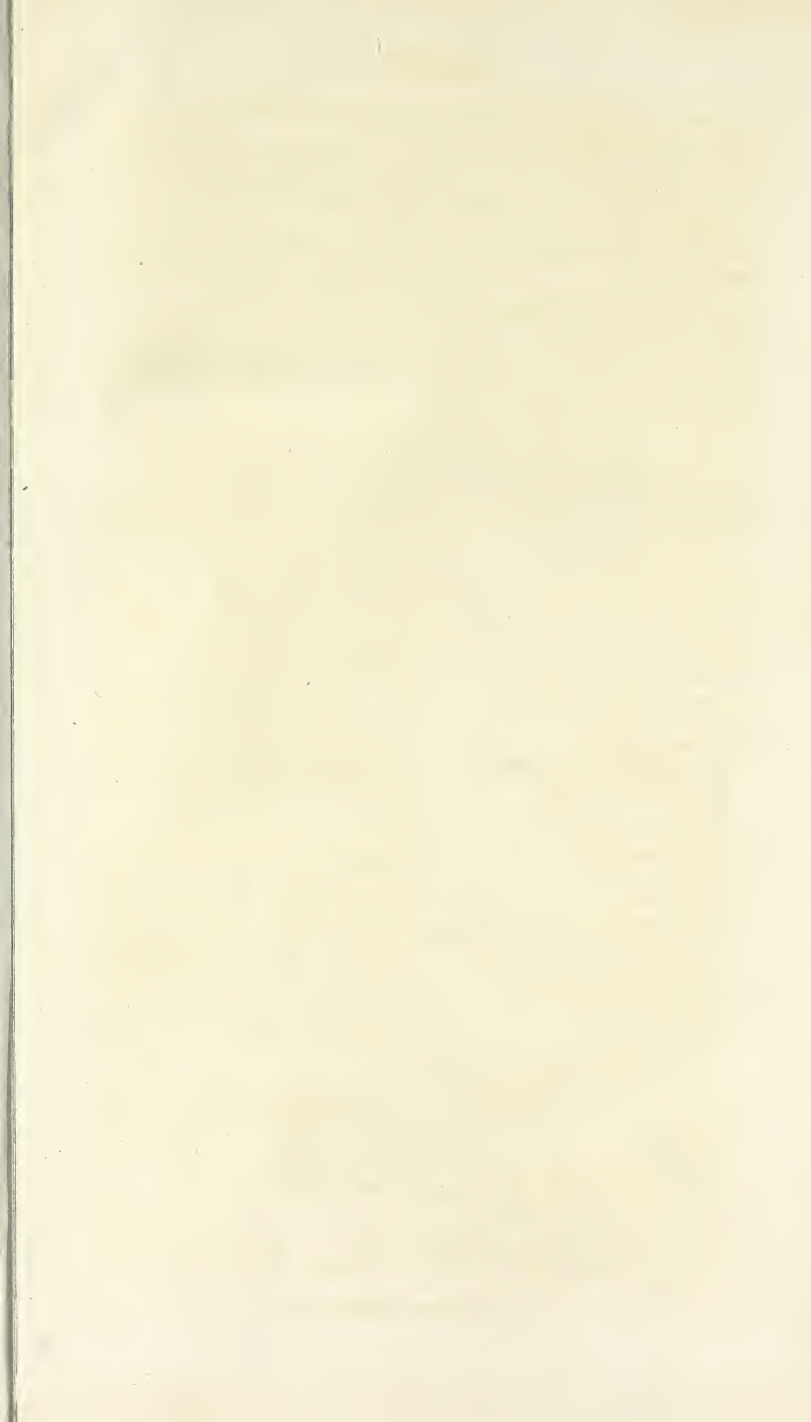
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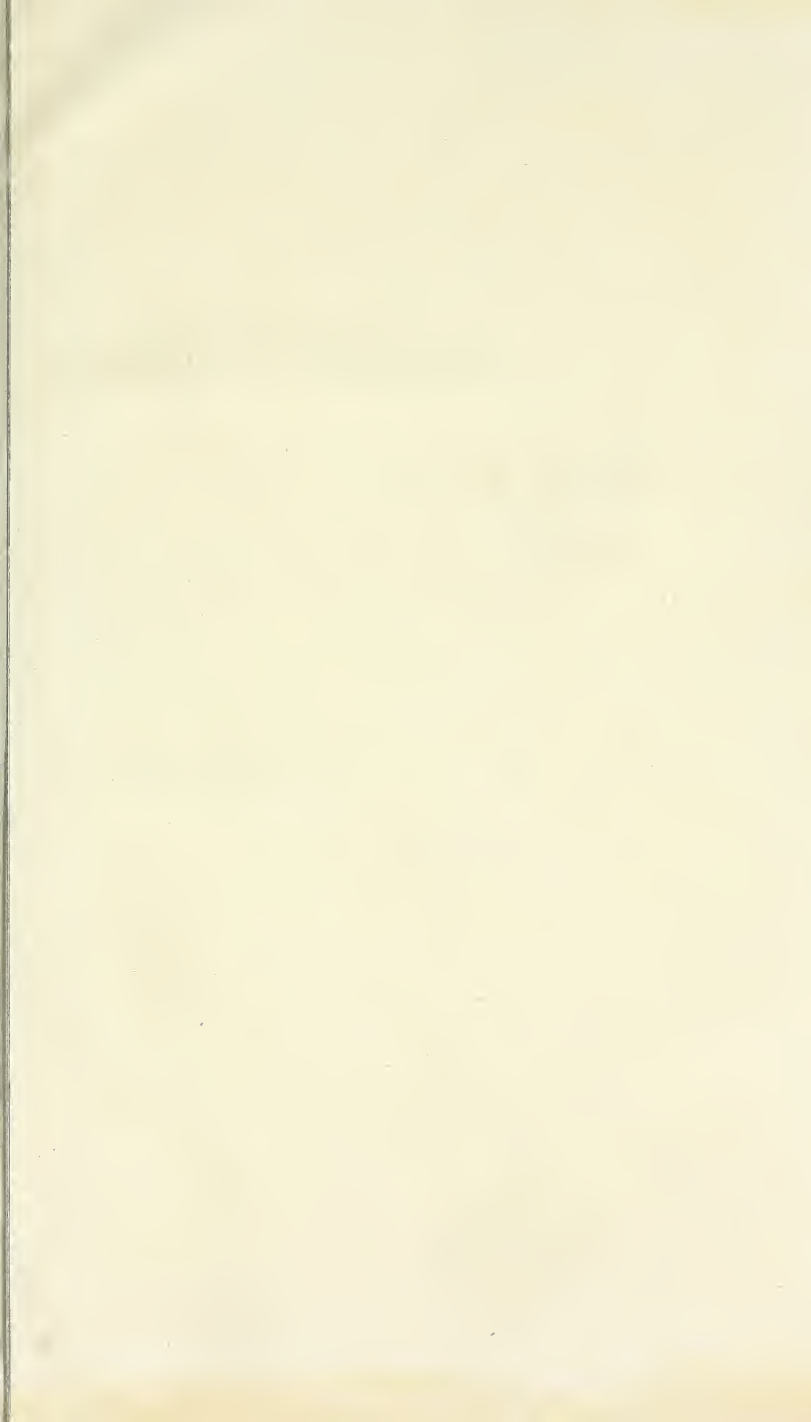
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